48-1944

-AN EDITORIAL-

Age - New York, N. Y.

The 1944 Presidential campaign marks the fourteenth in which The New York Age has actively participated. For 60 years, The New York Age has, with but one notable exception, been known as a consistent, ardent supporter of the Republican Presidential candidates. In twelve of these campaigns, this paper has supported the Republican Presidential nominees. In 1932 when we supported Franklin Delano Roosevelt in preference to Herbert Hoover, we editorially announced that that step was taken conscientiously. It was our conviction that we were serving the best interests of the country and the masses by urging Roosevelt's election and Hoover's defeat.

A radical departure from nearly 60 years of political tradition is no easy matter; it requires mature consideration and deep thought. Our chief interests in this very important campaign are: the general welfare of the United States and the promotion of the best interests of its Negro citizens.

Motivated by these paramount considerations, The New York Age recommends unreservedly to its readers and friends the reelection of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States. 10-7-44

We believe that on the basis of his past performance, President Roosevelt IS the man for the country in general and the Negro in particular. Although progress has not been as rapid as it could have been in the Negro's fight for full citizenship and for all that goes with first class citizenship as provided by the Constitution, nevertheless, we must recognize the incontrovertible fact that Negroes, other minority groups and the man in the street, have been benefited more under President Roosevelt than under any other President since Emancipation.

The New York Age feels it is qualified to judge fairly and impartially the merits of the respective candidates. Both come from New York State. Both have served as Governors of New York State. We have followed closely the careers of the two men. It is on the basis of performance — not on the basis of promises — that we have come to this decision.

In 1932, The New York Age urged voters to defeat Herbert Hoover because of his acts and policies which we thought were inimical to the best interests of the Negro and also the masses of this country. In 1944, we urge voters to defeat Thomas E. Dewey, who is being backed by the same Herbert Hoover and the same die-hards who at election time masquerade as our friends, but who are in reality our enemies.

Negroes have made too much progress in their fight for first-class citizenship under President Roosevelt to trust the future to Thomas E. Dewey. We want no States' Rights advocate in the White House! 10-7-44

Negroes have made too much progress in their fight for equal opportunity under the Fair Employment Practice Committee, established by executive order of President Roosevelt, to trust the future to Gov. Dewey who sabotaged a New York State FEPC bill in the New York State legislature, and now proclaims himself in favor of FEPC following its endorsement in his party's platform.

And, Negroes well remember, that in a real test of sincerity, President Roosevelt did not fail them when Philadelphia's transportation workers defied the FEPC directive and struck against the upgrading of eight Negroes. President Roosevelt ordered the United States Army into Philadelphia without delay; the order to return to work was not only enforced but strike leaders were arrested and are now facing federal prosecution.

Too much is at stake for the interest of progress and security in this election to entrust the future to Thomas E. Dewey, whose training and experience have been primarily that of a prosecutor. Successful though he has been in his chosen field, it is expecting too much of him with the shake of a magic wand to suddenly take on the garb of a statesman of our country's Chief Executive. 10-7-44

President Roosevelt has proven himself, both in the eyes of the United States and of the world, that he has the capacity and foresight not only to chart a successfully-waged war, but also possesses the knowledge and experience to work with the leaders of the United Nations in mapping out a just and lasting peace.

The New York Age enthusiastically urges voters to reelect President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Plain Talk

NAACP Fails to Speak Out in Tribute to Role Negro Press Is Playing In Advancing the Race

Amsterdam News.—New York, N. Y.

By DAN GARDNER

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People has emerged as one of the most powerful of organized public instruments on behalf of the Negro. Its role is enhanced by the magnitude of the task it has set out to accomplish. Today there are few Negroes who haven't heard or read about the NAACP. Thus, its importance is apparent to everyone. It has taken unto itself the active leadership of this nation's 20,000,000 Negroes and has also assumed the responsibility with which such leadership is naturally endowed. 7-15-44

The recognition this organization is receiving from the great American public; the place it has carved for itself in the world picture gives it stature, heads and shoulders above competitors. For these reasons it is well that someone ask a few questions which the NAACP could well listen to. Among the several that come to mind is:

Why Such Eloquent Silence?

Why is the NAACP so ominously silent on the role the Negro Press is playing in the broad effort to figure the cause of the race? Why is the NAACP so eloquently quiet in using its power to teach the Negro support of his own—his business institutions, his organizations, both private and public that are wholesome and progressive in relation to advancement of the race? Such questions are not childish. Instead, they are necessary and should be answered. The Negro Press is mostly responsible for the position of respect and power the NAACP enjoys today. Much of its financial support comes from Negro business institutions and Negro business men.

That the Negro Press and Negro Business need "plugging" by the NAACP is beside the point. All are necessary to the others in carrying out a common objective, but Negro Business and the Negro Press are independent of support by the NAACP and can exist without it as well as with it. Bishop David H. Sims, at the annual confernce of the First Episcopal district of the AME Church at Providence, R. I., recently declared, in praising the Negro Press: 7-15-44

"It has been indispensible to the Negro church. Without it the NAACP and other Negro organizations would have been unable to function. I have found the Negro Press' criticism of the church constructive and not destructive. As long as the church and the press stand together the white man will know he has to listen to us and give us our just place in the post-war world."

Attitude Basic and Sound

Such a statement is profound in its intent, practical in its application when such a high clerical figure pauses to pay his respects and compliments to the institution that has labored most for complete emancipation of the American Negro and the Negro all over the world. The attitude of co-operation and gratitude expressed by Bishop Sims is basic and sound. It gives the Negro Press the courage to carry on; it spurs our editors and writers to further effort on behalf of the church.

An organization such as the NAACP can ill-afford to continue to ignore its msot vocal supporter. Somewhere down the line there must be an accounting and the longer it is put off the more difficult it will be. In another month or so the NAACP will pick the winner of its famous Spingarn Medal for 1944 instituted by the late Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP in 1914. 7-15-44

DuBois Only Newsman Honored

The awards, which are gold medals, are given each year to the Negro who, according to the board, shall have reached the highest achievement in his field of activity in Negro journalism. Only Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois, then editor of the NAACP's Crisis, has been singled out for the award. The NAACP has not as yet seen fit to recognize the achievement of Negro newspapermen in this connection. It has not honored a single Negro editor of a newspaper, despite the fact that these are the men responsible, more or less, for the existence of that organization and for its continued favor in the public eye. And it cannot be said that among the many outstanding Negro editors and publishers there is not a single one worthy of the NAACP's annual tribute. The courage of the Louisiana Weekly's DeJoie; the statesmanship of the Kansas City Call's Franklin; the tireless efforts of the Cleveland Call's Walker; the Louisville Defender's Stanley; the California Sentinel's Washington—all these attributes of those involved in the common struggle should be recognized and properly evaluated.

Floyd Snelson Edits New Pictorial Journal

Call—Kansas City, Mo.
7-7-44

NEW YORK. — (ANP) —Floyd Grant Snelson, original founder and first editor of the old Tattler magazine, popular publication for years, last week carefully scrutinized his latest creation, "Sepia Stars," a pictorial album of "pin-up girls" and "scrap-book boys."

The veteran editor is a native of Columbus, Ga., the son of an A.M.E. minister. His first newspaper venture was on the Boston Guardian with the late Monroe Trotter. He is yet a contributor to that paper.

Snelson's favorite column, about the theater, has appeared in many leading publications including the

Weekly—New Orleans, La.

To Edit Christian Advocate Mag.

(By The Associated Negro Press)
Chicago, Aug. 9.—At a meeting

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen

Buffalo ago, Snelson's work and PM newspapers, Cyclopedia of Negro Literature," in 1928, and a while later collaborated with Heiress Nancy Cunard in "Anthology of the Negro," published in England. Although the last edition of the Tattler hit the streets 12 years

of the bord of publications of the Methodist Episcopal church here last week, Dr. John W. E. Bowen, pastor of the M. E. church at New Orleans, was elected editor of the Central Christian Advocate, the official publication for the Central jurisdiction of the M. E. church. He succeeds the Rev. R. N. Brooks who was elected bishop at the quadrennial conference held in Greensboro, N. C., last month. Dr. Bowen's headquarters will be in New Orleans. His wife, Margaret Davis Bowen, is principal of Gilbert Academy in New Orleans.

Negro Reporter For Stars and Stripes

Sun-Telegraph, Pittsburgh, Pa
6-16-44

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Special efforts to increase the volume and to improve the quality of news material on Negro troops in the European theater of operations are being made, the war department bureau of public relations told the Capital Press club last week.

The statement was made in a letter from Col. Stanley J. Grogan, deputy director of the public relations bureau, in reply to an inquiry from the press club concerning plans for news coverage of activities of Negro troops during the coming invasion.

Col. Grogan's letter revealed that a Negro correspondent has recently been added to the staff of the "Stars and Stripes," army newspaper published in the European theater, "for the purpose of obtaining news of the activities of Negro troops." The correspondent wasn't identified.

Publishers Set For N. Y. Meet

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa
6-10-44

NEW YORK — The fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association will open here Thursday, June 15, and run through June 18.

A series of discussions on advertising, editorials, administration, mechanical, promotion and circulation will feature this year's convention.

Prior to Thursday afternoon, delegates will be welcomed to New York City by Newbold Morris, chairman of the New York City Council. While in New York the delegates will be guests of Governor Dewey in the Waldorf-Astoria and will visit Mayor LaGuardia during his regular weekly radio program Sunday afternoon, June 18.

Plans are under way to initiate a newspaper award plan for Negro papers similar in scope to the annual Pulitzer prizes.

At the annual banquet in the Roosevelt hotel at 8 p. m. Friday, June 16, Dr Max Lerner, chief editorial writer of PM, will be the guest speaker.

All business sessions and discussion groups will be held in the 135th Street YMCA.

Hotel Theresa is also co-operating in making for the success of the convention. 6-10-44

Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News, is host to the convention and chairman of the committee on arrangements. Howard H. Murphy of the Afro-American Newspapers and NNPA secretary-treasurer will be in charge of all business during the convention.

John H. Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender, is president of the association.

White House To Admit New Scribe

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
10-7-44

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The success of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association's groundbreaking venture of having a representative as an accredited White House correspondent is bearing fruit in the prospective admission of another Negro to the press conferences of the President. He is Ernest Johnson of the Associated Negro Press, who in another week or 10 days may be issued credentials.

Negro Journalists Plan Constructive Program For Racial Progress

Weekly — New Orleans, La.
6-24-44

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, June 21.—Jubilant over the contributions that Negro journals have made toward the war effort and resolving to place greater emphasis on good, objective reporting, more than 100 delegates, representing every important Negro publication in the country, brought to a close, on Sunday, the fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association. Sessions were held at the Harlem Y. M. C. A.

Among other things, the delegates adopted a resolution urging passage by the Senate of the appropriation for FEPC needs.

"We will view with keen disappointment the absence of any single Senator or any such Senator to fail to vote for this appropriation," stated the resolution in part. Copies of the resolution were sent to leading members of both parties, including Senator M. Meade of New York, Albon W. Barkley of Kentucky, Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, Miller E. Tydings of Maryland, Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. 6-24-44

Along the same line the group spoke in high praise concerning the accomplishments of the New Deal and dwelt at length upon the benefits which the general public has derived from such programs as housing, health, improved work conditions and educational progress. Newbold Morris, president of the city council, praised these accomplishments as "the minimum standards for this generation."

In a speech which welcomed the delegates to the city, Morris brought out the fact that "there is no Negro problem in America." He declared that the government aims at making sure that every child, "regardless of racial origin, be given the opportunity of a job and the chance to live in decency." 6-24-44

The entire program aimed at raising the standards of the Negro press. This end will be accomplished, the delegates concluded, by rejecting fraudulent advertising and taking "dollar mark implications" out of the news.

The program to eliminate the advertisement of luck charms, magic pills, salve to "make the skin white" and other phony advertising copy that caters to the gullible and superstitious, was characterized as a forward move. 6-24-44

Excepting the following changes, most of the officers were re-elected: Carter Wesley of the Informer, Houston, replaced C. A. Franklin of the Kansas City Call as vice-president of the association; Leon Washington of the Los Angeles Sentinel was named vice-president of the new division of the far west, and the executive committee will consist of William Walker, Cleveland Call-Post; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; Cecil Newman of the Minneapolis Spokesman; Mrs. R. Vann and George Austin of the Carolina Times.

Negro Publishers Start House Cleaning

Weekly Review — Birmingham, Ala.
7-8-44

NEW YORK — (Press Photo News Service) — A general program aimed at raising the standards of America's influential Negro press by rejecting fradulent advertising and taking "dollar mark implications" out of the news was underway this week following the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association's fifth annual Convention.

More than 100 delegates, representing every important Negro publication in the country, attended theNNPA's Convention which ended Sunday after four days of discussion and planning. Sessions were held at the Harlem Y.M.C.A.

The program to eliminate the advertisement of luck charms, magic pills, salve to "make the skin white" and other phony advertising copy that caters to the gullible and superstitions, was characterized as "a big step forward in the right direction" by John H. Sengstacke, president of the NNPA and publisher of the Chicago Defender.

State Athletic Commissioner C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News, told delegates that he had cut fraudulent advertising out of his newspapers two years ago. "If we catch it in time," Dr. Powell said, 'we reject it flatly. We lose about $25,000 a year in business in doing so but I am confident that it is for the best interests of our group to do this." 7-8-44

Dollar mark implications in the news received equally as hard a blow when William G. (Bill) Nunn, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, criticized by inference the policy of running paid for publicity as news.

"We've got to place more emphasis on good, objective reporting," Mr. Nunn told delegates attending a panel discussion for editors and special feature writers, "because our readers are entitled to the best."

New methods in circulation and promotion were emphasized to the delegates by members of the committee which sponsored a section of the panel on business.

Alexander Barnes, chairman of the committee and publisher of the Washington Tribune, recommended that Negro newspapers owners stabilize the wholesale price of papers, hold a National Newsboy Day each year and set up a central agency to promote the sale of Negro newspapers.

Others serving on the committee with Mr. Barnes were James Murphy of the Afro-American; E. F. Corbett, of the Journal and Guide; Arthur Morris, of the Courier and Harry Alexander of the Cleveland Call and Post.

New Bi-Monthly Fiction Magazine in Appearance

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Interesting short stories and poetry by leading young writers comprise the new issue of Negro Story, a bi-monthly fiction magazine published in Chicago.

Listed among the stories as one by Chester Himes, "He Seen it in the Stars." The story, appearing in the July-August edition, is a humorous tale in which Brown, a Negro shipyard worker, has a dream encounter with Adolph Hitler. "Justice Wears Dark Glasses," by Grace Thompkins, is a grim realistic story of the injustice to Negro citizenry. Lila Marshall, Margaret Taylor Goss and Aldon Bland have also contributed short stories.

Listed among the poetry contributors are Margaret Walker, winner of the Yale series for Younger Poets, Elsie Holden and Frank Marshall Davis.

Attractive illustrations for the magazine are by Elton Fax.

ARMY CONDUCTS POLL ON NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.
8-5-44

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—From a reliable source in the War Department, the NNPA has learned that the presence of Negro newspapers among the American papers to be made available at all Army posts through the post exchange, based on a preferential list, will depend on whether soldiers express a preference for such papers in a poll to be conducted under the direction of commanding officers. The names of Negro newspapers are contained on the list for poll purposes.

48-1944

"Land of The Noble Free"

New York Age N.Y., N.Y. 11-25-44

By LAYLE LANE

A PHONE call from a friend inviting me to a conference Sunday, November 12th, for the purpose of improving the Harlem press, sent me to unearthing a few books on journalism. My aim was to refresh my memory on standards of publication as well as to discover what special standards might be reasonably expected of the Negro press.

My anticipation was, that in attendance at the meeting would be reporters as well as a cross section of the lay public. Had I received the following telegram before the meeting (its arrival on Monday the 13th is still unsatisfactorily explained by Western Union) the nature of the conference would have been quite clear.

The telegram reads as follows:

"Your attendance is urgently requested at a very important meeting concerning the disgraceful and sickening conduct of The Amsterdam News during recent months. Plans will be made to curb the power of this disruptive influence in our community. Therefore it is imperative that you attend. The addess, 156 West 44th Street, Suite 203. Care Chappie Willet, studio time 3:30 p.m. Sunday, November 12, 1944. Regards Billy Moore, Jr., president, of Jeffersonian Cultural League."

11-26-44

I made quite clear to the congress that I would not take part in the attack on The Amsterdan News for too many of our papers are guilty of the same faults, namely, sensational headlines, undesirable advertising, suppression of news, etc. I can however indicate that is not considered good journalism so that we can constantly strive to exact high standards from the Negro press.

A newspaper's chief function is to impart the news accurately and fairly without fear and without giving a "slant" to the news except in its editorial or special feature items.

The United States had developed a press far more free, though not entirely so, than most other countries. The first amendment restrains Congress from making any law . . . "abridging the freedom of speech and press". Most state constitutions contain similar provisions and Article II Section 4 of the Constitution of Illinois is most explicit.

"Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth when published with good motives and for justificable ends, shall be a sufficient defense."

Not only then must we expect an accurate account of all the news good and bad, favorable or unfavorable to our particular religious, political or economic views, but we must also expect news which shall have "justifiable ends". This is capable, its true of elastic interpretation, but a newspaper is one of the great educational agencies of the community and as such must persuade men to order and change their ways in the direction of clearly visioned ideals of increased human welfare."

This means having a set of values which a newspaper wants to help establish. For the Negro press this is paramount.

Do we want the white press to play down Negro crime? If so, our press must put Negro crime on its last rather than its front pages. The Christian Science Monitor reports no crime at all and has assured itself a pre-eminent place in journalism.

Do we want the white dailies to recognize Negro contributions to civilization? If so, our press must feature on its front pages even the smallest achievement. One notable action in this respect would be recognition of the honors which Negro boys and girls make each year in the city's high schools. Last June any number of young people made outstanding records and received generous recognition from their white classmates and teachers. This went almost unnoticed in the Negro press.

Do we want the white press to print news about many more than just a few "big Negroes?" If so, the Negro press must seek out the leaders in dozens of churches and organizations who are doing a fine, though unheralded job of making improvements, and write up their activities.

Do we want the white press to believe Negroes are not all superstitious and primitive? Then by all means, let's not only cut out such advertising as "All kinds of charms, oils, dream books, etc.", but make impossible the flourishing of such stores in the community.

The Negro press must not only maintain the highest standards established for its profession but must also create among its readers the values necessary for "increased human welfare".

For our own salvation then, we must hold all Negro papers up to these standards.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN AFRICA TO STUDY COLONIAL POLICY

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa. 11-11-44

(See Photograph, page 8)

A Negro Newspaper Publishers Association African Mission, consisting of P. B. Young, Jr., Editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Vincent Tubbs, War Correspondent, Afro-American Newspaper, Baltimore, Md.; and James B. Cashin, chairman, board of directors, Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill., have arrived safely in Africa, according to statement issued Wednesday by John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender and president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Before leaving America, the members of the Mission elected Cashin as chairman; Tubbs, as treasurer, and Young as secretary.

11-11-44

While in Africa this Mission will visit Liberia, Nigeria, Gambia, French Equatorial Africa, British West Coast and will return to America via the Virgin Islands. The American, British, French and Liberian governments are cooperating with the Mission in accomplishing its purpose.

According to Sengstacke, "this unofficial visit grew out of a conference of Negro publishers, representing Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, with President Roosevelt last February at the White House."

This unofficial visit, while being undertaken primarily to study colonial administration and to acquaint Negroes with more information about Africa in general, will also be interested in matters of post-war re-adjustment growing out of the present world conflict.

Upon their return, the members of the Mission will report to the President.

Virgin Island press discussed in Washington

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif. 11-16-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Freedom of the press in the Virgin Islands was discussed here in detail with various government officials, including B. W. Thoron, director of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of Interior, Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, revealed this week.

With Mr. Totten were Max Delson, national counsel of the Workers Defense League, and Paul E. Joseph, editor of the daily West End News, published at Frederickstead, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

The delegation discussed economic and civil rights problems in the Virgin Islands, with special reference to the freedom of the press issue now being pressed against federal Judge Herman E. Moore, who had sentenced Mr. Joseph to 10 days in jail for criticizing an acquittal in a murder case.

AFRO - American

Yes, The AFRO Goes Overseas

"Over here in this isolated section of the South Pacific, we as colored soldiers are grateful for each copy of the AFRO that we are able to obtain.

"Each copy passes through so many hands that in the end it's like a jig saw puzzle."

CPL. JOHN H. WILLIAMS
Quartermasters.

There is nothing like sending the AFRO as a Christmas gift to your boy overseas. Order now; it will reach him in time for Christmas. 11-18-44

$4.00 a year; $2.00 for six months. You save $1.00 by subscribing for the year.

Max Yergan On Staff Of Streamlined Worker

Negro Congress, which itself has leftist leanings.

The Worker, aside from its ideological beliefs, is one of the three local papers which are completely fair to Negroes. The others are the newspaper PM and the New York

True Comics Tells Of Negro Hero

NEW YORK (ANP)—Only news in the process, was told in True Comics, a color strip circulated to newspapers thruout the country by the Parents' Insignia, Inc., the week of October 22.

Dr. Mays Writes Book

North Atlantic, losing his own

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The heroism of a Negro coast guardsman, Charles W. Dodd of New York City, in saving the life of his executive officer and others during dramatic rescue operations in the

last Tuesday, with the typography and layout. A editorial staff of writers was Dr.

Waters Home From Pacific Front

Defender - Chicago

Home after 18 months in the Southwest Pacific, Enoc P. Waters, Chicago Defender war correspondent, arrived in Chicago this week.

12-9-44

The first Negro correspondent to land in the Philippines with American troops, Waters had flown more than 100,000 miles covering the Pacific fighting fronts.

Waters estimated that he has talked to thousands of Negro troops in every Pacific theatre of operations.

Early in September, the 34-year-old correspondent toured Negro and white encampments with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. He interviewed Australia's Prime Minister John Curtain, Opposition leader Robert Menzies, and William Hughes, deputy leader and Australian prime minister during World War I.

Waters was the first correspondent to correct the false reports on anti-Negro policy of Australia. He found Australia's leading officials anxious to correct the general impression that the "white policy" of Australia was aimed at American Negroes Waters reported that the Australian people were cordial to "Negro troops" and that many of higher officials were hungry for news about American Negroes.

The only war correspondent to tour the Pacific battlefront with Bishop James A. Gregg, he was made a member of the Australian Journalists club, and spoke on numerous occasions at the University of Sydney and the University of Queensland.

12-9-44

ENOC P. WATERS

Wendell Willkie Awards Established For Select Writings On Negro Press

Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans

12-30-44

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, Dec. 27.—Creation of Wendell Willkie awards of $500 and $250 prizes annually, for distinguished writing on questions of general interest in the Negro press, was announced last week by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader and Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and chairman of a committee of journalists. Awards will be made in the month of October.

Two committees, regional and honorary, will be active in selecting the winners. Members of the regional staff are Marshall Field, publisher and editor of the Chicago Sun; Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Marquis Childs, Washington columnist; Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch; George Cornish of the New York Herald Tribune; Palmer Hoyt of the Portland Oregonian Louis H. Lyons of the Boston Globe; Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution; Basil L. Walters of the Detroit Free Press and Harrington Wimberly of the Altus (Okla.) Times-Democrat.

Honorary representatives are Dr. Freeman, Dr. Frank Aydelette, director of the institute for advanced study of Princeton university; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research for the NAACP; Dr. Robert G. Sproul of the University of California; Channing H. Tobias of the YMCA; Carl Van Doren, author, and Mrs. Eugene Meyer of Washington.

The regional committee will first consider entries and then pass them on to the honorary staff to make the final selection.

NNPA Group To Report On African Trip

N.Y. Amsterdam News

11-18-44

Three Newspapermen Will Study Setup of Administration There

CHICAGO (ANP) — A Negro Newspaper Publishers Association African mission, consisting of P. B. Young, Jr., editor, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Vincent Tubbs, war correspondent, Afro-American newspapers, Baltimore, and James B. Cashin, chairman, board of directors, Chicago Defender has arrived safely in Africa according to John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender and president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Before leaving America, the members of the Mission elected James B. Cashin, chairman, Vincent Tubbs, treasurer, and P. B. Young, Jr., secretary.

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What AFRO Readers Say

Afro-American (24)

Balt. Md.

5-27-44

[Readers are invited to write on any subject they desire. Only requirement is that letters not exceed 50 words Names and addresses must be signed, but will be deleted upon request. The AFRO reserves the right to use only part of letters, and none will be returned.]

SAILOR'S JUDO TACTICS

Cushman, Mass. — The sailor who gave the two Alabama cops a taste of judo was applying his knowledge of self-defense where needed. An enemy is an enemy whether here or abroad. Let all of us learn to protect ourselves from the bullies. — PERCY E. SPENCE.

1 BUS FOR COLORED IN LA.

Camp Claiborne, La. — Colored soldiers can't ride on buses from the post to town. They have six white buses to one colored bus, which whites ride also. Even civilians get accommodations before soldiers here.—A SOLDIER, 1326 Engr. Const. Bn.

ENGINEERS WANT CREDIT

Somewhere Overseas—I think you are a little prejudiced about the credit you hand out to some outfits in the Army. Our outfit arrived in Italy much sooner than the A.A. Unit you mentioned as arriving here first. We were activated at Fort Meade, Md., as a non-combat unit, but that was forgotten when we reached foreign soil.

5-27-44

We are not doing the highly mechanized work like the other units, but an every-day job is being carried out by muscle, back-breaking work, will and guts. We may be an old engineering battalion, but we have what it takes.—CPL. SHERMAN BUTLER, APO 404 c/o P.M., New York.

SWING TROUBLES AWAY

Overseas — This quartermaster trucking company works day and night, but many of the boys forget their troubles when Eddie Price and his swing band play. They have put on many stage shows which have included my jitterbugging act.—CPL. PETER ALVIS, APO 928, Unit 1, c/o P.M., San Francisco, Calif.

AFRO WENT TO TOWN

Kansas City, Kans. — You certainly went to town on the Methodist General Conference story. Coverage was very good.—JAMES E. ALSBROOK, 1922 N. Fourth Street.

5-27-44

HE WROTE THE POEM

In India—I would like to inform S-Sgt. William Stargell, somewhere in the South Pacific, that it isn't nice to get credit for the work someone else has done. In the AFRO, Jan. 8 were three stanzas of a long poem that I wrote. If two men can think the same thing at the same time and express it in the same way, then forgive me.—S-SGT. VENABLE ALLEN, APO 689, c/o P.M., New York.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The poem referred to here, entitled "Lonely," has been sent to us by no less than eight readers, each claiming authorship. It is possible that when Sgt. Allen distributed copies of his poem, other soldiers sent it home to their loved ones, who in turn sent it to us as the work of that soldier.]

ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND

In New Guinea—Through the AFRO many have been able to read about the things that are happening in their hometowns. Your paper, the only one of its kind, has done much to strengthen the morale of the men.

Thanks to you from:

S/Sgts. Clarence R. Dilworth, Jr., Lawrenceville, Va.; Louis B. McGruder, Charlottesville, Va.; Sgts. Dudley J. Greenup, Baton Rouge, La.; George F. Wiggins, Washington; Cpls. Joseph A. Brinkley, Jr., Philadelphia; Clarence D. Page and James N. Meekins, Richmond, Va.; Pvt. Sherman L. Yarborough, Newport News, Va., and this Port Company.

prosecutor of Vance County.
CHARLES W. WILLIAMSON.

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APO 503, San Francisco, Calif.—1st SGT. LORENZO WYATT, Bessemer, Ala.

WE STAND CORRECTED

Henderson, N.C.—The AFRO, May 13, relating the AME General Conference in Philadelphia, stated that I appeared before the Episcopal Committee and requested the removal of Bishop M. H. Davis

48-1944

"Stars And Stripes" Sentiment

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

Endorses Fair Deal For Negroes

11-4-44

WASHINGTON — (A N P)—GI Joe's response to the Stars and Stripe's post-war pattern, which was run in the army newspaper's column, "The Bag," revealed that popular GI sentiment endorses a square deal for Negroes.

Here is what they say:

LIKE HUMANS SHOULD

I'm in a hospital in the ETO. There are only three colored boys in this ward and we get along like humans should. We are treated well regardless of race, creed, or color. That's the post-war pattern!—A regular Army GI, Franklin Latham Jr., 1 Sgt.

"Let's Set the Post-War Pattern" in your Sept. 9 issue cracked a door that we dared not open, lest we face bare facts.

Well, fellow Americans, we had the guts to face Hitler's 883 at St. Lo, and the courage to cling to every tomorrow at the Anzio beachead. Let's ignore society and face the Negro problem. Let's make sure that this comrade who shared the foxholes with us in France—mingled his blood in death with ours on the immortal shores of Normandy—shares the freedom he died for.—One who believes in the Four Freedoms.

11-4-44

Our outfit is composed of boys from north and south. We have often fought the Civil war over and over again in friendly arguments, but on one point we are agreed. The Negro soldier in this war is getting more credit than he deserves.

He is, in the majority of cases, a rear-echelon cowboy who never saw the front lines. We have been on the front line since shortly after D-Day. Never have we seen a colored soldier on the front lines.

We, the fighting doughboys, give credit where it is deserved. Even the medics get their share of credit. It makes us mad to see a bunch of rear-echelon cowboys grabbing credit where they have done nothing to deserve it.—S/Sgt. H. A. W., Inf.

11-4-44

(Prejudice knows no state or national boundaries Uncle Sam's men in the forces serve and fight where they're told to.

ACTIVITY CITED

(The activity of Negro troops in this war includes landing with the first U. S. assault forces to hit the Normandy beaches on D-Day. Barrage-balloon men, port battalions, Duck companies and quartermaster truck units were in on the landings.

11-4-44

(Two of these units were commended by Gen. Eisenwhower. One Negro infantry division, the 93rd, is at present in action on Bougainville in the South Pacific. The second Negro infantry division to see action in this war, the 92nd, is in there fighting right now in north Italy. Negro airmen have made a notable record in Italy (as well as North Africa and Sicily), where the 99th Pursuit Squadron and Col. Benjamin Davis' fighter group have been flying combat missions with the 15th Air Force.—Ed.)

I read "Let's Set the Post-War Pattern" and if S and S will print the inclosed clipping from Time magazine. I'm sure it will give a lot of other white guys the same surprise — pleasant — that it gave this one.

The colored troops are in there pitching with us now. How about us pitching in to see that they get a fair deal in the "Post-War World"—at least in the good old U. S. A?—Georgia Jonny, Inf.

(The clipping's below—Ed.)

As a footnote to the invasion of Saipan Time Correspondent Robert Sherrod wrote about the first to see action:

11-4-44

"Negro marines, under fire for the first time, have rated a universal 4.0 (Annapolis mark of perfection) on Saipan. Some landed with the assault waves. All in the four service companies have been under fire at one time or another during the battle. Some wounded, several killed in action.

11-4-44

"One Negro jumped into a foxhole already occupied by a wounded white marine, who handed him a hand grenade. 'I don't know how to use this thing,' said the Negro. The wounded man showed him how. The Negro—named Jenkins—threw the grenade, knocked out three Japs manning a machine gun.

"Said Lt. Joe Grimes, a white Texan: 'I watched these Negro boys carefully. They were under intense mortar and artillery fire as well as rifle and machine-gun fire. They all kept on advancing until the counterattack was stopped.

White GIs Want To See Group

Group Calls Amsterdam News Editor Powell an 'Uncle Tom'

The Peoples Voice New York, N.Y.

The New York **Amsterdam News** loosed a thunderous 16-inch gun broadside against President Roosevelt during the Presidential campaigning, and as a result that paper is being severely criticized by many, and its publisher, Dr. C. B. Powell, has been tagged as No. 1 "Uncle Tom" in a news release sent out to the Negro press last week.

11-25-44

In the course of the electioneering and the questionable methods used by the Republican party, the **Amsterdam News** went all out for Dewey, altho its reading public voted 4 to 1 for Roosevelt. Dr. Powell, assistant publicity director for the Republicans, switched his newspaper to Dewey after he was handed the political plum of boxing commissioner by Governor Dewey.

So rabid did the **Amsterdam News** become in its support of Dewey that one columnist, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, charged the newspaper with suppressing favorable references to Roosevelt, and Dr. DuBois resigned as a writer for the paper on this account.

Another columnist, Roy Wilkins, has had his column missing from the paper since early summer. Wilkins is said to have been favorable to Roosevelt.

11-25-44

The label of "Uncle Tom" has been plastered on Dr. Powell by a group styling itself the "League for a Better Press," with offices downtown at 156 W 44 st. Odell Clark, president of the League, is known in Harlem as a member of the Laundry Workers union, and was head of an ALP outfit uptown.

Telegrams were sent to prominent Harlemites several days ago, calling a boycott meeting against the **Amsterdam News**, for Sunday, Nov. 12. This was the first knowledge the public had about this particular protest. The following week end, the League sent out its first news release to the press.

Along with the release was a "flyer" which declared:

EDITOR LABELED "UNCLE TOM"

"Harlem has proclaimed Saturday, November 25th, as "Uncle Tom's Day."—On that day, by popular acclaim, C. B. Powell, editor and publisher of the Amsterdam News, will officially take office as King of 1944's 'UNCLE TOMS.'

"The candidate-elect was nominated, seconded and elected with a comfortable majority, although his opponent and associate—JULIUS ADAMS, [associate editor] ran a close second.

"There will be pickets at the Brooklyn and Harlem offices of the Amsterdam News—Saturday, November 25th."

11-25-44

The release follows:

SAYS PUBLIC IS IRKED

"Negro citizens of New York City have become so irked over the type of journalism as exemplified by the Amsterdam News, a leading Harlem weekly, that they've organized and initiated a city-wide boycott of the Amsterdam News and its Publisher-Editor, C. B. Powell. (No relation to newly elected Representative to Congress, A. C. Powell.)

"The 'League for a Better Press' comprises various representatives from several prominent civic-minded clubs, churches, labor unions and business organizations of various political and religious beliefs.

11-25-44

"The League is especially resentful of the Amsterdam News' Hearstian policy employing gaudy, cheap headlines based on unverified rumors and minor disorders. These headlines supply (unwittingly or otherwise) ammunition to the prejudiced and narrowminded and indirectly contribute to the increase of juvenile delinquency in the community.

"Harlem citizens are also keenly aware of the sorry role played by the Amsterdam News' editor during the recent election. He has consistently shown complete disregard for journalistic ethics by muzzling and suppressing the opinions expressed by his paper's leading columnists—Roy Wilkins and W. E. B. DuBois.

"In addition to the boycott, plans have also been completed for mass-picketing on 125th. st beginning Saturday, November 25 and a monster parade Sunday, November 26th at 2 pm."

DR. C. B. POWELL

New Magazine Out June 20

Informer — Houston, Tex.

6-17-44 1 cr as

DETROIT — (ANP) — The first issue of a unique Negro news magazine called "Headlines" which will digest and review the highlights in the news of the Negro people each month will appear on the nation's newsstands June 20, it was announced this week.

Edited and published by Louis E. Martin, who is also editor of the Michigan Chronicle, "Headlines" will sell for 25 cents per copy. The monthly news review will make its initial appearance in a pocket size format and carry pictures of people who make the news. Besides its review of major news events, "Headlines" will also present a cross-section of opinion on key issues from the nation's most important Negro newspapers.

THE PRESS COMMENT

Weekly — New Orleans, La.

The Negro Press

10-14-44

(From The Carolinian)

THE Negro press is often criticized and occasionally severely castigated for "playing up" news of a kind which can only increase the irritation already existent, and provoke further bitterness in the minds of the readers.

Time, the weekly news magazine, recently said: "The thin-skinned and irritable Negro press which has seldom missed a report of injustice to Negro troops and has played

it for all it would stand, continue(d) to print most of the sensational and baseless yarns which flew around."

In the first place, it may be that some of the "yarns" were baseless, but in the course of the same article Time itself mentions the story of the Negro soldiers served cold handouts while German prisoners of war passing through the same railroad were seated in the restaurant enjoying hot food. The same article mentioned enough grievances on this subject of the treatment of Negro soldiers alone to show that the Negro press can fill its columns with cold authenticated factual stories of injustice and callous disregard of the Negro American's rights and his feelings without resorting to "baseless yarns." 10-14-44

In the second place, what many well-meaning white people fail to realize is that they are entirely incapable of understanding an intelligent and reasonable Negro's reaction to the thousand unreasonable, cruel, exasperating annoyances, humiliations and frustrations attendant on being a Negro in America. They cannot understand it because they have never experienced it, and are incapable of putting themselves in a Negro's place.

If by some miracle these people could be changed into Negroes for a few months and made to travel the length of this country as such; if they during this period should be inducted into the army and sent to one of the camps in Mississippi, Georgia or Louisiana; if after that experience they should while still newly-made Negroes become reporters or editors of Negro newspapers, the result would be startling. The few whites who have gained complete insight into the Negro's life by their ability to put themselves in the Negro's place usually cannot understand how the average Negro can be as patient, as humorous, as philosophical and as forebearing and tolerant as he is—or as patriotic and devoted to the welfare of his community and his nation. 10-14-44

Negro editors and writers are Negroes. No urge to sensationalism, no desire to boost circulation by lurid and exciting stories, neither is necessary to explain the appearance of stories of injustice and discrimination week after week in the Negro press. The editors and writers are simply reacting as Negroes. The writers are just like the readers, and their behavior is perfectly natural and normal.

Particularly hard to swallow are injustices to our service men, since they epitomize the tragic inconsistency of American ideal and American practice. Ill-treatment of and discrimination against soldiers and sailors and marines gripes because, above any others, such instances throw into starkest relief the irony of the fight for democracy and equality abroad and the ignoring of the same at home.

Expression in words is often the only outlet to the outraged feelings. Those who criticize the Negro press should practice some imagination. Let them visualize themselves as Negroes for awhile instead of being whites looking at Negroes.

Publishers to Hear PM Editor at Annual Banquet

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
6-10-44

Fifth Annual Convention to Be Held in New York June 15 to 18; Awards Planned

NEW YORK — The fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association will be held here June 15 to 18, featuring a series of discussion groups on advertising, editorial, administration, mechanical, promotion and circulation problems on the second day, Friday.

The seventy-odd delegates will be welcomed on Thursday by Newbold Morris, chairman of the New York City Council, and will be guests of Governor Dewey at the Waldorf-Astoria and will visit Mayor LaGuardia during his regularly weekly radio program on Sunday afternoon.

Anndal Award Planned

Plans are underway to initiate a newspaper award plan similar in scope to the annual Pulitzer Prizes. The award committee is expected to take steps which will make possible the awarding of prizes by December.

The annual banquet, to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel at 8 p.m. on Friday, June 16, will be addressed by Dr. Max Lerner, chief editorial writer of the newspaper, PM. 6-10-44

All business sessions and discussion groups will be held in the 135th Street YMCA.

Dr. Powell to Be Host

Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News, is host to the convention and chairman of the committee on arrangements. Howard H. Murphy of the Afro-American Newspapers and NNPA secretary-treasurer, will be in charge of all business during the convention.

Other association officers are:

John H. Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender, president; Alexander Barnes of the Washington Tribune, Eastern vice-president; C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World, Southern vice-president; Frank Stanley of the Louisville Defender, Central vice-president; C. A. Franklin of the Kansas City Call, Western vice-president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post; Miss Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; and Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, executive committee members.

The Negro Press And The Issues Of Democracy

Weekly — New Orleans, La.
8-19-44

Editor's Note: Text of speech delivered by Marshall Field, publisher of PM and the Chicago Sun, before the First Annual Dinner of the Capital Press Club held Wednesday evening, June 21, 1944, at the Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall, Washington, D. C.

(The Capital Press Club is an organization of Washington newspaper men and women, and government information specialists, primarily identified with and servicing the Negro Press. It's president is Alfred E. Smith of the Chicago Defender.)

8-19-44

(Continued From Last Week)

The days are past when we think the mind with preferences and prejudices is unassailable. We have spent too much time in approaching the minds of white and Negro Americans with appeals to tolerance and good will. These approaches are needed but they are not enough. Prejudice feeds on misinformation. The protective veil of ignorance is abetted by the segregation of Negro news. Let us make a fresh approach to the problem by putting an end to segregation in the news columns of our daily press. The first point of attack should be Negro contributions to the war. 8-19-44

Perhaps some special channels will have to be devised. The recently formed American Council on Race Relations may be able to handle part of this problem. But only an informed and aroused public opinion which see the danger to our democracy in the waste of manpower and the bitterness which accompanies discrimination can begin to approcah a solution. In this the Negro press and correspondents play a part but not the whole part. What is the proper role of the Negro press in the solution of the American dilemma?

ROI OTTLEY

Overseas Assignment For Author Roi Ottley

People's Voice — New York, N. Y.
6-24-44

Roi Ottley, author of the best-seller "New World A-Comin'," has accepted an assignment to go abroad as a foreign correspondent for all phases of the color problem. *PM* newspaper and *Liberty* magazine.

Ottley's tour, which will take him to all parts of the continent, will last from 12 to 18 months during which time he will not only report for the two publications, but will also do broadcasts to America for Columbia Broadcasting System, and collect material for a new book to be published on his return.

His assignment will be to cover all phases of the color problem, politically and socially, as it will affect the post-war world.

AN INTERNATIONAL VIEW

"It won't just take in the problem as it affects the Negro," Ottley said, Monday, "but as it affects peoples of India and China and

6-24-44

endeavor and accomplishment.

He feels that the "New World A-Comin'" show on Sunday afternoons over WMCA, is fundamental proof to larger radio stations that there is not only a definite place for such programs, but that they draw wide and appreciative listening audiences.

48-1944

The Role of the Negro Press

Northwest Herald - Seattle, Wash. 8-16-44

The Negro Press is going to prove a mighty important item in the coming presidential election. In eight cities, they say, the going will be tough—the candidates will be neck-in-neck. It will be in those eight cities where the Negro vote will swing the tide one way or the other and it will take the Negro Press to muster out that Negro vote.

Editors of the Defender, Afro American, St. Louis Argus and Black Dispatch all met in New York this week with Robert Hannegan, National Head of the Democrats' Campaign. Even Hannegan had to admit that it would take an awful lot of FDR's charm and personality to get the black man's vote. There was a time when he could have confidently chuckled that it was in his pocket. But no more! 8-16-44

The black man's press is out to see that we get as much for our vote as possible. No longer are we stereotyped as Republicans because we love Abe Lincoln or New Dealers because the WPA gave us bread once upon a time. We are out to get the most for our precious vote. This is one campaign we are thinking, bargaining for us many rights though they be promises at this stage of the game.

Yes, our Negro Press is pondering before it makes any commitments. It is thinking seriously of its duty to 3,000,000 Negro voters before it leads them. It has really come of age politically. We are proud of it for looking before it leaps. 8-16-44

The Army Couldn't Wait

The Army just couldn't wait on the strikers at the Philadelphia Transit Company. They gave orders—return to work or you're minus a job—and the rowdies scrambled back to work. When you hit an agitator's pocketbook, race prejudice seems to steal away as quietly as it came.

The Army's success only proves our point, that a lot can be done to ride the American people of their othnological disease. The Federal government could do wonders to solve the so-called race problem. We need a firm attitude on the part of our government to outlaw race hatred upon penalty. Whites will conform if their jobs are at stake. If the Russians can do it, surely we can, too.

We take our hats off to Major General Philip Hayes. He cleared the ghastly mess up in little time. What's more, the eight Negroes are back on their jobs as trainees and the city has few traces of the week's strife. Yes, a lot can be done about race prejudice when the "Army can't wait."

Informer Sued By Sheriff

Informer — Houston, Texas 10-28-44

HUNTSVILLE — Sheriff Ben Small, Walker County, filed suit in the district court of said county Tuesday, October 17, against the Informer Publishing Company for $50,000.00, alleging publication of a libelous story to the effect that Sheriff Small had beaten Robert Harris, a Negro, 59 years old, who voted in the July primary and was involved in a fracas with citizens of New Waverly and the story said, beaten with a pistol by the sheriff when he was arrested. Specifically, the sheriff takes the charge that he would strike a Negro with a pistol when arresting him, and the statement that there was a near-riot in New Waverly, as permanent humiliation and the wrecking of his reputation.

The sum sued for is probably the largest that any Negro paper in this section has ever been sued for. It is a revelation that any white man (the Informer circulation is entirely among Negroes) could be damaged $50,000.00 in injury or believe that he could be damaged that much by a Negro paper.

The petition carries a statement signed by Robert Harris, while he was out on bond, before Attorney Robert B. Smither, County attorney, Walker county, in which Harris says one Nathan Little said to him on the day the ruckus took place: "What are you looking at, you big black son of a b—, we're going to kill you." He also said that anqther man named Novak said to him, "Look out, you're going to get killed if you don't go and get that ballot out of the box." 10-28-44

The said story, made a part of the petition, also says that Mr. Harris started over to the place where he voted to get the ballot and that Mr. Little: "ran up behind me with an axe in his hand. He hit me on my right hand and broke my middle finger with the back of the axe. He then hit me on the right side of my head, between the ear and the top of my head."

After telling about the breaking of the skin and the doctor's sewing it up, Mr. Harris went on to tell of a struggle with Mr. Little for the axe, Mr. Little having gotten cut in the struggle and having fallen. 10-28-44

Then, according to the statement, Mr. Harris left and went to a friend's home. He tells of remaining at this friend's home until he was arrested, but he does not say who notified the sheriff at Huntsville to come and arrest him.

Officer Strikes Man Twice

The statement goes on to say that, "One of the officers who arrested me struck me with his fist twice. I wouldn't say whether it was Mr. Ben Small or someone else. I was looking down when I was hit. I was not hit with a pistol by anyone at any time. When the sheriff came, there were several men in his car. Two got out and came to me, the first one that came to me was the one who struck me." 10-28-44

The last paragraph of the statement also says, "I was hit twice while we were tussling in the doctor's office by someone I took to be Nathan Little's brother."

The sheriff's petition alleges that the story was carried with malice and cites Carter Wesley "as secretary of the corporation." That is the only name given in the petition. Carter Wesley did not write the story or get the facts, the story says that the information was brought to the NAACP by the brother of Robert Harris. The story was evidently written by one of the reporters in the ordinary course of business, and was not written by any officer or inspired by any officer of the corporation.

The sheriff is a candidate for re-election in the November 7 general election. It is probably the first time that any sheriff in Texas has been wrought up $50,000.00 worth over a statement that he struck a Negro with a pistol, and Mr. Wesley admitted freely and frankly that if the sheriff recovered the judgement for $50,000.00 it would wipe out the Informer Publishing Company. 10-28-44

The crux of the matter is whether or not such an allegation could damage the white sheriff at all. Is it possible that Sheriff Small served 18 years as marshal of the city of Huntsville, as he alleges in the petition, and never beat up a Negro? If that is the case, his is an enviable record for a sheriff in any county in Texas where Negroes live, and if the Negroes of Huntsville bear out that statement that he never beat up a Negro, he will be entitled to the palm. It would be interesting to hear some confidential communications from Negroes of Walker county on this matter.

The sheriff picks out from the story, and refers to it twice, the statement that, "Harris is reported by witnesses, including his brother, James Albert Harris of New Waverly, to have been saved from a possible lynching by the arrival of Sheriff Ben Small of Huntsville, who is alleged to have severely beaten Harris with a pistol before rushing him to the Walker county jail at Huntsville." Elsewhere the sheriff alleges that there was no possible riot. Is it possible that the sheriff feels injured that the story says he rescued Robert Harris from a possible lynching? 10-28-44

The story from Robert Harris, quoted in the petition, cites three men at least involved in the attack that he says was made upon him because he voted. Mr. Harris said that he had not said or done anything to these men to provoke the attack. The sheriff makes the statement by Joe Harris a part of his petition. Of course, the issue will have to be tried in a court of law, but it is not easy to see how the paper committed malice by carrying that statement under the circumstances.

Stripped of legal terms, the matter is serious. There is much in the petition seemingly calculated to stir up racial feeling against the paper, and the suit is filed in Walker county, where the sheriff lives and has lived for 47 years.

Bishop Simms Addresses Negro Press

Informer — Houston, Texas 6-24-44

PROVIDENCE, R. I. —(ANP)— Bishop D. H. Sims at the annual conference of the First Episcopal district of the AME church at the Allen AME church lauded the Negro press. He stated that it "has been indispensable to the Negro church. Without it the NAACP or other Negro organizations would have been unable to function.

I have found the Negro press's criticism of the church constructive, and not destructive. As long as the church and the press stand together the white man will know he has to listen to us and give us our just place in the post-war world."

Register — Boston, Mass. 10-28-44

LUDLOW WERNER
Editor of the New York Age, who announced last week his paper's support of President Roosevelt. The New York Age has been a Republican paper for the last sixty years.

J. MAYNARD DICKERSON
has one of the most important governmental posts in the country. He is City Prosecutor of Youngstown, Ohio, and the editor and publisher of the Buckeye Review. Mr. Dickerson is a veteran Democratic leader of Ohio.

Overseas

Journal + Guide 6-17-44

Norfolk, Va. John Sloan, Portsmouth official war correspondent. Jordan made the trans-ocean trip by airplane. Before this Atlantic hop he had made only two round trip flights from Norfolk to Washington.

news-editor and bureau manager for the Journal and Guide, arrived safely Sunday at an overseas destination, where he will represent the Guide as an

Informer President Heads Western Unit; PM Editor Is Heard

Informer—Houston, Texas
6-24-44

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

NEW YORK — The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association ended its fifth annual convention here Saturday, after one of the most significant sessions in its history. Most of the officers were re-elected; among whom were John H. Sengstacke, president; Alexander D Barnes, Eastern vice president; Frank L. Stanley, Central vice president, and C. A. Scott, Southern vice president; Carter Wesley was elected Western vice president and Leon Washington was elected vice president of the newly created far western region.

6-24-44

Howard H. Murphy was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are William O. Walker, Cecil Newman, Mrs. Robert L. Van, J. E. Mitchell, and L. E. Austin.

City Council President Newbold, Morris greeted the delegates in behalf of the city at the first session last Thursday. In the afternoon, the president delivered his annual address, followed by reports of the various committees.

(See DEWEY, Page 8, Col. 5)

6-24-44

Thursday evening, the Associated Publishers, Inc., was host to the delegates at a banquet at the McAlpin Hotel, with Edward D. Nix of Irving-Wasey Advertising Agency as the principal speaker.

On Friday, panel sessions were held to consider proposals to be presented to the full body. In the evening, the annual banquet of the association was held at the Hotel Roosevelt. Dr. Max Lerner, editorial writer for the newspaper PM, was the principal speaker.

Dr. Lerner told the publishers that they have a three-fold task in fitting the Negro people to meet the coming period. "First to help your people understand their world, and the means by which they can best carry on the fight for equality and freedom; second, to help them see that this fight can best be carried on within the framework of the larger struggle for decent economic system and a warless world; third, to make certain that your people are not embittered by the fight beyond the point where they will be able to enjoy freedom and equality when they have fully achieved it."

6-24-44

At the Saturday session, before the election of officers, the convention adopted resolutions taking an emphatic stand to remain non-partisan in politics; to continue to fight against the poll tax; to push the fight against discrimination in the armed forces, and to take measures to eliminate objectionable advertisement for Negro newspapers.

The contention presented a scroll to honor Walter Hoving, chairman of the United Negro college fund, for his contribution toward greater educational opportunities for Negroes.

Then on Saturday afternoon, Governor Thomas E. Dewey greeted the publishers "in behalf of myself, personally and of the people of New York," at a cocktail party at Hotel Roosevelt, with the Amsterdam News as host.

Other Editors Write

Age—New York, N.Y.

THE DUTY OF THEN EGRO PRESS

10-28-44

The Negro newspaper has a most solemn obligation to carry out. It is obligated, first, to the Negro minority in the cities and communities in which it is published and spread, and, secondly, to the whole nation, as a purveyor of news of importance and information.

If it carries out its obligation to its Negro readers, it will be honest and fair, making no attempt to mislead or misinform its Negro clientele because of the possibility or probability of personal gain, financially or otherwise, or even because of any personal grudge that might be entertained. The Negro newspaper should be above pettiness and opinionated practices, and should seek the good of the whole Negro minority without regard to what sacrifices that may be required of it as a newspaper.

Because of an understanding of the full meaning and import of the foregoing, we confess to no qualms of consciences when we assert that the Negro newspaper that advocates the election of Thomas E. Dewey to the presidency is selling the Negro people "down the river." They are reneging on the very fight they have always fought against the states' rights doctrine of the southern confederacy.

10-28-44

The Dewey-Hoover - McCormick gang boldly assert their belief in, and purpose to, espouse the doctrine of states' rights in government. They are thus pleding themselves to uphold the hand of the rebel Jeff Davis, the grandfather of Mrs. Dewey, whose defense of his rebellion against the Union was that the union abrogated states' rights to govern themselves as they pleased—either as free states or as slave-holding state.

Perhaps such Negro newspapers do not see the great danger possible to the Negro minority in their esposal of Tom Dewey's candidacy. Possibly they don't really understand what the states' rights doctrine really means, or what its application to our national government would mean to American citizens—especially to Negro American citizens. Do they not perceive the possibility of a return of the Jefferson Davis doctrine to power in government, should Tom Dewey be elected President in November? Surely, they are not blind to the possible influence that Mrs. Dewey may wield upon her husband—an influence, in this respect, as evil as the influence wileded upon Franklin Roosevelt by his wife is good. The thought of this possibility is cause for grave concern.

Of course, it was to be expected that many Negro leaders, including Negro newspaper editors, would fall for the lure of gold and silver; or else they would be so carried away by the glib promises of scheming Republicans that they would overlook the real danger to the Negro race and to the country, for that matter, in advocating and helping to elect the Hoover-McCormick "Charley McCarthey" Thomas E. Dewey.

10-28-44

But we do not feel that these traitors to the race should be forgiven for their ignorance. They have had every opportunity to know the truth. And they do know that the southern doctrine of states' rights is the same doctrine by which the grandfather of the wife of the present Republican standard bearer sought to keep the millions of southern slaves in chains.

HERE TO YONDER

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

By LANGSTON HUGHES

The Disadvantages of Race

"THERE ARE certainly a lot of disadvantages in being colored," said My Simple Minded Friend. "You can't even holler out loud without somebody saying, 'Shsss-ss-s! Don't be so rowdy in front of white folks.' You can't even get drunk and walk staggle-legged down the street without somebody accusing you of disgracing the race."

10-28-44

"That is certainly true," I said, "but why put the disadvantages of being colored on such a low plane?"

Langston Hughes

"I live on a low plane," said Simple. "And I think Negroes should have as much right to get drunk and misbehave as the next person has, without somebody always throwing it up in their face about disgracing their race. Why, if a colored man even gambles a little penny-ante, and the place gets raided, there is a big headline in the papers: HARLEM VICE DEN RAIDED, but at them downtown clubs they gamble hundreds of dollars every night, never do get raided, and nobody calls them a vice den, neither. But just let a colored man roll one roll ,and he is a disgrace to the race."

"Joyce must have bawled you out lately," I said. "You drink and gamble, which she disapproves, so I guess she is just trying to appeal to your race pride."

10-28-44

"What I am saying has nothing to do with me personally," said Simple, "I am speaking theoretical. Now you take murder and manslaughter, for instance. A white man can kill his wife, cut her up, put her in a trunk and ship her to California, then never get the body out of the baggage room, because he has thrown away the check, yet nobody talks about he is a disgrace to the white race. But just let a Negro carve his wife once lightly, and the papers say: BIG BLACK BUCK RUNS AMUCK. Then everybody in Harlem says, 'What a shame for a Negro to act that way,'

Right to Be Disgrace

"WELL, BEING a minority race," I said, "we have to act better than white folks, so they won't brand us as being worse."

"Being worse?" yelled My Simple Minded Friend. "How could colored folks be any worse? Hitler is white, and he has killed up more folks in three years than all the Negroes put together in the last three thousand years. How could we be any worse? Look at the Jews them Germans have killed in Poland. And all th Negroes the South has lynched and burnt. And all the Indians the British have beat over the head like the Georgia crackers beat Roland Hayes in that shoe shop. How could we be any worse? Look at all them colored soldiers white bus drivers have shot! But if I even have one small knife in my pocket that I never even use, and get caught and locked up, they finger print me, and take my picture and put in in COLLIER'S with a big headline, HARLEM —DENSE AND DANGEROUS, and make out like I am a disgrace to the U.S.A. I do not think that is right. I think I should have as much right as the next one to be a disgrace, if I want to be, without anybody talking about my race."

10-28-44

I said, "**Nobody** has a right to be a disgrace. That is where you are wrong. So let's get back to what I started out with, getting drunk. I see plenty of white men get on the street car drunk, and nobody, says that white man is a disgrace to his race. In the first place white folks don't have no race. But just let a colored man get on the street car drunk, and everybody says, "T-t-t-tuc!" The white folks say, "That's just like a Negro!" And the colored folks say, "It's a shame! A disgrace to our group." Yet the poor man hasn't done a thing but get drunk."

On Being Drunk

"NOBODY, white or colored, has any business getting on a street car drunk," I said. "If you are drunk, you should take a taxi home. Most drunks are nuisances, staggering around, and talking all out of turn like you when you are high. I do not agree with you this evening."

"You generally do not agree," said Simple. "If you agreed, there would be no point in having an argument."

"There is not very much point to your argument," I said.

"Except," said Simple, "that I think colored folks should have the same right to get drunk as white folks have."

"That is a very ordinary desire," I said. "You ought to want them to have the same right to be President, or something like that."

10-28-44

"Very few men can become President," said Simple. "Only one at a time. And since Mr. Roosevelt is solid in there, only one every sixteen or twenty years. Besides, you have to be somebody to be President. But almost anybody can get drunk. Even if I were not black, I could not be President. But I can get drunk."

"Then you ought to take a taxi home," I said, "and not get on the street car smelling like a distillery, staggering, and disgracing the race."

"I keep trying to tell you, if I was white, wouldn't nobody say I was disgracing no race!"

"You are definitely not white," I stated.

"You have something there," said Simple. "I am sure not white."

48-1944

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Tribune—Savannah, Ga.

With this issue The Tribune adds Number One to another Volume of its existence. Seventy-Five years ago The Tribune began publication. It is remarkable and noteworthy so, that during these long years it has had but two editors and publishers. No other publication can boast of such record. It is second to only one other Negro newspaper in the country. As a business venture, it is the oldest of any concern in Georgia and among the oldest of any in Savannah regardless of race. In nineteen thirty-seven, it was awarded by the American Press membership in the Half Century Club. But very few Negro publications boast membership in this club. The Tribune has been a real institution of the community and state. Its worth is verified by the appreciation shown by its large circle of friends and patrons. It has been constructive in its affairs and the means of encouraging and assisting many persons and especially youths. Plans are being perfected to extend its usefulness and double its size. This will be done immediately upon the procuring of additional help and government permit to obtain increased stock. Sincere thanks are extended old and new patrons for their constancy and support.

10-26-44

NO MYSTERY TO IT

Globe + Independent 10-6-44

The Pittsburgh Courier, which wielded decisive influence in helping to elect President Roosevelt and other Democrats to office in 1932 and in 1936, deserted to Wendell L. Willkie in 1940. It was not the Courier's fault that Mr. Willkie did not make the grade. Mr. Willkie defeated himself in his ambitious attempt to create a one-man party, with Willkie Clubs taking over the perogatives of county and city Republican organizations. Mr. Willkie found out, when the election returns came in, that Republicans were able to elect governors and senators in several states while at the same time they were not able to produce majorities for their Presidential candidate.

Nashville, Tenn.

In 1944, the Pittsburgh Courier, more vigorously than in 1940, gives its support to the Republican Party. It can do so with a clearer conscience even than in 1940, because the 1944 version of the Republican Party is far more deserving of the support of the Courier and its readers than was the 1940 edition of the Grand Old Party.

The things that the Pittsburgh Courier has fought for and against are the things that the Republican Party fights for and against in 1944. And the Courier recognizes, as do all other unbiased citizens, that the "word is made flesh and dwells among us" in the personality of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker, in simple terms, are political leaders whose word can be trusted. They value their word as something more than mere "campaign oratory." The way both have proved their faith with their works after they took political offices is an assurance that they can be trusted to keep the faith when they take over the executive functions of the greatest nation on earth.

10-6-44

It is quite significant that the Pittsburgh Courier in is splendid editorial, in its September 30 issue, was able to tell how Governor Dewey will be able to keep his promise to provide JOBS instead of RELIEF for the American working men and women. Such commentators as Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Thompson appear to get wool-gathered as they try to unravel the mystery they find in Mr. Dewey's pledge of jobs for working people. They say that he hasn't given them an understandable blueprint of his job layout. They think that all of the details of how he is going to create jobs should be explained to them in one or the other of the 30-minute broadcasts he makes.

10-6-44

To The Courier and to most clear thinking Americans, job-creating is no great mystery for a Republican administration to solve. The Courier pictures what to expect in the fourth quarter of Mr. Roosevelt's 16 years in office, saying:

"Fully 4,000,000 people, both men and women. will be looking for new jobs. Then there will be millions of returning soldiers. At the end of the war—and four more years of Mr. Roosevelt, with the WPA, the NYA and the CCC gone, there is nothing in the present administration's program or policy which offers any hope of being able to meet and solve the unemployment dilemma."

The Courier then shows why Republicans can create jobs faster than the New Deal. We quote:

10-6-44

"Then, we might be asked, what does Mr. DEWEY offer? Mr. Dewey is the nominee of the Republican party. The Republican party owns ninety per cent of all industry and commerce in the country. It is the group ofttimes referred to as "Private Industry." We believe that by virtue of its training and wealth. the Republican party is better qualified to handle business and financial affairs of this country in the peacetime era . . . "It is our firm conviction that younger men—vigorous, alert, progressive and liberal—are now in the saddle. Men like Gov. Dewey of New York, Governor Warren of California, Governor Griswold of Nebraska, Senator Ball and Commander Stassen can furnish the type of leadership America needs."

10-6-44

While we think the Courier overrates both Ball and Stassen as statesmen and might have made its editorial more convincing by substituting Gov. Bricker for the two conceited Minnesotans, we nevertheless contend the world's most widely circulated Negro weekly has strongly stated why those of its readers, interested in jobs for workers and a stable economy for this nation, ought to vote for the party that has the wealth and the wisdom for creating jobs and who know that spending millions for leaf raking does honest working men and women more harm than good and will be certain, eventually, to bankrupt the nation.

Credo For The Negro Press

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va

I Shall Be A Crusader . . .
I Shall Be An Advocate . . .
I Shall Be A Herald . . .
I Shall Be A Mirror And A Record . . .

7-8-44

I SHALL CRUSADE for all things that are right and just and I will, with equal fervor, expose and condemn all things that are unjust. I shall be a CRUSADER but I will not permit my fervor nor the rightness of my cause to provoke abandonment of the cardinals of journalism, accuracy, fairness, and objectivity.

I shall be an ADVOCATE of the full practice of the principles implicit in "Life, Liberty, and Justice For All." I shall be an ADVOCATE for these human and civil rights on behalf of those to whom they are denied, and I shall turn the pitiless light of publicity upon all men who would deny these rights to others. I shall ADVOCATE for my country, my state, my city, and my race, but I shall ever be on guard that I will not forget the greatest good for the greatest number while seeking deserving benefits for those who are disadvantaged by denials of them.

I shall be a HERALD, a bearer of good news, whenever I may, but of all news, whether it be good or bad if its heralding is in the public interest. I shall HERALD these tidings, good and bad, in the faith that the people are free only if the truth is known by them. I shall HERALD those things that others would suppress out of bias or for any and all other reasons.

7-8-44

I shall be a MIRROR AND A RECORD—a MIRROR of our existence as it is and a RECORD of our strivings to better that lot. I cannot deny or overlook my people's vices and shortcomings. Neither will I permit their virtues and good attributes to be hidden or denied.

I shall have integrity and I will not be bought. I shall be beholden to no man or class, because I am the voice of all my people.

I will knowingly print nothing with malice nor permit the exploitation of my columns by self seekers and narrow special interests.

I shall mold public opinion in the interest of all things constructive. I shall seem impatient at times. I will be abused and misunderstood, but I shall try always to be right and ignore the abuse, knowing that the wages of advocates and prophets ever have been, in the beginning, abuse and misunderstanding.

7-8-44

I shall be a crusader and an advocate, a mirror and a record, a herald and a spotlight, and I shall not falter.

So help me God.

Maj. Campbell Is Press Head

Informer — Hopkinsville

10-21-44

WASHINGTON. —(ANP) —Maj. Kenneth E. Campbell, former field artillery officer with the 596th outfit of the 92nd division, will head a staff of public relations officers who will facilitate news collection for the Negro press in the European Theatre of operations, it was learned last week.

He will have working with him and assigned to various areas of the theatre five experienced newsmen. Maj. Campbell's office will be with that of the theatre commander in Paris.

Working with him will be Sgt. Trezzvant Anderson, Associated Negro Press; Sgt. Peyton Gray, Afro American; Pvt. John S. Kinlock, California Eagle and Pvt. Charles P. Howard, Iowa Bystander. A photographer, Sgt. Earl W. Tibbs, formerly with a lithographic company in Pittsburgh, has been assigned to the unit. All of these men are already in the army.

10-21-44

Apart from the collection of news, they will also facilitate the movement of accredited Negro correspondents now overseas.

The Louisiana Weekly's 19th Anniversary

Weekly — New Orleans, La.

AS a member of the Negro Press, the number 1 spokesman of 13,000,000 Negroes, we deem it a proud distinction to celebrate this our nineteenth year of service to a disfranchised and segregated minority in the deep South. As we march forward into another year of service we want to wholeheartedly join in the following appraisal of the Negro Press as stated by Lucius Harper of the Chicago Defender in the August issue of the Negro Publisher, Editor and Printer. 9-16-44

"The Negro Press is fundamentally a crusading medium. Its most positive influence has been exercised and felt in periods of great social upheaval as is now evident. In its honest fury against injustice to the Negro it has assumed in these times the position of being highly inflammatory and most often anti-white in its editodial preachments. Today the policy of the Negro Press, from the viewpoint of most white Americans, appears to be somewhat out of harmony with the status quo, and from its incessant pounding against the wailing-wall in our dual democracy, has drawn echoes of criticism and outright condemnation from many sources that have lately become aware of its influence and power.

"At the moment it is repeating the fight that pioneer Negro newsmen waged so vigorously during and after the Civil War in behalf of freedom, justice and equality for an oppressed people. For some strange reason, it has always taken wars to promote the progress of the black man, and in their wake and activity the Negro Press has focused itself with articulate emphasis and interest to thrust upon the Negro his passport to full democracy. As the case is now and as it was then—when white is pitted against white for economic and social supremacy, the moral aspects of the controversy in which the Negro is vitally concerned in such a conflict, are shunted into the background. It is in its belligerent and uncompromising agitation on these issues that white America becomes shocked and startled when it learns that the Negro Press is actually but a faithful reproduction of the Negro mass mind. 9-16-44

"In the midst of such crusading, now and then there comes to the fore some honest opinions, if not frank appreciation, from liberal white sources to encourage the Negro Press for its mounting aggressiveness and counter-attacks against these who would keep the Negro in a subhuman status. Giving voice to such sentiments recently is Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of the New York Evening Post and once owner of The Nation, who, in his latest book, 'The Disappearing Daily,' pays a high tribute to the Negro Press for its continued militant attitude and forceful editorial demands in defense of racial rights in this revolutionary period. Mr. Villard views with regret the deterioration of the white press in measuring fore-square with the issues of the times, but faithfully hopes through the example set by the Negro Press in advocating a social revolution that it will catch the spirit and through this cofraternity improve itself by editorial comparison. He voices his belief as follows:

" 'Only the Negro Press has developed by leaps and bounds—a most remarkable phenomenon, with many of the editors showing great ability and power. Its growth in numbers and in the extent of its support by the members of the race is astounding to many who have not been aware of the seething currents of discontent and anger among our colored millions at the injustices and the discriminationstions against them. Born of these bitter passions, the new Negro Press speaks with a vigor, and far too often with a violence, that have startled the whites who have suddenly been brought into contact with it. It is not cowed because this is war-time; it does not tremble before authority. It uses little or no restraint in discussing the refusal of this government to grant to our Negroes not only their constitutional privileges, but full equality in the army and the navy, the right to fight for their country on equal terms with white citizens. 9-16-44

" 'It scorns the pretense that this country is fighting this war for the Four Freedoms as long as 13,000,000 people here at home are denied their rights because of the color of their skins. These militant newspapers are both creators of the suddenly developed Negro sense of solidarity and themselves an index of a developing race consciousness and unwillingness to remain in a subordinate position, a helotry in a democracy. It is unfortunately true that many Negro weeklies go to censurable excesses and injure their case by the violence of their unbridled attacks in this extremely explosive period of our days. The responsibility of this, however, lies primarily upon those whites who have believed, or pretended to believe, that this democracy could exist part servile and part free. Perhaps this startling evolution of the press of one great group out of the depths of its feelings as to its own status, its own injustices and wrongs, may be a portent that in the immediate future the issues confronting the American people, especially after the war, will be so vital, so revolutionaary, so all-embracing that the white daily press will similarly catch fire.' 9-16-44

"Mr. Villard's opinion may somewhat shock the average Negro readers of the value and position held by the press that serves as their spokesman; some who have at times branded it as ultra-conservative, and strangely indicted and censured it for its method of propaganda. But But whatever its virtues or shortcomings, the integrity of the Negro Press and its editors is now being respected, despite the accusing finger of the white misunderstanders. The Negro editor, as Mr. Villard observes, has been a vigilant and courageous watchman of his people of his people's liberties. But his job remains unfinished. The challenge of millions of Negro workers, who will face problems after the war, and the disfranchised black citi-

Campbell To Head Race Press Setup

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

10-20-44

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Maj. Kenneth E. Campbell, former field artillery officer with the 596th outfit of the 92nd division, will head a staff of public relations officers who will facilitate news collection for the Negro press in the European Theater of Operations, it was learned last week.

He will have working with him in Paris. Working with him will be Sgt. Trezzrant Anderson, Associated Press; Sgt. Peyton Gray, American; Pvt. John S. Kinee, California Eagle and Pvt. Charles P. Howard, Iowa, Observer. A photograher, Sgt. Earl W. Tibbs, formerly with a lithographic company in Pittsburgh, has been assigned to the unit. All of these men are already in the army.

Apart from the collection of news, they will also facilitate the movement of accredited Negro correspondents now overseas.

Largest Negro Paper Comes Out for Dewey

Pittsburgh Courier — Los Angeles, Calif.

10-21-44

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro newspaper in the United States, said in a front-page editorial last week that it would indorse Governor Thomas E. Dewey for the presidency.

The weekly publication with a nation-wide circulation of 300,000, is distributed in 14 editions to most of the large cities in the pivotal states and the Pacific Coast.

Ira F. Lewis, president and editor, said that the newspaper which backed President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936 and Wendell L. Willkie in 1940 . . . would . . . support . . . Governor Dewey because it is his belief that the New Deal can not cope with the employment problems of the post-war era.

"We cannot see how deficit financing of a mounting national debt can continue and the country remain on a sound basis," he said.

48-1944

National GRAPEVINE

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill. 10-14-44

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Dirty Underwear

LISTEN CHUM, pardon us if we interrupt the political speeches, let's get this mutiny business straight. Every day in the southern army camps and navy posts, more and more Negro soldiers and sailors reach the point where they just can't take further race persecution. It's a hell of a system that trains you to be a man and treats you like a dirty dog.

Some boys get so mad they bash in every white head they can find, others just sit down and refuse to make another move to aid white supremacy. Some go stark raving mad, and some smart ones go temporarily insane and get discharged as "tempermentally unfit." All but the insane get dishonorable discharges and jail sentences of from 16 years to life for "mutiny."

Example, the Mobile case saw nine privates get a total of 184 years, the Alexandria (La.) trials are handing out mostly life sentences, and the Navy Port Chicago case means 25 years to life for all convictions. Death sentences have been few, and involve murder, but all the years handed out to decent colored boys since Pearl Harbor, whose only real crime has been to act like men would total around 5,000. That's a lot of years and this business is a lot of dynamite.

For benefit of the white folks in the White House and the Governor's mansion in Albany who are ambitious but blind, here's a mild example of what goes. Last week on the Valley Coach Bus running from Augusta, Ga., into South Carolina, some Negro soldiers protested when the white driver struck a colored woman because she demanded her fare back when he would not make single whites move forward so she could sit down. In Aiken, S. C., they were thrown into jail Saturday, and white "MPs" (the Gestapo of the South) looked on. It was Monday evening before military authorities intervened so far as to arrange a trial.

On the driver's testimony, eight men were fined $15, and three men $25 each. Only three men could pay their fines. The other eight were sent to the chain gang, and these boys from decent colored families in the North were actually chained by the ankles to hardened habitual criminals. One of these boys served 26 months in combat in three great battles and has a Purple Heart decoration.

Today three of the boys are still serving out their 30-day terms. Although city police state freely "it's a shame," military authorities (T.-Sgt. Armstrong and Provost Marshal Maj. Fargo) made no move to help the men to notify their friends or outfits so their fines could be paid.

So chum, if you hear of another "mutiny" down that way, you'll understand. (John Henry, where'd we put those shot gun shells we were saving for skunks and things?).

And Stay Out

OWOSSO, Mich., Tom (Hoover-collar) Dewey's hometown does not allow a Negro to light there. However, it has no monopoly on lily-whitism and in the South there are many small towns where a Negro dare not let the sun set on him—"Read and Run, Nigger."

Conversely, there are some All-Negro towns where visiting whites get dark glances. Three of the best known, Mound Bayou, Miss., with population, 895; Boley, Okla., 943; Taft, Okla., 772, have no whites at all. Langston (514), Rentiesville (180), and Wildcat (188), all in Oklahoma, are also free of whites. Other towns and cities with few if any whites include Hobson City, Ala. (505), Edmonson, Ark. (297), Brooklyn, Ill. (2,151), Robbins, Ill. (1,307), Fairmont Heights, Md. (1,385), North Brentwood, Md. (812), Lawnside, N. J. (1,151), Princesville, N. C. (747), Hanford, Ohio (161), and Lincolnville, S. C. (211).

Some of these grew just because Negroes wanted to be by themselves and some resulted from Negroes being imported to a company-built village where they remained after the mine or factory shut down. Some have every feature of any other town—lights, water, gas, bank, movies, stores, and are a little top-heavy with mayors and other officials. A plug for democracy is fact that all of them have Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, etc.

Incidentally, in Easton, Texas, another all-Negro community, there is a famed tomato cooperative which is frequently cited by Department of Agriculture. The Mayor of Easton, Rev. H. E. Allen, wants to by a cotton spinning machine for the town cooperative, and if you know of one for sale, let him know.

Here's Where We Stand

ORGANIZED BASEBALL fiinshed the season without trying out a colored player as was promised and is congratulating itself that Negroes have forgotten all about it. Organized football will get a few colored players in a new league to be formed next year. In college football, Navy Great Lakes team, which won't let Negroes play, had its perfect record spoiled by a couple of colored lads playing with Illinois, Young and Patterson. Paul Robeson Jr., is starring at Cornell, Mann and Derricottee with Michigan, Willis with Ohio State, Murchison with Columbia and Coffee with Indiana. Notre Dame has none.

Job shifters are dime a dozen. UNNRA gave the O.K. to Jerome Robinson who just recently took over in FSA, and to Jack Bond, who resigns from Red Cross "in order to do a better job for the race." Herb Hennegan will step up into Robinson's vacated FSA spot, but not unless he watches some fellow "Black Cabineteers" who have other ideas. John Whitten surprised by jumping from his OPA spot where he assisted T. Arnold Hill, to "executive secretary" for Marshall Shepard in D. C. Recorder Office. Ben Wilson of Gary, finally got the old Bob Weaver's job in WMC, and newsmen watch to see if it is a political gesture as they think, or a "solution" as McNutt says. Frank Thorne (not Frank Horne) left his $5,000 job with local D. C. housing agency for a private project job with Day Village in Baltimore. And Frank Pinder of FSA has gone with FEA's Liberian Commission.

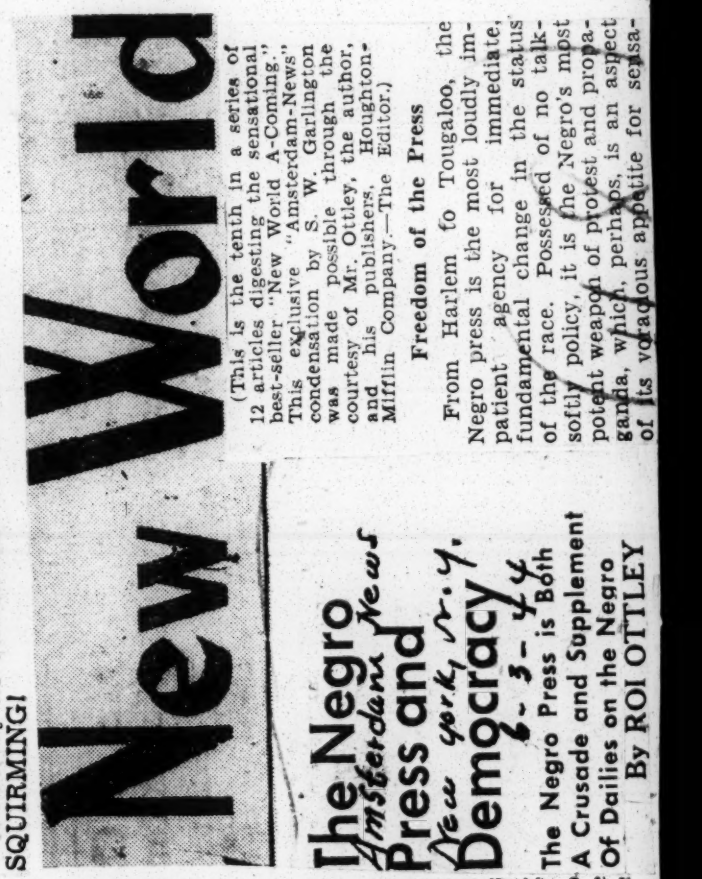
Housing is dependent on public and private interests effecting some sort of working agreement, because the most of us either make too little or too much to live in a public project. However, profits may be the answer because the big real estate interests have suddenly found that Negroes are good economic risks—they want decent homes and will pay for them. But the question of sites still remains, and although courts will not uphold a city establishing certain districts for certain races, they do uphold right of private groups to draw and enforce restrictive covenants. From here it looks like skyscrapers for Negro neighborhoods of the future—up is the only way they can expand. (Or down).
can expand. (Or down.)

Register-and-Vote-Dammit Department

EDGAR BROWN can relax—Justice Department reports officially that they are not investigating his so-called "polls" of enlisted men. . . . They say Crystal Fauset wants back in the Demos. . . . Dies committee is giving CIO Political Action a lot of free publicity—and was Defender Editor Metz Lochard surprised to find that according to Dies he is a Communist along with such "dangerous radicals" as Mary Bethune, Bob Weaver, Roscoe Dunjee, Ha! . . . Another voter's league —J. Finley Wilson anounces a National Voters' League, Inc., for Dewey. . . . Civil Service says it's all right for government employes to wear party pins and put campaign stickers on their windshields. . . . GOP's campaign to disgust servicemen with organized labor is going to blow up in its face—servicemen are workers and need organized labor more than they will ever need GOPs. . . . Listening to F.D.R.'s speech it was swell to hear him denounce the poll taxes and such. . . . It is apparent that policitally to be called a "Communist lover" is worse than being called a "Jew lover" and almost bad as "nigger lover." . . . Note to Ralph Matthews (Afro) who wrote his final Dewey train piece in form of a mock football game—in football it's the "bench" not "dugout."

Pass the Dark Meat

FEPC WAS HAPPY as a lark when F.D.R. declared for a permanent FEPC last week, but was plunged into gloom when it leaked how new member Charley Houston has introduced reforms for hiring, firing, and budget arrangement. . . . We hope Gandhi doesn't feel too bad about his failure to get together with Jinnah and the Moslems in India—why Hell, chum, we Zulus and Bantus have the same trouble trying to get together on anything over here. . . . T. Arnold Hill, still ill in hospital, was sent a resignation to sign on October 7, over his protests. . . . Pete Tyson and Donald Wyatt are among Red Cross Club directors back home for a leave. Don may take a UNNRA job. . . . White House Conference on Rural Education included a few suntanned delegates—Charley Johnson, John W. Davis (W. Va.), Horace Mann Bond, etc. . . . What we need is a democracy he who SQUIRMING!



tionalism. It is a vigorous organ, maintaining a policy of "race-angling" the news which affects Negroes directly.

"The daily is essential, but the weekly Negro paper is indispensable because of four exclusive virtues. The Negro newspaper is the medium of unabridged militant and oftimes brilliant expressions of the Talented Tenth; it molds public opinion in the Negro's behalf and creates more race consciousness; it presents contemporary history better than any other institution, and it is the spokesman for racial rights."

The oldest Negro newspaper is the **Christian Recorder**, organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, begun in 1848.

The first Negro newspaper published in the United States, **Freedom's Journal**, made its appearance in New York City in 1827—four years before the famous **Liberator** of the abolitionist Garrison, and at a moment when high-minded people began to gather forces for a mighty assault on slavery. Fighting to destroy a backward institution, it was of necessity an organ of propaganda. Its editors frankly explained that only "strange necessity" compelled them to emphasize the racial aspects of the Negro's problems.

Need for Negro Press

When the agencies of emancipation found themselves without a cause toward the close of the Civil War, the end of the Negro press—then numbering about thirty publications—was clearly in sight. But the assassination of Lincoln brought new problems to the black population in the years that followed.

Meantime, the white Northern leaders, consumed by the mighty rush for dollars, forgot about the progressive character of the war and left Negroes high-and-dry and thus to shift for themselves in a hostile community. As Negroes sized up the situation, a Negro press was an urgent necessity to combat the rapidly mounting anti-Negro sentiment and to unify the black population for aggressive counteraction.

By the close of the century the Negro press had become a formidable entity.

The Black Metropolis (Harlem) is the chief news center of Negro America. Altogether, there are some two hundred and thirty Negro newspapers in the United States, and a news gathering agency which services most of them—the Associated Negro Press (ANP)—with main offices in Chicago. These papers have a combined circulation well over two million. Twelve are members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC).

To snatch the Negro circulation, some white newspapers in the South publish "special colored editions." Recently, the Negro press has made a bid for a white public. Success in this endeavor is proudly hailed.

There are, as well, two hundred and thirty-nine religious, fraternal, literary, and labor journals, school and college publications and a few theatrical, picture, and fashion periodicals. The quality magazines, calmly edited, non-profit organs, include the **Crisis, Opportunity, Journal of Negro Education, Journal of Negro History** and **Phylon.**

Most of the Negro newspapers are weeklies, the one exception being the Atlanta **Daily World.** Once the stuff of racial idealism is cut away, they are operated primarily for profit, and in this sense are like their contemporaries. What is good business in the judgment of the owners, rarely is hampered by the nonsense about race.

Reader Interest and News

In one sense, Negro newspapers are the Negro affairs supplements of the white dailies—for nearly every Negro who reads a white daily also subscribes to at least one Negro newspaper. Negro papers print considerable news and features which can find no place in the white press, either because of its taboos or squeamishness.

There is, however, some parallel with the white press in a Negro's sense of reader interest. If the delightful limbs of the actress Marlene Dietrich are worth more columns of space in the white press than, let us say, a significant scientific development, who is to quarrel with the Negro press because the devastating limbs of Joe Louis or a display of bulky high-yaller cheese cake commands more attention than the discoveries of the late Doctor George Washington Carver, the Tuskegee scientist?

The Negro press is extremely race-conscious and words to foster race-consciousness in Negroes—some people indeed charge that it reeks with prejudice against whites. The racial patriotism of the Negro press is beyond doubt its salient characteristic; and such patriotism often inclines toward black chauvinism.

Viewed on its broadest plane, this is in fact a crusade for democracy! The Negro press is, in effect, serving the fundamental of all peoples—white and black—by its insistence upon the extension of democracy.

The Editorial Line

In short, the editorial line of the Negro press today is the urgent need of extending democracy to the American Negro, and the profoundly positive effect it would have in galvanizing Negroes into action, as well as the reassuring effect it would have upon the colored peoples elsewhere in the world.

If the Negro press seems impatient, it is because the improvements in the Negro's status are so imperceptible as to be hardly noticed—particularly to those who know where the shoe pinches.

Why Our Southern Papers Supported FDR

THE southern Negro newspapers actually live among and reflect the political, economic and social struggles of three-fourths of the Negroes in the United States. They have seen many of these troubles intensified during this war, despite efforts of the ROOSEVELT administration to alleviate them. But they have seen a ROOSEVELT-appointed Supreme Court hand down the Texas decision on the question of the "White Primary"—a decision which is bound to mitigate their most serious political handicap.

They have seen this same Supreme Court hand down important decisions which greatly improved the chances for every individual person to receive the benefits of due process of law. This decision was rendered for the Court by southern Democrat HUGO BLACK.

These southern newspapers cannot forget the history-making *War Labor Board* decision, June 5 1943, ordering abolition of pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing equal work in industry. That decision was written and rendered by southerner FRANK P. GRAHAM, and in part, is as follows:

> The equalization of economic opportunity is not a violation of the sound American provision of differentials in pay for differences in skills. It is rather a realization of the no less sound American principle of equal pay for equal work as one of those equal rights in the promise of American democracy regardless of color, race, sex, religion or national origin . . . it is in line with prophetic Americanism; and with the cause of the United Nations. . . .
>
> Economic and political discrimination on account of race or creed is in line with the Nazi program. America, in the days of its infant weakness the haven of heretics and the oppressed of all races, must not in the days of its power become the stronghold of bigots. . . .

The Southern Negro newspapers which almost solidly supported President ROOSEVELT, make no claim that the President has achieved a perfect score on the important question of the treatment of minorities in American life, but there has been progress. There is no doubt that while many unjust discriminations continue to exist, they have been vigorously attacked and considerably mitigated during the ROOSEVELT administration.

Bolden Enlightened Him

Doubting Officer Changes Mind About Negro Press

NEW YORK—Warrant Officer Jesse L. Green, attached to the 380th Transportation Corps, recently took the National Negro Publishers' association to task for its news-gathering policy. But after Frank Bolden of The Courier arrived in Iran, Mr. Green changed his mind about the NNPA.

In a letter addressed to all pool papers, Mr. Green wrote:

"Mr. Frank Bolden, your columnist, has done a fine job here. He is a worthy representative of the American Press, irrespective of racial distinctions. . . . He has made us realize the problems of the Negro Press, know how the progressive editors are trying to overcome those problems and see the many worthwhile contributions being made to the war and the peace by those who watch world events. You are well represented. We shall all be sorry at Mr. Bolden's leaving.

"Please accept this letter as my apology for my moment of doubt of the hometown Press."

which were hot, up to Scotland and then by plane to London.

Anxious to See Units

If they will let me out of here soon, I want to visit the colored nurses stationed in this country, maybe five miles away by train and maybe some of the other troop installations, although I have been told that I have been accepted in the French war zone but can't leave this week.

Although all my life I have heard and read about how things are different in England, everything is very strange here, nevertheless. I have heard Englishmen in America, but their accent didn't strike me there as it does here. I want to do a story on that. Then the spelling—"tyre" for "tire." Instead of saying "keep to the right except when passing," they say, "except when overtaking . . ."

I have heard all about the money, but I must keep remembering a pound is four dollars, not 16 ounces. I have made some tragic mistakes but I am catching on fast.

This is a first-class hospital, warm with clean linen, just like those at home. They say, though, it is the only one like it here.

Here is Mrs. Minnie Street of Louisville, Ky., widow of the well-known insurance executive who died recently, H. L. Street of Mammouth Life Insurance Company. She has been assistant director of the Red Cross here. She suffered acute appendicitis and peritonitis and is now recuperating. She has been overseas six months.

Sees New Yorker

Also in the hospital is Pvt. George Williams of New York. He ate a green apple and had a stomach ache. He is on his way back to France for duty with a signal corps unit. He has also completely recovered from a Nazi sniper's bullet received when he was on a telephone pole stringing lines.

Also in the hospital is Pvt. Milton Shaw of Los Angeles, clerk and typist with a quartermaster truck company, who has been here since September, 1942.

In civilian life he was an entertainer and member of the Four Tones and was in the movie, "Harlem in the Prairie." He hopes to get home soon so he can see his 3-year-old son, Herbert.

No Jim-Crow in Hospital

It is cold as heck here. I have to tell you again that Uncle Sam takes good care of the sick GI's—three meals a day of good American food, soft beds and plenty of hot water. And, there is no jim-crow.

Enlisted men and women are housed together in wards. Officers of all colors are in private rooms. At night, walking patients can attend free movies.

There is a radio on each floor which can be heard all over the place. It is constantly tuned in to the American stations.

These darned V-2 Robot bombs are enough to scare you to death. I haven't seen one yet, but I have heard them fail several miles away. They sound as if they are right outside.

journalism.

LONDON—I am in the inside of an American hospital unexpectedly.

I lost the use of my left hand and I could not type nor button things.

Hospitals Are Nice—Phillips

First Woman Reporter in One Unexpectedly

V-2s ARE NOISY

Repercussions Heard

Several Miles Away

By ELIZABETH M. PHILLIPS

First Woman War Correspondent in Europe

The first woman correspondent to set out for the war front in France will get no nearer than a London hospital, the AFRO learned today.

Randy Dixon, the Pittsburgh Courier's correspondent, visited

Mrs. Phillips November 27 in the hospital and cabled the doctors recommend her return to the USA for treatment there on account of an incephalitis ago it took her off her feet at the

a recurrence of which is not serious. However, she is arranging to

BULLETIN

48-1944

Charles H. Loeb On Way To South Pacific To Cover War

Represents Combined Negro Press Group

By CHARLES H. LOEB
Representing Combined Negro Press

(Editor's Note: By now, Charles H. Loeb of Cleveland, representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers association, is on the high seas, en route to the South Pacific to cover war activities for the combined Negro press. This article was written as Leob waited in San Francisco for transportation to the war zone).

SAN FRANCISCO. — This "City of Departing Souls," the jumping off place for the man your favorite newspaper has sent into the far reaches of the Southwest Pacific as a link between you and your man in the armed services, is an ant hill of uniforms bedecked with campaign ribbons.

By plane and train daily overburdened carriers, air and rail, bus and boat, disgorge into 'Frisco eager young recruits, who like me, look forward to the adventure of the islands; and battle-scarred veterans who know too well that most of the adventure is buried out there beneath the grim reality of a worthy foe and the ever-present menace of tropical fever.

There was not much time between the multiple details of embarkation to permit extensive research but here are some of the typical fighting men one meets on the streets of San Francisco.

Meets Veterans

Just in from the Southwest Pacific are two veteran steward's mates, Steward 2-c Chester Clark of 40 Reed St., Pittsburgh, and his pal, Cook 1-c Earl Pippins, 1223 Calhoun St., Humboldt, Tenn.

They had under their Veteran wings Seaman Alfred E. Lynch, 19-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lakes, 814 Howitt Place, New York City, who will be going over for the first time any day now.

Two veterans who have each participated in five battles in and around the islands of New Guinea, Guam, Saipan and the Gilberts, are Officers Cook 2-c Ernest James Sampson of Alexandria, La., and Steward 2-c Willie Lee Mitchell of Birmingham, Ala. In addition this duo has touched Iceland, Australia and New Zealand, during which time (1941-44) ship on which they have sailed have transported some 800,000 troops.

Ran into Major William McKinley Thomas of the Medical Corps at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., who I believe was primarily interested in post-war possibilities for practice in San Francisco which boasts only two Negro physicians for its rapidly swelling Negro population.

Natives here declare that the year prior to our entry into the war, San Francisco proper had

CHARLES H. LOEB

less than 3,000 Negroes. Now estimates range in the neighborhood of 35,000.

Major Thomas is a former chairman of the executive committee of the American Medical Association. His home is Bryant, Texas, but he practiced at Leavenworth, Kas., prior to entering the army.

Many Amusements

At the Buchanan Street USO, one of the finest in the nation for Negro servicemen, I ran across Pfc. Winston N. Lark of Washington, D. C., and Pfc. Arthur W. Cloud of Cleveland, Ohio. Both are attached to the Army Post Office here, and jokingly declared they intended to read my mail and throw it away when it passed through their hands.

Cloud, whose parents live at 3397 E. 130 St., told me he once sold The Call and Post.

In one-half hour of standing in the Liquor store operated here by Mrs. Myrtle Rector, the only one in the city owned by a Negro— I saw a cross section of men who have served in the Pacific theater. The store's popularity is easily understood. These men told me that what little whiskey they encountered on the "islands" cost from $35 to $60 a fifth.

For the furloughing GI, San Francisco is not such a bad place. The city is replete with amusement spots, theaters and bars, which next to the "creep house" are first on the lists of the men who return from the islands of the Pacific. If he's busted, GI Joe needn't feel too downcast for the color line has not yet made too deep a dent in the USO program in the far west.

While the lure of beautiful hostesses of the sepia variety naturally gravitates the Negro GI to the Buchanan Street USO, the Negro serviceman finds a warm welcome at any of those centers to be found in the city.

There is the Army and Navy USO right next the ferry building on the Embarcader, where the train ferries land; another at Freemont and Harrison Sts., six blocks southwest; another for WACS and WAVES maintained by the Red Cross, and the Minna Street Canteen, within walking distance is the big Pepsi Cola center on Market St., the city's main stem.

The servicemen are equally as welcome at more than fifty other centers throughout the city. Here are typical free services: Free dancing on Wednesdays and Saturdays, reading rooms, library and educational classes, counselling, dance instruction, songfest, gymnasium, swimming, mailing service, movies, use of musical instruments, ping pong, pool, billiards, and innumerable other services, all without charge.

WORLD VIEW

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

Appraisal of the Negro Press

TO MY knowledge, the Chicago Defender was the sole Negro newspaper of national circulation to back the Roosevelt program in the recent election.

Many another Negro paper supported the President, but they were limited in influence to regional or local communities. For instance, also backing the President were New York's PV, the Boston Chronicle, the Michigan Chronicle of Detroit, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Atlanta Daily World, the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, the Houston Informer, both the California Eagle and the Sentinel of Los Angeles, the Reporter of San Francisco, and many other small weeklies.

But the big weeklies which could have thrown their influence behind the President and the people's candidates chose to side with the Hoover-Dewey forces. The Pittsburgh Courier, the Kansas City Call, the Afro-American and the New York Amsterdam News, all with sizable circulations, cast in their lot with the worst enemies of the Negro people—with Eugene Talmadge, Gerald K. Smith, the Hoover-Landon-Taft crowd, the Jew-baiters, labor-baiters and Negro haters.

More Than Just 'Politics'

THAT PUBLISHER John Sengstacke and Editor Metz Lochard and the others who shape the policy of the Defender used their influence in a principled fight on issues is a fact which redeems the Negro national newspapers from a blanket charge of venality. For the election of 1944, like the election of 1864, was not just "politics"; it was a battle to decide the future of Negro-America as well as the future of the entire world.

There may be some who will rise to defend the publishers and editors of the pro-Dewey big Negro newspapers on the ground that this was just "one more election." To think this might be excusable on the part of millions of voters who voted for Dewey in the mistaken belief that they were not voting for a change in national policy. For Dewey was an able demagogue, and he and the great majority of the press, radio commentators, and rigged polls, succeeded in convincing many voters that he intended to follow the progressive program of Roosevelt.

But for the editors and publishers of national weeklies to claim that this was just "one more election" and that they were just "playing politics" is inexcusable. There is no more responsible occupation than that of an editor or publisher. And a Negro editor and publisher has a double responsibility, for his own interest, in the long run, is identical to the interest of the masses of Negroes.

What Pro-Dewey Papers Did

THE POSITION of the editors and publishers of the Courier, Call, Amsterdam News, and Afro papers was one which, if they were just "playing politics," amounted to irresponsibility, or, if they didn't know any better, conclusively indicts their competence. On either or both counts, they have betrayed their readers and joined that class of the daily commercial papers about whom Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes remarked:

"The people don't believe what they read and the newspapers are not voicing public opinion."

The truth is that Negroes turned out to vote overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt and pro-Roosevelt candidates. They didn't believe what the pro-Dewey papers told them. And on the other hand, these papers didn't voice the opinion of the majority of Negro-America when they went hook-line-and-sinker for the Dewey crowd.

'There are international aspects of ... I hope to get to in future columns. Suffice it to say that if the majority of Negro-Americans take the lesson of this election to heart, they will hesitate again to place confidence with those who betrayed it. They will read the only Negro national weekly that called the turn on the election, and that fought for the best interests of Negro-America.

Stewart Spend Third Thanksgiving Overseas

12-2-44

Houston—Texas The Informer

By Ollie Stewart
Afro-Informer War Correspondent
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Paris, — My third wartime Thanksgiving overseas was spent in Paris nursing a cold. Allen Morrison telephoned and Cpl. Trezzvant Anderson came to see me. Anderson has just come back from visiting a tank battalion and tank destroyers on the Third Army front, bringing the latest news of that entire company of tankers which is under command of Captain Irvin McHenry, Leavenworth, Kansas, who was cited for heroic efforts near Metz. The assault platoon, commanded by 1/Lt. Charles Gates, Kansas City, blasted their way in to Dieuze despite fierce enemy resistance.

Having recently talked with Gates and heard him say, "We are the guys they called on when somebody needed to strong-arm the Jerries," I was not surprised.

The tank destroyers have Colored company commanders including Captains James Carr, 624 Gresham Place, Northwest, Washington; Beauregard King, Birmingham, Ala.; Robert Fineley, Detroit and 1 Lt. Charles Thomas, Detroit.

Among **staff officers: Captain** Thomas Campbell, **Tuskegee battallion;** Surgeon Captain Harvey Johnson, Atlanta; Chaplain 1/Lt. Robert Williams, 1909 Fourth **street, Northwest, Washington; reconnaissance.**

The tank destroyers are now with the Ninety-Fifth division, which is now mopping up Metz and getting plenty of action.

There was no holiday for the troops on front line duty. There was plenty of turkey for all the Americans on the continent, but I could not eat in peace because the French kept asking what this particular holiday stood for. The more I explained the less they understood.

It is now the second week since troops in Paris have received any cigaretts. Nobody can explain why cigarette rations completely stopped with production at home. There are no cigars or pipe tobacco.

Woman Newspaper Executive Believes Negro Women Are Ready To 'Hold Own'

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

By CAROLYN DIXON

Mrs. Lucille Scott, widow of the founder of the Atlanta Daily World papers, relaxed in her comfortable chair at the Hotel Theresa Wednesday and observed:

9-2-44

"Say what you will, the newspapers in the South will be a leading factor in helping to break down discrimination. We've got to educate white people and at the same time continue with the education of our own.

"You can't legislate everything. Most people, white or black, will respond to education."

Mrs. Scott, circulation director for the nation's only Negro daily newspaper, arrived in town this week for her first visit since 1940 and, although she'll be involved in a lot of business matters, she's going to do her best to see some of our big town.

"I'm going to try and see all the good shows, study the set-up of your New York dailies and spend a week-end with my son, Robert, who is stationed at a naval base in New England."

Mrs. Scott's other son, Sgt. W. A. Scott, 3d., arrived here in time to make the New England trip with his mother. Both of the Scott brothers were attending Morehouse College when Uncle Sam called them up for duty.

9-2-44

Postwar Planning

Ordinarily, Mrs. Scott is not a talkative woman but she "let herself go" when the conversation was shifted to postwar planning.

"The Negro woman," she said, "is better trained today than she was yesterday. She is not only seeking, she is making her place in the world of business and in tomorrow's bright, new world, I am convinced that she will be prepared to hold her own with anybody."

Mrs. Scott's late husband, W. A. Scott, was the first Negro salesman for the Real Silk Hosiery Company in the South.

"That man was just a natural salesman," she said, "so when we started the Atlanta World in 1928 it didn't take him long to sell the idea to the people of Atlanta. We made the World a daily on August 13, 1932, and since that time we've been moving along steadily and expanding our activities."

9-2-44

She didn't say so because Mrs. Scott does not belong to the bragging class, but the Atlanta Daily World is regarded as one of the fastest growing businesses in newspaper circles. With member papers in the chief cities of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, the Scott Newspaper Syndicate now has a chain of twenty news-

MRS. LUCILLE SCOTT

African Tour Sidelights

Norfolk, Virginia
Journal & Guide

By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
Journal and Guide Editor
(Touring British West Africa)

ACCRA, Gold Coast, B. W. A. —(By Air Mail) — On Monday night in Brazil, South America, the members of the Survey Commission to study conditions in Liberia, British West African colonies, French Equatorial Africa, and the Virgin Islands bade farewell to two U. S. officers who had flown with them from America and been overnight roommates at a U. S. base there. On Saturday night, sitting in a courtyard of Town Hall here observing a local dance with a distinctly international flavor, one of these officers strolled by. Yes, we each remarked, "It's a small world!"

Perhaps our paths will not cross again. The officers had ruefully commented that it had been tough traveling with us, since our high priority made the flight strictly an "express" affair, and that frankly they would enjoy sitting out the passenger backlog in the pleasant South American country.

11-25-44

Once, on another military plane, our pilot had been Capt. Alexis Klotz, co-pilot of Wendell Willkie's round-the-world plane. He had told the newspapermen aboard his ship on that flight of Accra and its people, and of a dance he had attended while here. My mind kept returning to him and his comments and so, Saturday night James B. Cashin, Vincent T. Tubbs, and this writer went to a Town Hall dance.

Most of the men there were United Nations officers and enlisted men, with Englishmen in the majority. A few American officers (the city is off limits to enlisted U. S. personnel) were present. While we were there we saw two "European" women (as all non-Africans are called). Both were American nurse officers, one white and one Chinese, each accompanied by a small party of our officers. Neither danced. You saw all kinds of dancing, with an occasional bit of pure American jitterbugging — not as fluidly executed, however, as by its originators. The British Commonwealth representatives did the light fantastic in an oddly bouncing way that seemed to Americans at first somewhat awkward. All of the female dancers were Africans, some strikingly beautiful and a few with off-the-shoulder, low cut evening gowns that might have come right off Fifth avenue.

One belle, whose face and figure would earn a second look in any world center, was a new recruit to the oldest profession, we were told. The war has everywhere changed the mores and morals of people with an historic way of life that did not permit sex to become a problem. One youngster, of the type known in this part of the world as a "pilot," propositioned one member of the commission, with a persistent listing of the attractions of a ten-year-old whose parents would facilitate matters. This condition is the exception as a whole and is found only in war-activity centers with the usual growing pains of such places.

The orchestra had eighteen musicians and a director-vocalist. When it played the "St. Louis Blues" we had an acute case of nostalgia. They wanted to know how they compared with American orchestras. We were not being polite visitors when we replied that they could stand comparison with all but our very top flight bands back home. **The master of ceremonies was the son of a Floridian who had, he said, operated Nigeria's finest hotel prior to his death.**

Another person we met was a Mr. Randolph, class of '34, Lincoln (Pa.) University. Of the Norfolkians recalled being there about that time, Mr. Randolph remembered W. Marion (Mike) Spiller best. He was delighted with news of him only a few days old and sent his best wishes to him and his other American acquaintances. Mr. Randolph, before the war, was a contractor and builder. Materials became scarce, and now he is a draftsman at an American base.

At the dance we had warm beer and Scotch and soda, without ice. The beer was best. It may have been the lack of ice with the Scotch. However, although it is HOT here, especially in midday and early afternoon, one gets to enjoy iceless and unchilled drinks and water. You seem to get along better with the heat. Ice is available, and Accra has a large ice plant. A beer costs 2 shillings, or 40c, in American money. A bottle of Scotch, unless you get the good offices of a local resident, will cost you $7.50 to $8. A single drink of iceless double Scotch costs eighty cents. P. S.—These statistics were acquired more scientifically than personally. Rawther!

About the Short Snorters Club, which Cashin and the writer joined while flying more than a mile up (Tubbs being a member already via Pacific flights): — members include Churchill, Roosevelt, the late Willkie, and any other lesser fry who fly across oceanic waters. We joined Sunday, October 29, in mid-morning (EWT). You pay a dollar to each Snorter present, agree to abide by the rules, get your chosen paper money autographed by Snorters present and encountered later. Any Short Snorter asked by another to produce his Snorter bill **has, if he doesn't have it on his person, to pay each Snorter present one dollar and/or set up** a round of drinks for all his fellow clubmen present.

During the formal visit to Governor Sir Alan Cuthbert Burns, K. C. M. G., at his official residence here on Wednesday, November 1, he laughingly told the commissioners and U. S. Consul Thomas A. Hickok that the fortress-castle, built by the Danes on an oceanside cliff in 1690, had been in its time a slave market and an insane asylum. "It's progressively coming down; now it is my residence," he said with an infectious laugh.

11-25-44

In a large drawing room the governor's wife and a group of ladies were busily sewing for servicemen. In the group of about twelve or fifteen were, in about equal numbers, Europeans and Africans, all tastefully dressed and deeply engrossed in their patriotic tasks.

Facing the sea are old Danish bronze cannons. "On V-Day," remarked the governor with obvious anticipation, "I shall fire a salute." Then, wryly, "When I do I shall pull the lanyard and run. They're very old guns, you know, and might explode."

An earthquake in 1939 only slightly damaged the castle. Its walls are 12 to 14 feet thick. At the gate is a grave covered with iron, of a Danish predecessor to the Gold Coast governor. "He was killed in battle, and buried where he fell," the cordial executive said in a tone of salute.

These are the sidelights of a vital visit, the first impressions, and the odds and ends of human interest items. Another dispatch will disclose some more solid observations. Itinerary note: Next Monday (November 13) we go on a 1,200 mile trek into the interior and then along the coast.

48-1944

Georgia Newspaperwoman Works On Her Home Town Daily Paper

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.
6-3-44

In a city in the heart of the South, their two newspapers, the Macon, Ga., Telegraph and News, have on the staff a woman. Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton edits a section in both papers and handles all of the news of her community, with several assistants working under her. Housed in an office of her own, she daily meets the papers' morning and evening deadlines, filling approximately a page of news during week days and three pages in Sunday editions.

Other sections of the country have their Negro press, which handles the news of our doings much as that published in the Macon dailies. There is a matter of a different approach to the needs of Negro readers in the city.

Assignments from her paper have afforded Mrs. Singleton an opportunity to travel all about the country during the sixteen years she has been in their employ. She has made trips to Detroit, Denver, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia in her coverage of stories of national interest to her readers.

6-3-44

No Basement Office

"There are two or three other southern papers", Mrs. Singleton said, "which employ people in capacities similar to mine." In the majority of cases, these papers have a staff room for their Negro workers apart from the whites, in the same building. Mrs. Singleton however, maintains an office apart from the paper proper. "The South is that way," she said, "but I won't work in the basement".

In New York this past week-end to see what was of interest to her Southern readers, Mrs. Singleton had just come over from Philadelphia where she covered the general conference of the AME Church which ended there last week.

MRS. MINNIE SINGLETON

She is, as many others are, an example of the South's peculiar thought processes and the manner in which many of our people have capitalized upon them.

Interracial Panel Flays Negro And White Press

Daily Review — Birmingham, Ala.
12-23-44

NEW YORK — (PPNS) — Negro and white journalism were the object of strong criticism this week by an interracial panel of 30 junior and senior high school students of the Frederick Douglas High school. James E. Allen, faculty member of the Douglas Hig School presided over the meeting which was one a series in Panel Discussions on Interracial Affairs

White presses were blasted for their failure to repot on an Amricas serving their country on the battlefield and also their tendency to inflate and exaggerate the charges brought against Negro malefactors. It was further brought out that they are negligent in giving prominence and recognition to Negro achievements.

The Negro press was censored by the group because "it seems to be a policy of Negro weeklies to headline criminal acts in preference to constructive material. Declaring that the salvation of American journalism lies in the hands of youth and must be white washed by a newer and more progressive ideals, one young speaker continued to say: "Youth crime infuriates youth more than it does adults. It creates a feeling of superiority on the part of one group and the other group might easily become influenced to the poin where it will read of a fun fight and then rush out in the streets and want to blast the whole neighborhood. To counteract this danger, all news releases should be carefully studied before going to press and the effect and impression upon the public determined beforehand."

12-23-44

12-23-44

Editors Say

Afro American
IN THE NATION'S PRESS
LAST WEEK
Baltimore, Md.
PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE —

The resignation of Ferdinand Smith as secretary of the National Maritime Union is a surprise and a shock to those who realize he was among the foremost leaders of the labor movement in America. The NMU stands head and shoulders above most labor organizations in its advocacy of the equality of men. It went to bat and fought for equality.

12-2-44

PITTSBURGH COURIER—According to reports from Atlanta, Imperial Wizard James Colescott is preparing to revive the Ku Klux Klan when peace comes. It will find the going much rougher than it was a quarter century ago. Colored people will face the issue with less fear and more courage and they will have a larger percentage of whites on their side.

JOURNAL AND GUIDE (Norfolk) — The stupid, repelling, repugnant domestic worker has no future. There will be a market for the intelligent, inviting and gracious people who start now learning the necessary art of placing domestic work on a higher level than it has heretofore attained. To these people there will be spiritual and financial rewards.

12-2-44

THE CALL (Kansas City) — Men with attitudes like Cotton Ed's (Senator who died recently) are at last giving way to those who are willing to try a little bit of democracy, although still too few are willing to try a full measure of it.

The People's Voice

League Pickets Amsterdam News

N.Y. N.Y.
12-2-44

The Amsterdam News office was picketed Saturday by members of the League for a Better Press, following a two-week campaign conducted by telegrams to various persons and leaflets distributed calling for a boycott of the paper.

Heads of the group are Odell Clark, president, and William Moore, jr, who is president of the Jeffersonian Cultural League, located at 156 W. 44 st, where also are the headquarters for the League for a Better Press.

The leaflets distributed state: "Let's Clean Our Own House," and list the following reasons for picketing the newspaper, which is edited by Dr. C. B. Powell.

• We're sick of the Amsterdam News' murder and sex headlines.

• "We're sick of the Amsterdam News' deceptive role in problems vital to the race 12-2-44

•"We're alarmed at the effect, on our youth, of the Amsterdam News' lurid, over SEXsational crime stories.

•"We protest the omission and censoring of the liberal, constructive views of Columnists Roy Wilkins and W. E. B. DuBois.

•"We're tired of being sold down the river by Negroes interested only in feathering their own nests."

The league is requesting funds to carry on its campaign.

Alabama Daily Asks Justice For Colored

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.
6-3-44

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The Anniston (Ala.) Star, in a forthright editorial recently declared that white people do themselves "a disservice so long as we deny him (Negroes) education better housing facilities, adequate medical care, and fair treatment before the law," and that it is going to be "an exceedingly slow process" if the Negro is forced to "pull himself up the ladder of civilization by his own bootstraps."

The editorial was entered into the Congressional Record last Wednesday by Sen. Bankhead on being "worthy of thought and preservation." It was written by Col. Harry M. Ayers, editor and publisher, who resided in China for some years with his father, a missionary.

Pointing out that the Negro is the only race in America that did not come of his own volition, the editorial goes on to say that being here, "we want him to stay in peace and happiness, and because we recognize in him potentialities that will make a great contribution to the cutural and economic advancement of our common country once he is given equality of opportunity for self-advancement." 6-3-44

Citing education as a "home remedy" the editorial praised the value of Tuskegee institute and its graduates "who have become uniformly good citizens and taxpayers, thereby lifting a burden from the shoulders of the white people where they reside." Further, the paper advocated that "citizens of this type should be allowed to vote, be they black and white. Indeed, this paper has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for all southern states to abolish the poll tax and substitute therefor an educational test as precedent to the exercise of the franchise."

6-3-44

Col. Ayers rejected attempts to abolish segregation, by favored "better accommodations" for Negroes on common carriers. All of these problems, the editorial concluded, can be worked out "in time" and "peaceful relations maintained, if the demagogues, both white and black, will but cease their agitation."

Publishers Dine, Hear Ad Expert

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Publishers of weekly papers, assembled at a banquet at the McAlpin Hotel Thursday evening, heard themselves indicted for failing to exploit properly their potentialities among powerful white commercial interests by Edward D. Nix, white, advertising executive. 6-24-44

Mr. Nix, guest speaker at the dinner sponsored by the Associated Publishers, Inc., declared that the colored press has great powers as they are ignorant, both of its and has reached a tremendous market, but this idea has not been adequately presented to representatives of American business.

Awakening Needed

Mr. Nix outlined methods of reaching these unexplored fields, and pointed out that many

dent of the Chicago Defender phy, president of Publishing Company and of the RICAN Newspa- National Negro Publishers' Asso- sident of the As- ciation. ers; Truman K. Others at the speakers' table in- ide to the Secre- cluded: 6-24-44 alter F. Walker, W. O. Walker, editor of the Cleve- the Republic of land Call-Post; William B. Graham, mer Roberts, of Frank Stanley, Carter Wesley, Mrs. of the War De- Robert Vann, C. A. Scott, Joseph a of Public Rela- LaCour, P. B. Young, Jr., H. H. Mur- phy, Miss Olive Diggs, H. G. Parks, D. Arnett Murphy and Cecil New- sengstacke, presi- man.

Publishers Rename Chief Officers at N.Y. Session

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
6-24-44

NEW YORK—The Negro Publishers' Association ended its fifth annual convention here Saturday after one of the most significant sessions in its history.

Most of the officers were re-elected, among them John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender, president; Howard Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers, secretary-treasurer; Alexander D. Barnes, Washington Tribune, Eastern vice-president; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender, Central vice-president; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, Southern vice-president.

Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer group was elected Western vice-president and Leon Washington of the Los Angeles Sentinel, vice-president of the newly-created Far Western Region.

All officers are members of the executive committee which also includes: William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post; Cecil Newman, Minneapolis Spokesman, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; L. E. Austin, Carolina Times.

Greeted by Council Head

6-24-44

City Council President Newbold Morris greeted the delegates in behalf of the city at the first session on Thursday. In the afternoon the president delivered his annual address, followed by reports of the various committees.

On Thursday evening the Associated Publishers, Inc., was host to the delegates at a banquet at the McAlpin Hotel, with Edward D. Nix of the Irving-Wasye Advertising Agency as the principal speaker.

Panel sessions were held Friday to consider proposals to be presented to the full body. That evening the annual banquet of the association was held at the Hotel Roosevelt. Dr. Max Lerner, editorial writer for the newspaper PM, was the principal speaker.

3-Fold Task Outlined

Dr. Lerner told the publishers that they have a three-fold task in fitting colored Americans to meet the coming period:

6-24-44

"First, to help your people understand their world, and the means by which they can best carry on the fight for equality and freedom; second, to help them see that this fight can best be carried on within the framework of the larger struggle for a decent economic system and a warless world;

"Third, to make certain that your people are not embittered by the fight beyond the point where they will be able to enjoy freedom and equality when they have fully achieved it."

6-24-44

Resolutions Adopted

At the Saturday session before the election of officers, the convention adopted resolutions taking an emphatic stand to remain non-partisan in politics; to continue to fight against the poll tax; to push the fight against discrimination in the armed forces, and to take measures to eliminate objectionable advertisement from their newspapers.

The convention presented a scroll to honor Walter Hoving, chairman of the United Negro College Fund, for his contribution toward greater educational opportunities.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey greeted the publishers Saturday afternoon in "behalf of himself personally and of the people of New York," at a cocktail party at the Hotel Roosevelt, with the Amsterdam News as host.

6-24-44

Among the delegates were:

Atlanta World, C. A. Scott; Birmingham World, E. O. Jackson; Houston Informer, Carter Wesley; Tampa Bulletin, Charles Browning, proxy; Chicago Defender, John Sengstacke, Rudolph Johnson, M. Dennison, and Charles Browning; Louisiana Weekly, C. C. Dejoie and S. Elliston; Chicago Bee, Olive Diggs; Buckeye Review, J. Maynard Dickerson;

Savannah Tribune, Willa Ayers; Michigan Chronicle, Louis Martin and L. Quinn; Memphis World, A. G. Shields; Arkansas World, W. E. Barnett; Minneapolis Spokesman, Cecil Newman; Afro-American, Carl Murphy, D. Arnett Murphy, H. H. Murphy, James H. Murphy, Elson Higginbotham, J. Nelson Fortune, William P. Grayson, Worthington Williams, [illegible] Garvin, John Cheatham, W. I. Gibson, Levi Jolley and Ralph Matthews; Omaha Guide, C. C. Galloway; St. Louis Argus, J. E. Mitchell, Sr.; Plaindealer, Bishop J. A. Hamlett; N.Y. Age, Ludlow Werner;

N.Y. Amsterdam News, C. B. Powell, Julius Adams, Dan Burley, and Carl Lawrence; Cleveland Call-Post, William O. Walker and Felix Walker; Norfolk Journal and Guide, P. B. Young, Jr., Ellis Corbett and John Belden; Kansas City Call, Dowdall Davis; Pittsburgh Courier, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, William G. Nunn, Earl Hord, W. H. Bowers and George Schuyler; Washington Tribune, Alexander Barnes; Carolina Times, L. E. Austin; Louisville Defender, Frank Stanley and Benjamin Horton; People's Voice, Marvel Cooke; Alabama Call-Post, K. J. Sullivan;

6-24-44

Philadelphia Tribune, John Bogle and Eustace Gay; Los Angeles Sentinel, Leon Washington; Detroit Tribune, Mrs. J. E. McCall; Birmingham Weekly, the Rev. Robert Durr; Oklahoma Eagle, Charles Browning proxy; Philadelphia Independent, Forrest B. Woodard, Harry Duplessis, Marcus Bernard; N.J. Herald-News, Dr. Mac Moreland.

Vice-President
Afro American—Baltimore
5-13-44 Md.

CARTER WESLEY,
editor of Informer newspapers, Dallas Express, New Orleans Informer, Fort Worth Mind, Houston Informer, and vice president of the New Associated Publishers Advertising Agency, with offices at 562 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE MINORITY PRESS

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

Our present war has brought into sharp focus a number of problems whose solution awaits the peace and the sober-and more enlightened judgment of men of good will. To be sure peace alone in a technical sense, that is, suspension of hostilities and military operation, will not be a magical solvent for all our ills. It will only mean calm days and a genial atmosphere for thinking out neglected problems and for working out a reasonable approach.

8-12-44

The task then that lies before us at this juncture of the world struggle is one of conditioning of the minds of those who hold in their hands the destiny of the vast concourse of humanity.

The problems of the Jews, Africans, Indians, West Indians and African Negroes are all of the same piece. They are problems which have remained too long unattended. These people have been pleading for democracy, autonomy, and freedom. They have been making enough sacrifices in sweat and blood to entitle them to a spot under the sun. It was never intended that the economic wealth and political power of the world should be concentrated into the hands of one ruling class, race, or country. And, the wars that have been fought since the foundation of the state as a political entity, were waged precisely to defeat that kind of ungodly monopoly.

The minority press has no higher function today than the unselfish promotion of the rights of oppressed racial minorities. It must espouse unflinchingly the cause of the people who are continually left suppliant before the altar of democracy and whose prayers and oblations have remained too long unanswered and unnoticed. It must increase the crescendo in beating the anvil of social justice and economic parity. It cannot falter in this task, nor can it compromise its stand for selfish gain and temporary relief.

8-12-44

Back from the South Pacific

Baltimore, Md.

Afro-Am
Balt
9-2-44

AFRO's president, Carl Murphy, greets War Correspondent Vincent Tubbs, who returned to Baltimore, Saturday, from the South and Southwest Pacific, where he has spent the past 16 months. En route home, Tubbs stopped in Pearl Harbor and covered President Roosevelt's meeting with war chiefs in that area for AFRO readers.

Afro Workers Get Pensions and Insurance Policies

afro-American Balt'y, Md.
5-6-44

BALTIMORE — Insurance policies, varying from $1,750 to $6,000, old-age pensions equal to 20 per cent of salary, were awarded by the AFRO at a buffet supper held Friday at the Morgan State College Center.

Recipients were 67 of the AFRO's 188 employees in five cities who have completed five years or more of service.

Under the terms of the plan, contributions are made by the company only.

Insurance officials said that the AFRO is the first colored business concern in the nation to institute a personnel program designed to supplement Social Security.

To the employees and their beneficiaries, Carl Murphy, AFRO president, said:

"The company will gain nothing by adopting the plan except, we hope and believe, the continued good-will and loyalty of our employees. The board of directors is hopeful that conditions will make it possible to increase the amount of the monthly benefits payable under this plan."

48-1944

The Negro Press and Politics

New Republic — New York, N.Y.

10-16-44

HOW THE NEGRO VOTE goes in November may conceivably decide the election, and the Negro press will be a big factor in determining how that vote goes. Of 18 influential Negro papers in the country, 15 are published in 10 strategic states which have a total of 224 electoral votes. In these states, the Negro vote is sufficiently large to influence the outcome of an election. In eight—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—the potential Negro vote in 1944 is larger than the margin of victory in the 1940 campaign.

The Negro press holds a powerful position among its four million readers: no other single factor does more to mold the opinions of America's 13 million colored citizens. For this reason, its editorial attitude is being closely watched by campaign strategists.

Knowing this, and realizing that the combination of circumstances existing today may never again be duplicated, most Negro papers are playing their cards close to the chest. They are aware that between now and November 7, they and the Negro people are in the auctioneer's position—calling for the highest bidder. And this time, unlike what has sometimes happened in the past, the "taking bid" will not be in terms of money.

The Chicago Defender, one of the Big Three Negro papers, expressed this editorial view on July 15:

10-16-44

Yes, the Negro vote in 1944 is for sale—but for a high price. No more will a measly dollar or two-dollar bill on a street corner buy our ballots. Today we can be bought only with postwar jobs and ballot rights. Today we cast our ballots for the men and the party that will give us the genuine political emancipation that we won only in part in 1865. Today we strike for full freedom.

Negroes have had a long experience of the futility and impotence which go with being "in the bag." For nearly 70 years they adhered to the belief of Frederick Douglass, an ex-slave who rose to leadership and fame in a ceaseless fight for betterment of the Negro's plight, that "the Republican Party is the ship, all else is sea." They saw themselves gradually eased out of first-class passage into second class, then to steerage, and finally dumped into the sea as Republican money-eyed interests more and more courted the bourbons of the South for economic, if not political, reasons.

Once in the sea, the Negroes clung to the Roosevelt raft. They did so in '32, '36 and '40. But despite remarkable gains, mostly in the first eight years, Negroes began to see the entrenched Southern bloc of the party being increasingly appeased on racial issues.

A factor which contributed to the growing dissatisfaction of Negro papers with the Democratic Party was the defeat of Henry A. Wallace as vice-presidential nominee. Even papers committed to the support of the party expressed displeasure over his rejection.

The Michigan Chronicle, published in Detroit, said in its issue of July 29:

10-16-44

The tragic rejection of Henry Wallace to appease the reactionary elements within the Democratic Party comes at a time when acts of appeasement are most revolting. . . . It will be difficult for them to explain away the conviction of many millions of Americans today that in repudiating Henry Wallace, the Democratic Party repudiated the liberal platform upon which he staked his political life. Unless the Democratic high command immediately begins to repair the damage done at Chicago in selling out Henry Wallace, this convention may well become the turning point in the political fortunes of the Democratic Party. . . .

An analysis of the editorials and a poll of 18 of the more influential Negro papers, with circulations ranging from 20,000 to more than 250,000 weekly, indicate many of them have not decided yet on which side they will cast their weight. A few of them are committed; others show leanings toward one man or the other. Before November 7, however, practically every one of these papers will have taken a definite stand. For whom that will be, depends on the interim developments and on how those developments are interpreted.

It is fairly safe to say that of these 18 papers, 9 will be for Roosevelt, 7 for Dewey, 1 will be independent, and 1 will remain in doubt, as follows:

For Roosevelt: Chicago Bee, Chicago Defender, Michigan Chronicle, St. Louis Argus, People's Voice (N. Y.), Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Atlanta Daily World, Houston Informer, and Norfolk Journal and Guide.

10-16-44

For Dewey: Kansas City Call, St. Louis American, Afro-American (Baltimore), Amsterdam Star-News (New York), Cleveland Call-Post, Philadelphia Tribune, and Pittsburgh Courier.

Independent: Louisville Defender.

In doubt: Indianapolis Recorder.

Taken from this line-up, in seven important and politically close or doubtful states the Negro papers' support for the presidential candidates would be as follows: Illinois: Roosevelt 2, Dewey 0; Kentucky: Roosevelt 0, Dewey 0; Michigan: Roosevelt 1, Dewey 0; Missouri: Roosevelt 1, Dewey 2; New York: Roosevelt 1, Dewey 1; Ohio: Roosevelt 0, Dewey 1; Pennsylvania: Roosevelt 0, Dewey 2.

HARRY MC ALPIN

Thadeus S. Ruff Tells of Life in Iowa 50 Years Ago As Ten Started Bystander

Bystander — Des Moines, Iowa

6-8-44

"If I were young and had my life to live over again, I would engage in the newspaper business," spoke Thadeus S. Ruff, 818 West Ninth street, one of the founders of the Iowa Bystander, in an interview recently.

Retired printer and associate editor of the Bystander when it was organized fifty years ago, Mr. Ruff gave the paper its name—The Iowa State Bystander—from a Chicago daily newspaper column which dealt extensively with the Negro "problem."

In 1894, under the administration of President Grover Cleveland, great railroad and coal strikes were sweeping the country.

"Politics" was the important issue in the minds of the men, and it was that motive that inspired the ten founders to pitch in ten dollars each, purchase office equipment which included a desk and three chairs, and rent office space on the second floor of old Register building which then was at Fourth and Court avenue.

Mr. Ruff and his brother, Charles S. Ruff, the first editor, came to Des Moines in 1890 from Mt. Vernon, Ia. The other founders were: A. T. Banks, T. A. Barton, B. J. Holmes, W. M. Coleson, J. D. Reeler, Jim W. M. Coalson, J. D. Reeler, Jim Todd, J. H. Shepherd and Jeff Logan.

6-8-44

Printers

The Ruff brothers were two of the four Negro printers who held union cards at the Iowa State Register, which now is a part of the Register-Tribune Company.

After working all night getting the morning paper out the Ruff Brothers who had purchased a printing outfit for the Bystander company, spent two days each week hand setting the Bystander.

About 300 of the 1,500 Negro residents of Des Moines then were subscribers of the Bystander, Mr. Ruff recalled.

Fifty Years Ago

"Fifty years ago in Des Moines, prejudice was not nearly as pronounced as it is now. We visited all ice cream parlors, ate in all of the restaurants. The school situation was about the same as it is now.

"Negroes ran barber shops, were employed as hotel waiters, cooks," Mr. Ruff continued.

6-8-44

"It was the Gay Nineties. Electric cars had just been established. D. Turner at the Baptist church and unlicensed preachers at Burns.

"Ingersoll park was the place of picnics and amusement. There were merry-go-rounds and swings, red lemonade, popcorn and peanuts. Hot-dogs were not known but ham and cheese sandwiches were just as good.

"Quite a restricted society existed in Des Moines. It was quite hard to get a date. Social affairs were invitational. To formal affairs the man wore his swallow-tail coat, low vest, pleated bosom shirt, patent-leather shoes, plug hat and car-

"There were three Negro churches: St. Paul A.M.E. at Second and Center; the Second Street Baptist church in Des Moines. Baseball was the game of the day at the Seventh Street ball park. Dancing—round and square dances was the thing—and pretty nearly all of the people danced—even the Rough Riders.

"Saloons reopened after 12 years. Fifth and Des Moines.

"The pastors at that time were: Revs. Timothy Reeves at St. Paul, R. ent-lea

ried a cane. He always sent a hack for his lady of the evening or would accompany the hackman when they were bound for a party and she wore her decollette.

6-8-44

No Night Clubs

"Parties started between 8 and 9 o'clock and since there were no night-clubs to stop by, parents expected the daughter home not later than one o'clock.

"Weddings were simple with not much elaborateness. The couples generally courted two years and then the man had to go to ask the parents for the daughter. She listened to the advice of the parents, too," Mr. Ruff commented and added that he never married.

Fifty years ago in Des Moines there were two Negro doctors, Drs. E. F. Johnson and W. Edwards; two lawyers, Sam Mash and Albert Bell; four mailcarriers, George Holt, I. E. Williamson, Alex Wilburn and Miles Bell; two firemen, Alex Wilburn and Joe Hamiton; three policemen, George Johnson, Clay Lewis, George Taylor and Ira Miller. 6-8-44

At the state house were two governor's messengers, William Coalson and Alec Burney; two file clerks, H. R. Wright and John L. Thompson.

"Had I the experience fifty years ago that I have now, I would engage in the newspaper business. I would advocate journalism as one of the foremost educational activities of the Negro because one can reach the greater number of people through a publication than by any other means," Mr. Ruff said.

"I am proud to see the Negro newspapers step out of the field of politics and side-lines and go into first rate business institutions, which offer employment to Negroes, advocate and support the best qualified public officials—locally and nationally. 6-8-44

"I consider the Negro press the greatest power for the advancement of the Negro people" he was certain.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Duty of Negro Press To Educate Masses on Political Privileges

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

TOPPING all the campaign issues now before the American people, is the preliminary issue of their effective political education between now and November. Over against the truism that the people are never wrong, that they move majestically and unerringly toward desirable social goals, must be balanced the objective knowledge of history that periodically they get themselves into serious difficulties. Which, then, of the instruments of organized society is best prepared to point the lesson, to define the choices, to fulfill the obligation of the community to educate the individual into a competent social being?

7-8-44

Miss McKenzie

Greek civilization was the first culture to recognize and accept social responsibility for shaping the individual. Appropriately it produced the first great publicist, Demosthenes, whose aim was the political education of the adult community. In our society, the publicist's art has flourished, but has lost much of the purity of its original goal in a senseless devotion to what has been called objectivity. Too often, this has led to the miseducation of the adult community, a fault which is pyramided upon the weaknesses of the whole educational system and which tends to perpetuate our social ills. 7-8-44

A CASE IN POINT

One cannot hope for the purification and redirection of the entire press between now and November, or at any predictable date, as long as present controls continue to operate. There are, here and there, however, certain publicists, certain segments of the press, that have both a clear conception of their function and the wisdom to discharge it faithfully. We can do no less than to read them while we run to the polls. For these are the men and the journals that are intellectually mature enough to venture taking a stand.

GREAT store has been set upon the maintenance of a non-partisan press. This point of view is based upon the premise that if the people are given the facts, they can decide for themselves. The risk in such a philosophy resides in the selection of the facts to be presented. For example, in commenting on Governor Dewey's acceptance speech at the Republican convention, The Washington Star said that he "electrified" his audience and that the applause was "thunderous." On the other hand, PM reported that he received the standard three cheers, no more, no less, from a bored assembly. Where lies the objective fact between these two statements? A continued reading of the Star's convention story will disclose any number of pleasant adjectives, but no advocacy of Mr. Dewey's candidacy except on the editorial page. The Star is for Mr. Dewey, but its news columns try to be coy. PM is against Mr. Dewey and says so with every breath. 7-8-44

TASK IS EDUCATION

There is more than a difference of technique involved in separating or combining the news item and the editorial. PM proceeds upon the theory that if truth is an illusive or relative thing, and, if the selection of certain facts and the omission of others, distort the picture, what is the value of pretending to be objective and non-partisan? Why not hug one's preferences to one's bosom, why not champion one's cause, pursue one's prejudices vigorously? 7-8-44

IT was a sad day in the development of political thought when the proponents of liberalism decided to abandon zeal. Fortunately, a redefinition and rejuvenation of the term are coming about in our time. In the wake of this development, we may hope to see increasing numbers of publicists returning to the classic interpretation of their calling. Certainly, the Negro press does not dare to be non-partisan except in the broad sense of being without meaningless party loyalty. Certainly, its task among all journals is the education of the adult community it serves. It must weigh men and issues, take a clear, well-documented stand, and teach us how to exercise the privileges of our political heritage.

Seniors List Journal And Guide As Favorite Weekly

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-10-44

By A. A. MORISEY

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The results of the Bennett College senior class poll, conducted by the Bennett Banner, the school newspaper, listed the Journal and Guide as the "favorite weekly newspaper."

Miss Kathryn Davenport, Norristown, Pa., class valedictorian and president of the Student Senate during her senior year, won top honors as the student most likely to succeed and the most studious.

The distinction of being the most popular as well as the most pleasant student in the class went to Miss Jean Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Wilhelmina Hoffler, Suffolk, Va., took first place as being the best dressed young lady of the class, as well as the most sophisticated. 6-10-44

Other top ranking places went to Miss Frances Walcott, Tuskegee, Ala., the most beautiful, and Miss Margaret Sasser, Raleigh, N. C., the most witty.

Photographer Jim Crowed In Atlantic City; Nixes Award

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

6-17-44

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The ban of hotels here of refusing to accept Negro guests prevented Wilbert H. Blanche, photographer of the PM tabloid, New York, from receiving an honorable mention award which had been given him by the National Headliners Club last May 28 when he was assumed to have been white.

On Friday Blanche came here for the presentation ceremonies and soon after making his appearance found out that his reservation at the famed Knickerbocker Hotel on the boardwalk—made in advance for him by the Headliners Club—had been cancelled and that none except Jim Crow hotels would be open for him. 6-17-44

Blanche made the trip with Ed Levin, white, PM's promotion manager, who was present when the Knickerbocker hotel clerk said there was no room available for the photographer and suggested that he go to the Liberty Hotel, a "nice place for colored people." Levin got in touch with Mal Dodson, publicity director of Atlantic City who is also president of the Headliners Club, and was told:

"We just found out last (Thursday) night that Blanche is a Negro. I wish you had told me about it."

Levin said he hadn't seen any reason to bring up the question as to Blanche's race and that if there was "no room" at the Knickerbocker he would be very happy to give the photographer his own reservation at the Claridge.

A spokesman for the club, an organization created by the publicity department of Atlantic City's municipal government, then told Levin that the discrimination practiced by all big Atlantic City hotels was strictly a "hotel policy" and had nothing to do with the Headliners Club. The spokesman added that the club itself showed absolutely no discrimination.

The spokesman, however, refused to attempt to put pressure on the hotels to alter their policy and suggested again that Blanche go to the Liberty. 6-17-44

Later, Levin talked to Mayor Joseph Altman of Atlantic City, who said:

"I don't know of any such Jim Crow policy, and I do not approve of it. This is a democratic city. However, I cannot regulate their private business. I suggest that civil actions might be invoked."

Blanche, who informed executives of PM that he saw no reason to accept an award of any kind under such conditions, returned to New York Friday night, accompanied by Levin. The prizes were awarded on Saturday, but Blanche refused to accept his award.

Name Editor Of '1944 Uncle Tom'

11-25-44

Chicago Ill.
Chicago Defender

NEW YORK.—Plans to boycott the Amsterdam News, leading Harlem weekly, for its "Hearstian" policies were outlined by the League for a Better Press this week through its publicity director, William Moore Jr.

Composed of representatives of civic-minded clubs, churches, labor unions and business organizations, the league is headed by Odell Clark, president.

"The league is especially resentful of the Amsterdam News' Hearstian policy employing gaudy, cheap headlines based on unverified rumors and minor disorders," the league stated. 11-25-44

"Harlem citizens are also keenly aware of the sorry role played by the Amsterdam News' editor during the recent election. He has consistently shown complete disregard for journalistic ethics by muzzling and suppressing the opinions expressed by his paper's leading columnists, Roy Wilkins and W. E. DuBois," the league's release continued.

Highlighting the boycott campaign, will be "Uncle Tom's Day,"

99th Head Lauds Courier Writer

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-17-44

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—In speaking of the correspondents representing Negro newspapers in war

was referring to the Negro fliers in that area). The folks back home are wont to forget that those men on the ground are doing as important a job as we up there in the air. Harrington, in his stories, isn't letting them forget it."

Harrington is doing a job that we all feel is important. He is covering the activities of the G-I's and not the 'glamour boys,' as we have come to call ourselves (he

proclaimed for Nov. 25. "On that day," the league announced, "by which will picket on 125th street, popular acclaim, C. B. Powell, edi- beginning Saturday, defined an tor and publisher of the Amster- "Uncle Tom" as "a Negro who dam News, will officially take of- sells out' his race for personal fice as King of 1944's 'Uncle Toms'."gain."

"The candidate-elect was nomi- Official headgear for the Uncle nated, seconded and elected with Tom celebration will be "large red a comfortable majority, although bandanas," the password—"Yas his opponent and associate, Julius Adams, ran a close second."

ried a cane. He always sent a hack for his lady of the evening or would accompany the hackman when they were bound for a party and she wore her decollette. 6-8-44

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A CASE IN POINT

One cannot hope for the purification and redirection of the entire press between now and November, or at any predictable date, as long as present controls continue to operate. There are, here and there, however, certain publicists, certain segments of the press, that have both a clear conception of their function and the wisdom to discharge it faithfully. We can do no less than to read them while we run to the polls. For these are the men and the journals that are intellectually mature enough to venture taking a stand.

GREAT store has been set upon the maintenance of a non-partisan press. This point of view is based upon the premise that if the people are given the facts, they can decide for themselves. The risk in such a philosophy resides in the selection of the facts to be presented. For example, in commenting on Governor Dewey's acceptance speech at the Republican convention, The Washington Star said that he "electrified" his audience and that the applause was "thunderous." On the other hand, PM reported that he received the standard three cheers, no more, no less, from a bored assembly. Where lies the objective fact between these two statements? A continued reading of the Star's convention story will disclose any number of pleasant adjectives, but no advocacy of Mr. Dewey's candidacy except on the editorial page. The Star is for Mr. Dewey, but its news columns try to be coy. PM is against Mr. Dewey and says so with every breath. 7-8-44

TASK IS EDUCATION

There is more than a difference of technique involved in separating or combining the news item and the editorial. PM proceeds upon the theory that if truth is an illusive or relative thing, and, if the selection of certain facts and the omission of others, distort the picture, what is the value of pretending to be objective and non-partisan? Why not hug one's preferences to one's bosom, why not champion one's cause, pursue one's prejudices vigorously? 7-8-44

IT was a sad day in the development of political thought when the proponents of liberalism decided to abandon zeal. Fortunately, a redefinition and rejuvenation of the term are coming about in our time. In the wake of this development, we may hope to see increasing numbers of publicists returning to the classic interpretation of their calling. Certainly, the Negro press does not dare to be non-partisan except in the broad sense of being without meaningless party loyalty. Certainly, its task among all journals is the education of the adult community it serves. It must weigh men and issues, take a clear, well-documented stand, and teach us how to exercise the privileges of our political heritage.

Photographer Jim Crowed In Atlantic City; Nixes Award

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

6-17-44

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The ban of hotels here of refusing to accept Negro guests prevented Wilbert H. Blanche, photographer of the PM tabloid, New York, from receiving an honorable mention award which had been given him by the National Headliners Club last May 28 when he was assumed to have been white.

On Friday Blanche came here for the presentation ceremonies and soon after making his appearance found out that his reservation at the famed Knickerbocker Hotel on the boardwalk—made in advance for him by the Headliners Club—had been cancelled and that none except Jim Crow hotels would be open for him. 6-17-44

Blanche made the trip with Ed Levin, white, PM's promotion manager, who was present when the Knickerbocker hotel clerk said there was no room available for the photographer and suggested that he go to the Liberty Hotel, a "nice place for colored people." Levin got in touch with Mal Dodson, publicity director of Atlantic City who is also president of the Headliners Club, and was told:

"We just found out last (Thursday) night that Blanche is a Negro. I wish you had told me about it."

Levin said he hadn't seen any reason to bring up the question as to Blanche's race and that if there was "no room" at the Knickerbocker he would be very happy to give the photographer his own reservation at the Claridge.

A spokesman for the club, an organization created by the publicity department of Atlantic City's municipal government, then told Levin that the discrimination practiced by all big Atlantic City hotels was strictly a "hotel policy" and had nothing to do with the Headliners Club. The spokesman added that the club itself showed absolutely no discrimination.

The spokesman, however, refused to attempt to put pressure on the hotels to alter their policy and suggested again that Blanche go to the Liberty. 6-17-44

Later, Levin talked to Mayor Joseph Altman of Atlantic City, who said:

"I don't know of any such Jim Crow policy, and I do not approve of it. This is a democratic city. However, I cannot regulate their private business. I suggest that civil actions might be invoked."

Blanche, who informed executives of PM that he saw no reason to accept an award of any kind under such conditions, returned to New York Friday night, accompanied by Levin. The prizes were awarded on Saturday, but Blanche refused to accept his award.

Seniors List Journal And Guide As Favorite Weekly

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-10-44

By A. A. MORISEY

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The results of the Bennett College senior class poll, conducted by the Bennett Banner, the school newspaper, listed the Journal and Guide as the "favorite weekly newspaper."

Miss Kathryn Davenport, Norristown, Pa., class valedictorian and president of the Student Senate during her senior year, won top honors as the student most likely to succeed and the most studious.

The distinction of being the most popular as well as the most pleasant student in the class went to Miss Jean Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Wilhelmina Hoffler, Suffolk, Va., took first place as being the best dressed young lady of the class, as well as the most sophisticated. 6-10-44

Other top ranking places went to Miss Frances Walcott, Tuskegee, Ala., the most beautiful, and Miss Margaret Sasser, Raleigh, N. C., the most witty.

Name Editor Of Amsterdam News 'Uncle Tom'

11-25-44

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK.—Plans to boycott the Amsterdam News, leading Harlem weekly, for its "Hearstian" policies were outlined by the League for a Better Press this week through its publicity director, William Moore Jr.

Composed of representatives of civic-minded clubs, churches, labor unions and business organizations, the league is headed by Odell Clark, president.

"The league is especially resentful of the Amsterdam News' Hearstian policy employing gaudy, cheap headlines based on unverified rumors and minor disorders," the league stated. 11-25-44

"Harlem citizens are also keenly aware of the sorry role played by the Amsterdam News' editor during the recent election. He has consistently shown complete disregard for journalistic ethics by muzzling and suppressing the opinions expressed by his paper's leading columnists, Roy Wilkins and W. E. DuBois," the league's release continued.

Highlighting the boycott campaign, will be "Uncle Tom's Day."

99th Head Lauds Courier Writer

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-17-44

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—In speaking of the correspondents representing Negro newspapers in war

was referring to the Negro fliers in that area). The folks back home are wont to forget that those men on the ground are doing as important a job as we up there in the air. Harrington, in his stories, isn't letting them forget it."

Headliners Club. The spokesman added that the club itself showed absolutely no discrimination.

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48-1944

Newspaper Publishers' Convention Discusses Major World Problems

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.
6-24-44

Publishers of forty major Negro newspapers throughout the country, coming from as far West as Los Angeles and as far South as Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga., met at the W 135 st YMCA for four days last week to discuss problems facing the Negro people,

6-24-44

AMONG THE BUSIEST PERSONS at the Negro Publishers Association 5th annual conference which met here from June 15 through 18 were members of the Proposing Committee shown here. They are (l to r) N. A. Sweets, St. Louis American; Cecil Newman, Minneapolis Spokesman; D. Arnett Murphy, Afro-American; Leon Washington, Los Angeles Sentinel; Mrs. Robert A. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier. Standing, L. E. Austin, Carolina Times. (PV foto).

6-24-44

and, after hearing panel reports, took a positive stand on such issues as the Poll Tax, FEPC, price control, "white primary" issue in Southern states, collaboration with the colored peoples of the world and participation in the war and the peace to follow.

Highlight of the confab was a speech by Dr. Max Lerner, editorial writer for PM, who was guest lecturer at the publishers' fifth annual dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt last Friday night.

6-24-44

PUBLISHERS' TASKS

Blaming publishers of the powerful daily press of the country for excluding Negro publishers from their ranks, Dr. Lerner said that the association was "formed out of a common need in the fight for justice."

6-24-44

Outlining the issues facing the world, Dr. Lerner said that "groceries plus peace equal freedom."

ARMED FORCES

In the post-war world, he said, we need a great press and a mature people which will not "invest silence with sanctity." The task of publishers, the lecturer continued, is to help people fight for freedom and equality, help them understand that the fight must be carried on within the framework of the larger, international fight; and when finally the victory is won, to make certain that the people are not embittered to enjoy their freedom.

"Things that are dying in this world," Dr. Lerner concluded, "will not die unless you help make them die. Things being born, will not be born unless you help usher them in."

6-24-44

The convention turned much attention to problems involving the armed forces which cause increasingly strained relations between the races. They included discrimination against Negro women in the WAVES, discrimination against soldiers in finding transportation to and from Army camps while they are on leave and the Army's failure to put more Negro troops in combat as Negro units rather than as adjuncts to white units. Another question which occupied much time was a discussion on the reluctance of the motion picture industry to portray the Negro as he really appears in the nation's life.

6-24-44

The publishers were guests of Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News, at a cocktail party given at the Hotel Roosevelt Saturday afternoon, at which time Governor Dewey was the honored guest. John Sengstack of the **Chicago Defender** was returned to the presidency for another year.

Abandons Jim Crow Column

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

The Gary (Indiana) Post-Tribune, the city's only daily newspaper, contemplates abandoning its jim crow column, "News of Negro Citizens", according to H. B. Snyder, editor, in a statement before an interracial committee last week. The far-sigh announcement was reported in the current issue of the Indianapolis Recorder, Negro weekly organ, published at Gary.

8-13-44

In announcing the discontinuance of this column, the editor stated that the Tribune was actuated by the changing trends and a desire of the institution to keep pace with progressive trends, and that he felt that "the sun has set on kitchen reporters for the paper.

"The Post-Tribune", states the Recorder, has done more than any other newspaper, in that it not only has dropped its segregated column, but has besides, a full-time Negro reporter, Miss Beulah Miller, on its staff."

Experience has amply demonstrated, even in the Deep South, that jim-crow pages, for practical purposes, have not been satisfactory, either from the point of view of white people whom the papers serve, or to colored readers for whom the columns are published The more advanced thinking among Negro people has frowned upon these columns, which for the most part, are limited to an account of Negro house guest, dinner parties and church announcements. These columns seldom ever print an account of Negro achievement, a thing which is most vital nowadays to the millions of Negro readers. It is for this obvious need and highly neglected phase of Negro reading desideratum, which has given rise and potency to the Negro press of the nation.

Pittsburgh Courier, Largest Negro Weekly, Announces Support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey

Call — Kansas City, Mo.
10-6-44

PITTSBURGH, Pa. The Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro newspaper in the United States, today announced its endorsement of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Candidate for President, according to Ira F. Lewis, president and general manager.

The Courier, which has a circulation of nearly 300,000 and is published in fourteen editions covering most of the large cities in the pivotal states and the Pacific coast, carried a front page editorial in today's issue urging the election of Governor Dewey and his running mate, Governor John W. Bricker, in November.

Mr. Lewis, in explaining why his paper, which supported President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, was now backing the Republican candidate said that it is his sincere belief that the New Deal cannot cope with the employment problems of the postwar area.

"We cannot see how deficit financing and a mounting national debt can continue and the country remain on a sound basis," Mr. Lewis stated.

"Mr. Roosevelt has had a long tenure of office," he continued, "and we see nothing in his program for the future but a government dole, high taxes and government control over industry, business and the lives of every American. Governor Dewey and the young and vigorous leadership now in control of the Republican Party at least offer hope."

In a letter to Mr. Lewis, Herbert Brownell, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, welcomed the support of the Courier.

10-6-44

"The moulding of an intelligent public opinion which will recog-

The Courier then stated that "The Republican Party is better qualified to handle the business and financial affairs of this country to get industry moving during the peacetime era."

10-6-44

The Courier editorial stated: groups of workers." It further declared that Negroes are vitally interested in the future of their country. They are interested in dangerously centralized, dictating social legislation— which includes all the daily lives of the citizens of this country," it continued, "it is now telling the people where they shall work and for what they shall and for what it is bent on regulating and both industry the individual while the national debt reaches astronomical proportions."

10-6-44

"Negro Americans are vitally interested in the future of their country. They are interested in progressive legislation which includes all the daily lives of the citizens of this country," it continued, "it is now telling the people where they shall work and for what they shall and for what it is bent on regulating and both industry the individual while the national debt reaches astronomical proportions."

"I know that the Pittsburgh Courier," he continued, "will be one of the most effective instruments for piercing through the artificial confusion of today and their fighting men in the armed

Dewey and his Republican ticket is the only means of achieving racial fairness in America and it must be achieved, if at all, by an enlightened press," Mr. Brownell said.

that success of Governor making clear to all readers that Republican ticket as to those important issues."

Democrats and Nazis

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON SCENE

3-18-44

By Edgar Brown

(The opinions expressed by this columnist do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of the Washington Tribune.—The Editor.)

Secretary of War Stimson and those associated with him in the Roosevelt administration, and who presently pursue the equivalent of Nazi tactics in the jim-crow edicts of the War Department have gained a staunch advocate in Congress.

The drive to justify the theories of the master and inferior races as practiced by the U.S. Army is now fully supported by the Chairman of the powerful military affairs committee of the House, Congressman Andrew W. May, Democrat, Kentucky. He has stopped the circulation of 55,000 copies of the booklet entitled "Races of Mankind" which were to be used for instruction among the special groups of officers and inspectors who needed sound information to combat the German's theories of race supremacy in order to expedite the winning of the war. 3-18-44

It was never contemplated to make their reading and use compulsory for all ten million white soldiers, as it should have been, but purely a matter to be accepted by the Army on a voluntary basis, still the project has been completely killed by the Democrats. How the Japs must be laughing up their sleeves. The emphatic protest to this book voiced by Congressman May of Kentucky in human equality of all people and the further incontrovertible evidence submitted that Northern colored people in most instances were superior to the hill billies of Kentucky and Arkansas, as well as many of the other more proud natives of the backward States. The contention for this position is advanced by the Democrats on the usual, traditional and prejudiced mouthings of white supremacy for which the nation in 1861 fought a bloody Civil War and is engaged on a global front, today, against the Axis powers. 3-18-44

They seek, in 1944, to still exploit the exploded doctrine of the inferiority of the darker races to keep 1,000,000 colored fighting men digging ditches and "toting" cargoes. This vicious and damning propaganda is espoused in the face of the incontrovertible and scientific proof of its falsehood by the well-known an Columbia University anthropologists, of the "Race of Mankind."

These Washington minions of a tottering Jim-crow system obviously fear to stew in their own wickedness. They struggle desperately to escape the folly of their own creeping paralysis, and blindness, in an attempt to place the blame elsewhere for their own impotency and senility.

STIMSON MUST GO.

Secretary Stimson must go by executive decree or impeachment by Congress. His conspirators of iniquity and discrimination, like Congressman May must be driven from public office. 3-18-44

The National Negro Council and hundreds of Churches and organizations seek a million signatures to a petition to Congress to remove this public official from head of the War Department for violating his oath of office, misfeasance, non-feasance, definite injury to the war effort, and irreparable hurt and damage to the morale of colored soldiers and civilians. The continued silence of the White House to these insistent demands for the immediate removal of Secretary Stimson can mean only one thing to the 4,000,000 colored voters in the North. President Roosevelt must be defeated for a fourth term and notice served on all comers that 1,000,000 colored soldiers and sailors are not in the U. S. Army and Navy to be slurred by the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary of War, confined to labor battalions, segregated, discriminated, and mistreated because of their race and color.

ONE CONGRESSMAN

3-18-44

One truly alert, studious, active, and vocal colored member among the 435 Congressmen of the House of Representatives, today would work wonders. It is my firm conviction he could definitely play a major role in the pattern of the post-war era and the shape of things to come. The betterment of all mankind, and the charting of the rugged course of peoples around the world, who long for brotherhood and peace, would, truly be a divine mission.

HOW DIXIE DAILIES WORK

Globe + Independent — Nashville

6-2-44

The practitioners of dirty journalism are more prevalent in Dixie than in any other part of the country. Particularly is this true of newspapers that specialize in squeezing profits out of the hoary enterprise of exploiting the Negro race in headlines that deal with the criminality of individual Negroes.

That enterprise, down through the years, has always accomplished a two-fold purpose for the sinful publishers of Dixie newspapers; it has bolstered the circulation of their newspapers, thus enabling them to boost the "take" for advertising and it has helped to perpetuate the myth of superior and inferior races, to the end that ALL white people are encouraged to believe that they are a superior breed of humanity to ALL Negroes. The perpetuation of this myth has been necessary in the schemes of the plutocratic publishers of newspapers, whose way of life must be maintained by the exploitation of the masses of both races. This is made easy if the masses of white people and the masses of Negroes can be kept in perpetual warfare. 6-2-44

The Negro race, as such, does not commit crimes any more than does the Jewish race or any other minority group of the population. It is just as unethical to play up the Negro race, when an individual of it commits a crime, as to play up the Jewish race, and newspaper publishers know this to be true. But they are careful, always to refrain from mentioning the Jewish race when a member of it commits a crime. Note how carefully the press of the nation, including the Dixie part of it, refrained from saying that the leaders in "Murder, Incorporated," one of the worst criminal syndicates in the nation's history, were Jews. The upright Jews, who are a majority of the race, were spared the embarrassment of seeing such an awful headlines as: JEW HEAD OF MURDER SYNDICATE ELECTROCUTED." Such a headline, one can be sure, would have been spread all over most Dixie newspapers had the "head man" in "Murder, Incorporated" been of the Negro race.

Now it is not that the publishers of race exploiting newspapers have any greater love for Jews than they have for Negroes that causes them to treat the Jewish race fairly and decently in the publication of news involving their lawbreakers. Jews are a powerful business group in every community. They spend great sums for newspaper advertising, and newspaper publishers can find their way to express their antipathy for Jews within the charmed circle of fellow anti-Semites, but make a religion of refraining from "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." 6-2-44

Now it happens that Negroes, as a race, are equally as powerful an asset of newspapers of Dixie as are the business firms of Jews that are regular advertisers. The Negro masses are regular subscribers for daily papers. There are few Negro homes that do not subscribe for and pay regularly for one or more daily newspapers. Daily paper publishers have found out that the comics hold the masses of the Negro readers. They have found out that a condescending "puff" given a so-called "Big Negro" when he dies, generally makes his class swallow daily papers, "hook, line and sinker." Or to make a long story short, the Negro race in Dixie is the dumbest element of the population when it comes to understanding the sinister campaign that the daily press, down through the years, has conducted to damn the whole race in the eyes of the world.

Northern Negroes would quit taking a daily paper, should it make a practice of holding their race up to scorn with the reckless abandon so prevalent in Dixie. And while the percent of Negro readers of daily papers in Northern centers is only a fraction of what it is in Dixie, publishers recognize that even this comparatively small per cent of readers, if lost, would seriously affect the financial "intake" of their publications.

But however regularly 6-2-44 the press of Dixie may insult the whole Negro race by exploiting the race of an individual criminal, it is nevertheless true that merely an occasional decent article will cause members of the alleged intelligensia of the race to take pen in hand and write a letter to the editor, saying, "I thank God we colored folks have such a wonderful paper as yours in our town," or something equally as silly.

Soldier Yells "Who Dat?" Captures 20 Germans, Says White Reporter

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

8-12-44

In typical fashion of ridiculing Negroes, the United Press reporter Henry T. Gorrell, with U.S. Armored Forces attacking Coutances, France, has told a story in which his account of the capture of the "prize of the day" in those parts.

According to Gorrell, the "prize capture" was made by a Negro signalman who was stringing wire during the night when a German approached him. "Jumping," reports Gorrell, "he shouted 'Who dat?' and began firing his rifle. Twenty more Germans, who had been thinking it over, tumbled out of the bushes and surrendered." 8-12-44

The signalman is not identified. The signalman entrusted with the stringing of wire is likely to be a chap with some educational background even among whites. Among Negroes, he is even more likely to have a background to compare with Gorrell's and possibly says "who's that" as clear-ly as

48-1944

Popular Negro Magazines Offer Broad Opportunities In Reading

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.
7-15-44

By S. W. GARLINGTON

"The Negro population is without reading opportunities because of the absence of a readable popular literature in the Negro field," Dr. Alain Locke said several years ago. This statement was once true — but is now antiquated.

There are more popular Negro magazines circulated on a national scale today than ever before in history. This development is startling in that we notice the birth of a phenomenal precedent during the present war crisis when newspapers and magazines in general are restricting their coverage and circulation — and a few falling by the wayside — because of the shortage of newsprint. Obviously, paper ration authorities consider the need for popular Negro publications a necessary element in our all-out war machine — to boost the morale of approximately 15,000,000 Negro Americans on the home front and on battle fields in every theatre of war.

Heretofore the responsibility of educating the general Negro public and boosting its morale has rested almost solely on Negro newspapers —notwithstanding house organs such as THE CRISIS and OPPORTUNITY; educational publications such as THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY and THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, and a few popular Negro magazines that made their appearance every now and then—only to die sooner or later without accomplishing their objectives.

7-15-44

Now that the Negro public has several popular Negro magazines currently appearing on newsstands throughout the country, let's review most of them in brief:

'Excerptional' Magazines

NEGRO DIGEST, "A Magazine of Negro Comment," published monthly in Chicago for nearly two years with a current circulation of about 100,000, is by far the leading popular Negro magazine. Its general appearance, make-up, selection of reprints (it's a reprint magazine) and original material equals the standards of leading digest magazines. In fact, its saleability on newsstands in white localities and subscriptions by whites is amazing. All of which goes to prove that people, irrespective of race, creed or color, purchase any given commodity in proportion to service rendered and degree of perfection attained. In this light, it is interesting to note that the world's largest circulated magazine, READER'S DIGEST has lost approximately half of the circulation in Harlem it possessed before the advent of NEGRO DIGEST. Meanwhile, ND continued to climb and RD keeps dropping.

7-15-44

In brief, ND is a monumental contribution to the field of journalism at large which preserves most of the best material written by or about Negroes in leading newspapers, magazines and books. Even more, it's handy—published in pocket-size editions, carries a twenty-five cents price tag and is worth it!

Other Digest Magazines

Other digest magazines have appreared in the recent past. In 1940 a group in New York City started the NEGRO WORLD DIGEST, "A Mirror of Negro, Life, Thought and Achievement.' It was an interesting experiment, but failed before its first birthday,

RACIAL DIGEST started in Detroit in 1941 and appeared every now and then until the last of 1943. It sold for fifteen cents, and was a fair presentation for the price.

THE NEGRO, "The Journal of Essential Information of the Negro," published in St. Louis quarterly (?) or every now and then (I don't know which) since Winter 1943-1944 is still in the experimental stage. The first two issues were called "The Negro," but the third edition was called THE RACE "CRUMBLING." In the third attempt nothing was to have been either cut or condensed—but most of the material was not only cut but mutilated. Last week THE NEGRO appeared on the newsstands again. As usual the make-up is below par, and the editors do not give adequate credit for the reprints that appear in their publication.

7-15-44

Monthly News Review

HEADLINES, "A Monthly Negro News Review," published in Detroit, made its initial appearance last week and, according to the contents and make-up of the first issue, the magazine should go places. It is one of the few magazines which does not duplicate another. It's published in pocket-size on slick paper and does a remarkable job of digesting and reviewing the highlights in the current news of Negro people. The magazine is influenced by TIME, the Newsmagazine, which is noted in "slick" phrasing which TIME made famous. Not only the general public should welcome this new magazine, but the scholar—especially the historian—should say "Hurrah!" because if continued from month to month as it started the nation will have the first digested current history of progress and development of Negro America on all significant fronts. Photos of personalities that go to make up the month's news and history are sprinkled throughout the magazine which add to the attractiveness and permanent value of this new adventure in journalism. HEADLINES is worth more than its purchase price of twenty-five cents especailly if the Negro is interested in his posterity.

7-15-44

Other Magazines

NEWSPIC, "The Complete News-Picture Magazine," which is not so complete but nevertheless gains the distinction of being the best ten cent buy in the popular Negro magazine field, is published in Birmingham, Ala., and is now in the middle of its fourth year. It carries many photos, good ones, too, interesting features, and is published on slick paper in standard magazine size of (usually) twenty-four pages. Probably the only shortcoming of NEWSPIC as a national magazine is that it caters too much to the South—Alabama in particular. However, as stated above ,it's an excellent ten-cent buy.

MUSIC DIAL, "Voice of the Amusement World," published in Harlem and now entering its second year, has made excellent progress, and does a better than average job of covering the music, theatre and art worlds with special interest on Negroes. This is done without duplicating the "musical bibles" such as BILLBOARD, and VARIETY. Since John Q. Public is interested in the subject matter of this magazine, he will not regret the fifteen-cents paid for MUSIC DIAL when it appears each month—because therein he will find news, photos and articles of artists that would otherwise be missed.

7-15-44

THE AFRICAN, "Journal of African Affairs," published in Harlem and now in its second volume, attempts to glorify Africa, people of African descent and to show that all Negro Americans are really Afro-Americans, is as much as one could expect for fiften cents on the subject. The subject matter is usually away from the popular vein, yet the editors are making fair progress in issuing their educational program in the popular consumption through newsstand distribution—mostly in Harlem. Of all the Negro popular magazines reviewed in this article, THE AFRICAN comes closest to being outside of the field. Whether it will become a full-fledged popular magazine will depend upon public response.

New Adventures

7-15-44

NEGRO STORY, "A Magazine for All Americans," which made its initial appearance in Chicago in June, 1944, attempts to be for the Negro public what STORY magazine is to the general public. But when the forty cents price is considered, and the fact that not one first rate story appears—including one by Richard Wright — at best NEGRO STORY is a premature experiment. (Say why in the Sam Hill did the editors use lower-case "n" and "s" in the title NEGRO STORY? I object!) One book reviewer, who refused to be quoted, said that he or she could have gone around Harlem in just one week and pick up enough unpublished stories by and about Negroes to present a first-class story magazine, and as such holds no sympathy for the efforts of this new magazine. NEGRO STORY got off to a bad start. However, since there is still need for a first rate story magazine for, by and about Negroes, there is hope that the editors of NEGRO STORY will make the necessary adjustments to fill this need. Anyway, the challenge is theirs!

7-15-44

SPOTLIGHTER Magazine, published in New York City, selling for fifteen cents, made its initial appearance last month. The cover design was excellent—but the inside looks like a small high school adventure. Instead of type, the magazine is lithographed (looks like it's type-written), has nice looking glamour photos, but is loused up with horrid cartoons and lettering throughout. The editors made an excuse—you know, the war was the cause of it all. But, need they forget that John Q. Public does not buy excuses. He only supports institutions in proportion to their utility to satisfy their desire.

BRONZEVILLE, "The News Magazine" published in Chicago is not a news magazine in the true sense of the word, but is a pocket-size of 36-pages with 47 columnists who have no space to say anything other than mention a few names or broad generalities—due to the advertisements and size of the magazine. It is called "snappy, peppy" by the editors and is issued each week, according to the reflection of its contents, for the sole benefit of the people the columnist knows personally. BRONZEVILLE is included here only because the editor informed the reviewer that his magazine is a popular magazine—however, its appeal is too limited to be given serious consideration.

COLOR, "The Politics Series" of features, personalities and newspictory published in Charleston, W. Va., made its appearance in June, 1944. Despite first class pre-publication publicity, the magazine did not live up to expectations. Or, is it a magazine? It looks like a tabloid newspaper and has a color-gravure section—yet, the make-up is not attractive. As a newspaper it is woefully incomplete; as a magazine it is exceedingly awkward. Hence the twenty-five cent price tag may seem exorbitant to the purchaser.

7-15-44

Proposed Magazine

SEPIA STARS, a proposed magazine of "pin-up girls" and "scrapbook boys" which will aim to cater to personalities of New York and Hollywood that go to make up the theatre, radio, screen, music and sports worlds is scheduled for publication in New York City in the near future. The general public will welcome this edition if it gives it what it wants. Otherwise, it will let it die like many other premature projects.

Meanwhile, according to an Associated Negro Press dispatch this week a new magazine, SEPIA HIGHLIGHTS, devoted to pictures and features, made its appearance in San Francisco last week.

Hence, it looks like the general Negro public is ready for Negro popular publications. However, editors and publishers should keep in mind the fact that you can fool only some of the people some of the time and that the success of their projects will depend on first class journalism designed to aid the general welfare and entertainment of all concerned.

Two Negro Correspondents With The Invasion Forces

St. Louis, Mo.
6-15-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Only two war correspondents, serving their individual papers— with a third reporter on his way—to cover the all-important invasion of Western Europe has been granted by servicemen past, will ignore the activities of the Negro soldier, and since Department giving a more complete and detailed account of the activities of Negro Public Relations Officers in the field and its Signal Corps. The homes of America's 13,000,000 Negroes respondents, judging from the are represented risking their lives daily for their

two—or even three—Negro correspondents cannot cover the entire front, the War Department has an obligation to meet if it is going to stand behind the Allied Supreme Commander, General Eisenhower, who told the correspondents just before the invasion: "I believe that the old saw—'Public opinion wins wars'—is true. Our countries fight best when our people are best informed." 6-16-44

So far, the War Department has failed to measure up. It has the facilities to do it.

A GREAT CREDO

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

By RUTH TAYLOR

To me there was one moment at the Negro Newspaper Publishers Convention that was a 7-8-44

RUTH TAYLOR

high point in all the conventions I have recently attended.

It was the reading of the 7-8-44 "Credo for the Negro Press." There was only one thing I didn't like about it—and that was it specified that this was a credo for the "Negro" Press. I wish it had not been confined to one group but made it apply to all newspapers. It is too good to be restricted.

While the credo was designed as a yardstick for editors, there are great phrases contained in it which should be a credo for all—whether they be leaders or followers—who are trying to bring about the fullest expression of democracy in our daily life.

"I shall be a Crusader, but I will not permit my fervor nor the rightness of my cause to provoke abandonment of cardinals (of journalism) of accuracy, fairness and objectivity." D.C.

Imagine what would be the effectiveness and power of a fighter who was never tripped up by his own prejudices! 7-8-44

"I shall be ever on guard that I will not forget the greatest good for the greatest number while seeking deserving benefits for those small disadvantaged by denials of them."

A leader who is mindful, even in the heat of controversy, of the needs of all, is a leader who can win not only rights but acceptance and good will for his followers. 7-8-44

"I cannot deny or overlook my people's vices and shortcomings. Neither will I permit their virtues and good attributes to be hidden or denied."

To be too proud to alibi, too fair to minimize the good, too just to allow disparagement of a group because of an individual, bespeaks that inner poise which is the hall mark of the man who has thought things through.

"I will knowingly say (print) nothing with malice nor permit the exploitation of my people (columns) by self seekers and narrow special interests."

To be too big for hatred and petty prejudices, to be too courageous to accept aid from those who are motivated only by self interest, to be too sure of the rightness of one's cause to stoop to malicious talk, that is a yardstick for any leader and for any people." 7-8-44

This a great credo. Would that we all could be worthy of it!

NAACP to publish bulletin

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif. 9-9-44

The first issue of the quarterly bulletin published by the Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be off the press about the middle of October.

The bulletin, to be called "Action," will keep members up to date on what is happening locally and nationally in NAACP activity.

Publicist tells what papers are pro and con FDR and why

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif. 11-6-44

NEW YORK—In an analysis of the Negro Press, Dr. C. B. Powell, assistant director of publicity of the Republican National Campaign Committee, himself the publisher of Harlem's largest weekly, reported that newspapers with 781,000 readers, or 71% of the combined circulation of Negro Press, are for Thomas E. Dewey.

Newspapers with three hundred and 20,000 readers, 29% of the combined circulation of the Negro Press, are for Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Powell stated.

Four of the biggest of the Negro papers with a combined circulation of 304,000 are for Dewey, Dr. Powell asserted. They are: his own New York Amsterdam-News, the Pittsburgh Courier, the Afro-American Publishers, with several editions of the Baltimore Afro-American along the Atlantic Seacoast and the Kansas City Call.

The biggest papers for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket are the Norflok Journal and Guide (Va.), the New York People's Voice, and the Houston Informer (Tex.) with a combined circulation of 107,000. 11-6-44

Others he listed as supporting the Administration are the Chicago Defender, the Michigan Chronicle, the Chicago Bee, the California Eagle, the New York Age, the St. Louis Argus, the Louisville Defender, the Indianapolis Recorder, the Los Angeles Sentinel, the Herald News and the Black Dispatch, with a combined circulation of 213,000.

TRIBUNE INCLUDED

The name of the Los Angeles Tribune was erroneously included among other papers listed as endorsing the Dewey-Bricker ticket. With a combined circulation of 177,000 and minus the TRIBUNE they are: The Philadelphia Tribune, the Philadelphia Independent, the Cleveland Call-Post, the Detroit Tribune, the Chicago World, the Kansas City Plaindealer, the Louisville Leader, the St. Louis American, the Ohio State News.

In a summary by Dr. Powell of the reasons given in editorials for the support of Dewey, the abuse and jim crow of Negro soldiers was first. The editors and publishers of the pro-Dewey papers appeared to have "no particular grievance against Roosevelt personally, but against his Democratic Party which is dominated by southern politicians advocating white supremacy'." 11-6-44

The "throwing overboard of

venture of having a representative as an accredited White House Correspondent is hearing fruit in the prospective admission of another Negro to the press conferences of the President. He is Ernest E. Johnson of the Associated Negro Press, who in another week or 10 days may be issued credentials.

Johnson, an experienced newspaper reporter, who has been serving as the ANP. Washington representative for more than a year, was admitted to the White House on a temporary pass last week in order to interview thet delegation of Negroes who conferred with the Prestdeent when they came out of the conference. It is customary reporting procedure at the White House to interview and try to draw out as much information as possible from persons who have had conferences with the President when they pass through the reception room on the way out.

HYGIENE COMPANY USES NEGRO PRESS FOR FIRST TIME

Tribune — Washington, D.C. 8-19-44

The International Cellucotton Company, makers of feminine hygiene products, this week starts an intensive drive for Negro Nurse Recruitment in those markets which have the largest hospitals devoted to the training of Negro nurses.

Heads Newsmen

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

Major Kenneth Eudell Campbell C. A staff of five experienced newspaper men has been assigned to has been assigned to the Public assist him. Major Campbell is a Relations Office, Headquarters, graduate of the Field Artillery European Theater of Operations. School, Fort Sill, Okla., and the Major Campbell's duties entail the General Staff School at Fort Leadissemination of information about Nevenworth, Kansas. His wife, Mrs. the work of the Theater through Nettye Campbell, resides at 6041 the Bureau of Public Relations. South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

White House Gets Second Negro Scribe

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa. 10-14-44

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The success of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association's ground-breaking

48-1944

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.

By HARRY McALPIN
For NNPA

Better Race Relations Through the Press

Last week, I had occasion to talk over the radio and to pay respects to the high type of representatives the Negro press is now putting into the field to do its reporting and contact work. The subject was "Better Race Relations Through the Press." 5-20-44

I pointed out that these men and women are coming into more and more close contact with officials, Congressmen, and other newsmen. The very contact itself is an education to many who never had met a Negro on an equal plane before.

It is interesting, as I said, to see the icy, initial reception turn into warm and cordial associations as understanding and appreciation develop from regular contacts.

There is little doubt but that such experiences on the part of news writers for many of the larger papers and the wire services will eventually have a noticeable effect on their attitudes toward stories involving Negroes and their part in American life. Better race relations, naturally, will result.

Hardly had I paid this tribute to working newsmen when one of those I had in mind made me realize that some of us still have a goodly distance to go—particularly in the matter of ethics.

Right here in Washington, we have a press club composed of the working newsmen of the Negro press and those public relations men in the government responsible for serving the press. We are making some headway and getting considerable recognition.

The other day, the chairman of the group was called and given a tip on a story, and a press conference was arranged. The most convenient time was a couple days off.

CHAIRMAN CALLS NEWSMEN

The chairman—to his credit—called the correspondents of the various papers and services in Washington and told them of the press conference and the subject matter thereof.

Having thus learned of the existence of the story, one of the men so advised sneaked in to see the official involved, wrung the story out of him ahead of the scheduled conference on some pretext, and then wrote it up for his paper as an "EXCLUSIVE."

Perhaps some persons will say he was "wide awake"—that is, those who do not know that the story had been lying dormant for several weeks.

But to newsmen, such tactics point up the fact **that there is still some improvement to be made in the ethics of some of our high type representatives who are doing so much credit to the Negro press.**

Co-operative effort on the part of the publishers has already proved its value in increased influence and power. Undoubtedly, the lesson will filter down to the working newsmen too.

And this is no gripe. The story is one I wasn't going to write in any event.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Need Method to Provide Soldiers Overseas with News of Home Front

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 6-24-44

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

A PRIVATE stationed somewhere in New Guinea, who used to be one of Washington's local newsmen active in the city's civic and fraternal life, wrote to me recently about the scarcity of Negro reading material available to Negro soldiers on foreign fronts. He suggested that the problem of supplying such news is one for Negro editors and organizations as the "least financial and moral help they can offer to thousands of Negro soldiers so far away from the 'other' world."

Miss McKenzie

His own on-the-spot inquiry about the lack has been met either with a profession of ignorance on the part of the commanding officer concerning proper channels or with open prejudice against the Negro press. He commented that the white dailies do find an outlet and that service clubs and reading rooms are "littered" with them.

My soldier correspondent had one concrete suggestion. He has observed that white churches, through their congregations, often send boxes and papers to the office of the chief of chaplains in Washington for distribution to soldiers in different areas. Would I, he asked, "start a little snow-ball a-going for the collection of Negro periodicals for our boys?"

SERIOUS PROBLEMS CONFRONT PAPERS

A check with the proper official sources reveals that the mass collection of reading material for distribution through any channels is inadvisable at the present time. War materials have undisputed priority for transportation overseas. Individual subscriptions sent by mail usually get through, although sometimes late. Negro organizations and churches interested in providing reading matter to our soldiers should therefore make up lists of names supplied by their own membership and purchase such individual subscriptions. This kind of coverage may not reach every front, but in view of the overall nature of the war and the essentially democratic operation of the Selective Service System, not many spots or groups of men would be missed.

SOME of the Negro war correspondents have written to the War Department to complain that Negro newspapers are not reaching our troops and Negro editors have been considering methods of improved service. The problem is one that has confronted the white press also. The New York Times, the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Tribune now print weekly overseas editions in tabloid form on lightweight paper. The Times has a London edition, but the Tribune's recent application for permission to print an edition in Australia has been denied. All newspapers are restricted to newsprint quotas which, in view of the improved national economy, they find extremely irksome. To take part of their paper allotment for an overseas edition, reduces home sales. Perhaps this has prevented the Negro press from taking such a step, although it might be used later as a basis for requesting increased quotas.

SOLDIERS WANT HOME FRONT NEWS

No doubt, more accessible areas are getting adequate news of home. Several young officers of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, which has been stationed in Italy and North Africa, reported when in the United States on furlough that they have seen Negro papers quite frequently. The men in England have been kept well informed. The Armed Forces Radio Service, which is broadcast to all soldiers of the United Nations, culls out items from Negro papers. The USO, although confined to the continental U.S., prepares scrapbooks of significant newspaper clippings to send overseas. American Red Cross Service clubs have not been permitted to subscribe to papers and periodicals, simply because of the burden on mail service. No doubt our men in the South Pacific, Australia and India have fared worse than those in the European theatres.

IT is unnecessary, of course, to point out the need of the Negro soldier for news of his own world. For his is a special world with special problems which he carries with him to the battlefront. He feels forlorn and bitter in an all-white milieu where he can learn nothing of the progress of the home front fight for strengthening American democracy. Let us hope that the Negro Publishers' association and Negro organizations will take up this matter again in order to work out better coverage within present restrictions.

ST. LOUIS ARGUS

CONTRIBUTION TO NEGRO PROGRESS — One of the most edifying publications making its appearance in mounting journalistic ventures of the race is "The Negro Traveler." It is strictly a periodical of to-day dealing with the Negro in the transit field — railroad systems, street car and bus systems, and steamship systems. 12-15-44

It is not only a trade juornal giving enlightening facts on the Negro's part in the country's mighty transit industry, but also interspersed with entertaining short stories. The typography, picture, quality of paper, makeup and printing are in the rank with the foremost journels. It is said that $2,000 is spent alone for paper for one monthly issue of the publication.

Clarence M. Markham, Jr. husband of a former St. Louis girl, is founder and chairman of the publishing board, composed of himself and five other transit workers. His wife, the former Olga Hughes, shown above, is one of the "main springs" of the "Travelers." This week she double headed a job of putting the Chicago journal in circulation in St. Louis and visiting her mother, Mrs. Ruth Hughes, of 3807 Cook avenue, and other relatives.

Markham, Jr., a graduate of Wittenberg College and former railroad news agency manager, is at present steward on a NYC Railroad parlor car. He said the purpose of "The Negro Traveler" is to strengthen the status and morale of the thousands of Negro transit workers and to enlighten them and outsiders on their contribution to the nation's greatest industry.

PUBLISHERS SET GOALS FOR RACE

Courier — Pittsburgh, 6-28-44 Pa.

By EVELYN SHERRER
New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Negro newspapers will continue a militant campaign to eliminate the poll tax evil, admission of Negro Waves, Spars and women Marines to the service, fight for a permanent FEPC and strengthen its influence in American life. These were some of the goals set at the fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association during the three-day meeting at the Harlem YMCA, ending last Saturday.

The convention drew delegates from 32 of its member newspapers and concluded its most successful conference by adopting methods to raise the standards of Negro journalism, seek a closer alliance with labor, liberal and progressive forces working on minority problems, reaffirming the association as a trade organization without any political connection, urged the expansion of news facilities to meet an increasing interest of Negro readers in foreign affairs, and moved to eliminate fraudulent and racially objectionable advertising copy from its columns.

LISTS OBJECTIVES

Highlight of the very successful convention was the annual banquet Friday evening at the Hotel Roosevelt, with Dr. Max Lerner, chief editorial writer for the newspaper PM, as principal speaker. Dr. Lerner spoke on the subject, "If I

Were a Negro Editor," and listed a three-fold task in fitting Negroes for meeting the post-war problems.

Dr. Lerner stated these objectives were: 6-28-44

"First, to help your people understand their world, and the means by which they can best carry on their fight for equality and freedom. Second, to help them to see that this fight can best be carried on within the framework of the larger struggle for a decent economic system and a warless world. Third, to make certain that your people are not embittered by the fight, beyond the point where they will be able to enjoy freedom and equality when they have fully achieved it."

Holding his audience spellbound by the simplicity, sincerity and eloquence of his address, Dr. Lerner urged the publishers to cling to the truth and link their destinies with other progressive forces. He cited the "crazy contradictions" within our present political parties and stated, "It would be shortsighted for Negro publishers to think in terms of party. Think in terms of the whole American society for there can be no freedom for the Negro unless all are free."

The convention, which drew delegates from every section of the country, was officially welcomed on Thursday afternoon by Newbold Morris, president of New York's City Council. Mr. Morris praised the publishers for their efforts in mobilizing favorable public opinion and aiding the development of health and housing standards. He denied the existence of a "Negro problem" as such, stating the only problem was making democracy work, to provide a decent standard of living for everyone. 6-24-44

Thursday evening the convention delegates and guests were entertained at dinner by the Associated Publishers at the Hotel McAlpin.

Friday's morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to panel discussions dealing with problems affecting the various departments of the newspaper. Heading the panel discussions were: Advertising, Roy Garvin and Dowdal H. Davis; editorial, William G. Nunn, C. A. Scott and J. E. Mitchell; administration and business, P. B. Young, C. C. DeJoie, Jr., Leon H. Washington, Jr., and D. Arnett Murphy; mechanical, Felix Walker and Rudolf Johnson; and circulation, Alexander Barnes, James Murphy, Arthur I. Morris and E. F. Corbett.

Saturday's session was given over to hearing panel reports, adoption of resolutions and election of officers.

The convention also voted to give due recognition to the achievements of its four "Elder Statesmen" in the form of scrolls. Those to be honored are Ira F. Lewis, president of The Pittsburgh Courier; J. E. Mitchell, editor of St. Louis Argus; Carl Murphy, published of the Afro-American, and Sol Johnson, of the Savannah Tribune. 6-24-44

ELECT OFFICERS

Friday afternoon Governor Thomas E. Dewey greeted the delegates at a cocktail reception in the Hotel Roosevelt.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; secretary-treasurer, Howard H. Murphy, Afro-American; vice-presidents, Eastern region, Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune; Southern region, C. A. Scott, Atlanta World; Central region, Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender; Western region, Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, and Far Western, Leon H. Washington, Los Angeles Sentinel.

Members of the executive board are Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; W. O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; Cecil Newman, and L. E. Austin, Carolina Times.

THE MINORITY PRESS

Our present war has brought into sharp focus a number of problems whose solution awaits the peace and the soberness and more enlightened judgment of men of good will. To be sure peace alone in a technical sense, that is, suspension of hostilities and military operation, will not be a magical solvent for all our ills. It will only mean calm days and a genial atmosphere for thinking out neglected problems and for working out a reasonable approach. 8-19-44

The task then that lies before us at this juncture of the world struggle is one of conditioning of the minds of those who hold in their hands the destiny of the vast concourse of humanity.

The problems of the Jews, Africans, Indians, West Indians and African Negroes are all of the same piece. They are problems which have remained too long unattended. These people have been pleading for democracy, autonomy, and freedom. They have been making enough sacrifices in sweat and blood to entitle them to a spot under the sun. It was never intended that the economic wealth and political power of the world should be concentrated into the hands of one ruling class, race, or country. And, the wars that have been fought since the foundation of the state as a political entity, were waged precisely to defeat that kind of ungodly monopoly. 8-19-44

The minority press has no higher function today than the unselfish promotion of the rights of oppressed racial minorities. It must espouse unflinchingly the cause of the people who are continually left suppliant before the altar of democracy and whose prayers and oblations have remained too long unanswered and unnoticed. It must increase the crescendo in beating the anvil of social justice and economic parity. It cannot falter in this task, nor can it compromise its stand for selfish gain and temporary relief.

Red Cross Appoints the First Negro Nurse to National Staff

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

The first Negro nurse to be appointed to the Nursing Service Staff at national headquarters of the American Red Cross is Mrs. Marion B. Seymour, who will be released for a six-months' period beginning May 15, by Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., where she is assistant director of nurses. 4-22-44

In granting the release to Miss Mary Beard, director, Red Cross Nursing Service, Dr. James L. Hall, superintendent at Freedmen's, said he was doing it with reluctance. "I need six nurses right now," Dr. Hall said, "and Mrs. Seymour is a gem. However, I realize that the Red Cross should have priority on nurses at this time."

According to Miss Beard, Mrs. Seymour has been employed because of her special interest in the use of Negro registered nurses, and because of her experience in the Army Nurse Corps in World War I. At that time she was stationed at two camps in this country: Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. She was one of the 18 Negro nurses who served in the last war. Although the number of Negro nurses now serving is not large—about 500—Miss Beard is hopeful that the numbers will increase with the need. 4-22-44

Co-ordinator

Mrs. Seymour will travel in the various Red Cross areas to confer with the area directors of nursing services with a view to developing the best co-ordination of the graduate Negro nurses throughout the United States. There are at present about 6,000 registered Negro nurses in the country who might be available for wartime service. Mrs. Seymour will be concerned not only with recruitment of nurses for military service, but with the other four branches of the Red Cross Nursing Service: Home Nursing, Public Health Nursing, Disaster Nursing and Nurses Aide work.

A graduate of Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing, Mrs. Seymour did post-graduate work at Columbia University in New York and at Catholic University at Washington. In 1932, in recognition of her services in the Army Nurse Corps, she was sent by the War Department with a group of 57 Gold Star Mothers to Paris and the surrounding country, where she was counsellor and adviser to them.

Colored Press Is to Receive War News

N.Y. Amsterdam News 9-9-44

Create Special News Agency Staffed By Negro Reporters And Officered by Race Men

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS, (ANP)—Following the visit of Maj. Homer B. Roberts, of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, Washington, and his program for a better co-ordination of the flow of news about the Negro troops in this theatre, plans have been completed for a program which will assure a greater flow of news copy to the editorial desks of the Negro press in the U.S.

A section has been activated, attached to the headquarters of this theatre, which will serve as the clearing house for the reports from the Negro units. This section will be staffed by experienced Negro newspapermen and officered by a Negro chief. It is expected that this section will move forward contiguously with the forward movement of the main body of troops and the headquarters staff. Thus, an up-to-the minute report will be kept on the doings of the Negro units.

Tells Publishers To Guide Negro Toward Freedom

Journal + Guide — Norfolk Va 6-24-44

Decent Economic System A Key Says Dr. Lerner

NEW YORK — The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association ended its fifth annual convention here Saturday after one of the most significant session in its history. Most of the officers were reelected, including: John H. Sengstacke, president; Alexander D. Barnes, eastern vice president; Frank L. Stanley, central vice president, and C. A. Scott, southern vice president. Carter Wesley was named western vice president and Leon Washington was elected vice president of the newly created far western region.

Howard H. Murphy was elected secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are William O. Walker, Cecil Newman, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, J. E. Mitchell, and L. E. Austin.

City Council President Newbold Morris greeted the delegates in behalf of the city at the first session last Thursday. In the afternoon, the president delivered his annual address, followed by reports of the various committees. 6-24-44

ATTEND BANQUET

Thursday evening the Associated Publishers Inc., was host to the delegates at a banquet at the McAlpin Hotel, with Edward D. Nix of Irving-Wasey advertising Agency as principal speaker.

On Friday panel sessions were held to consider proposals to be presented to the full body. In the evening, the annual banquet of the association was held at the Hotel Roosevelt. Dr. Max Lerner, editorial writer for the Newspaper PM was the principal speaker. 6-24-44

THREE-FOLD TASK

Dr. Lerner told the publishers that they have a three-fold task in fitting the Negro people to meet the coming period: "First to help your people understand their world: and the means by which they can best carry on the fight for equality and freedom; second, to help them see that this fight can best be carried on within the framework of the larger struggle for a decent economic system and a warless world; third to make certain that your people are not embittered by the fight beyond the point where they will be able to enjoy freedom and equality when they have fully achieved it." 6-24-44

At the Saturday session before the election of officers, the convention adopted resolutions taking an emphatic stand to remain non-partisan in politics; to continue to fight against the poll tax; and push the fight against discrimination in the armed forces, and to take measures to eliminate objectionable advertisement from Negro newspapers. 6-24-44

The convention presented a scroll of honor to Walter Hoving, chairman of the United Negro College Fund for his contribution toward greater educational opportunities for Negroes.

Then on Saturday afternoon, Governor Thomas E. Dewey greeted the publishers in "behalf of himself personally and the people of New York" at a cocktail party at the Hotel Roosevelt with the Amsterdam News as host.

48-1944

New York.–Dr. C. B. Powell, Assistant Director of Publicity of the Republican National Campaign Committee, stated that progressive educational, economic and political gains by the Negro have been brought about mainly thru the Negro Press. He further stated that it is interesting to note how the Negro newspapers are divided in the present Presidential campaign.

Combined circulation of newspapers for the Dewey-Bricker ticket—781,000 or 71 percent.

Combined circulation of newspapers for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket—320,000 or 29 percent of the total number of newspapers.

Dr. Powell stated that a summary of the reasons given in editorials for the support of Dewey is as follows:

1. The abuse and jim crow of over 800,000 Negro soldiers in the armed forces.

2. No particular grievance against Roosevelt personally but against his Democratic Party which is dominated by southern politicians advocating "white supremacy."

3. The throwing overboard of Henry A. Wallace for vice-president and the selection of the southerner, Harry S. Truman.

4. Fear of Roosevelt not serving his term with Harry S. Truman becoming President.

5. The refusal of the Democratic Convention to go on record for the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission; for investigation with correction of the mistreatment of soldiers in the Army, and for anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.

6. Because Governor Dewey is a young and able administrator and has gone on record for full citizenship for colored citizens; jobs for all; relief for any awaiting employment; old age pensions and benefits for unemployed servants and farmers; endorsement of the Republican platform pledging FEPC; investigation of mistreatment of soldiers; and anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.

7. Dewey's outstanding appointments of Negroes to official administrative jobs.

A summary of the editorials for the support of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket is as follows:

1. Public housing; new schools; aid to farmers; New Deal Public Works Administration; National Youth Administration; Civilian Conservation Corps; Federal Emergency Relief; and Social Security.

2. Mrs. Roosevelt has been a friend and has spoken out for the Negro.

Call–Kansas City, Mo.

CAMPUS LIFE.— Miss Jean Bright, pictured above, is promotional director of Campus Life, a forthcoming monthly pictorial which will deal with Negro college students and their interests, and will maintain editorial offices at Greensboro, N. C. The new publication will make its appearance in November. Miss Bright is an alumna of A. and T. college and has done graduate work at Atlanta, Howard and Columbia universities. She enjoys drama, short story writing and answering letters of her scores of friends in the armed services.

Negro Press More Undecided About 1944 Presidential Campaign Than It Has Been Since '32 Campaign

The Negro press is more undecided about the current Presidential campaign than it has been since 1932, according to a survey just completed by D-M DIGEST, fortnightly review of the labor, left-wing and group press, published by Martha Dodge and Company of New York.

There are fifteen leading Negro papers which have been in publication throughout the New Deal era, and now account for more than half of the total U. S. circulation of the Negro press. Six of these have not yet made up their minds which candidate, if either, they will support. In the last campaign, these same fifteen papers split, six for Roosevelt and nine for Willkie. Only two of them stayed out of the Roosevelt-Landon contest in 1936 and only three were uncommitted in 1932.

Three of the fifteen papers supported the President consistently in each of his four campaigns. The others have changed horses repeatedly.

Of the nine taking sides in the present campaign, six are for Roosevelt and three for Dewey. Diana Lewars, associate editor of D-M DIGEST, points out that circulation-wise, the situation is nip and tuck, the six pro-Roosevelt papers having a combined circulation of 318,134, or 39.5 per cent of the total, as against 313,362, or 38.9 for Dewey. The six publications still uncommitted have a combined circulation of 173,617, or 31.6 per cent of the total.

The Negro papers favoring Dewey are all published in states in which the campaign is very close, namely, Pennsylvania, New York and Missouri. These are the PITTSBURGH COURIER, the country's largest Negro paper, with a national circulation of 299,270; New York's AMSTERDAM NEWS with 48,932, and the KANSAS CITY (Mo.) CALL, with 34,710. In two of these states, Roosevelt likewise has active journalistic support from the Negro press through the backing in Missouri of the ST. LOUIS ARGUS with 37,000 circulation, and the NEW YORK AGE with 29,500. (Newcomers in the Negro press field, the PEOPLE'S VOICE, in New York and Detroit's MICHIGAN CHRONICLE are also pro-Roosevelt, but neither of these papers is included among the fifteen mentioned above as they were not in publication during the early days of the New Deal.)

The President has the backing of two papers in Illinois, the CHICAGO DEFENDER and the CHICAGO BEE. Other important pro-Roosevelt Negro papers in the group published throughout the period of the Roosevelt presidency, are the Norfolk (Va.) JOURNAL AND GUIDE, and the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD.

Methodist Reporter

THE REV. DANIEL L. RIDOUT, pastor of Camphor Memorial Methodist Church in Philadelphia, who was recently appointed the representative to the colored press of the Commission on Public Information of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Ridout, in addition to servicing the colored press with news of the pronouncements, personalities and accomplishments of the Central Jurisdiction, will report for the general press the newsworthy happenings within his group.

About Books

By CONSTANCE H. CURTIS

Tips On 'Breaking Into Print'

In a recent column it was suggested that existing agencies which work for the advancement of the Negro might well set up funds to subsidize young writers. Until such time, however, when these funds might be established, suggestions as to the places in which young and promising Negro writers may have their work published seem to be in order.

There are not too many magazines Crisis", "Opportunity" and the "Negro Story" in which a writer without prejudice material dealing with Negro life. Many of those and Fern Gayden are editors. The magazines which do, are able to pay latter magazine, of which only one only nominal fees for such publication or to pay nothing at all. Since, however, the fact of being published is in itself important, there is to recognize the importance of these magazines.

Negro Magazines

Among those periodicals published by Negro firms there are "The

Publishers' Contests

Among book publishers there are contests which are in many instances of real importance to Negro writers. Companies such as Doubleday, Doran are offering prizes which has passed. Both "The Crisis" and "Opportunity" are periodicals which use short story only in a secondary tion, since articles of a non-fictional nature make up the bulk of material.

Today, published at Clayton, Ga., by Lillian Smith; Common Ground, a New York magazine of which Margaret Anderson is editor; Survey Graphic in this city also; as well as Tomorrow Magazine. Two pocket sized magazines, International Digest and Everybody's Digest, frequently make use of material by Negro writers.

dheck with the magazines apply to their field, such as Writer. Writer's Monthly and

Majority of Negro Press for Dewey

Call—Kansas City, Mo.
11-3-44

NEW YORK. — Dr. C. B. Powell, assistant director of publicity of the Republican National Campaign Committee, stated this week that progressive educational, economic and political gains by the Negro have been brought about mainly through the Negro press. He further stated that it is interesting to note how the Negro newspapers are divided in the present Presidential campaign.

His analysis shows that the newspapers with an Audit Bureau of Circulation rating are divided as follows: for the Dewey-Bricker ticket— Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.), Afro-American Newspapers, (Md.) Amsterdam News (N. Y.) and the Kansas City Call (Mo.) with a combined circulation of 604,000.

For the Roosevelt-Truman ticket — Norfolk Journal and Guide (Va.), Peoples' Voice (N. Y.) and the Houston Informer (Texas) with a combined circulation of 107,000.

11-3-44

He stated that it is significant to note that of the newspapers that are supporting the Dewey-Bricker ticket, all are in non-poll tax states, and of the papers supporting the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, two are in poll-tax states and the other one is edited by a regular contributor to the Daily Worker (Communist).

The Negro newspapers with a circulation of 10,000 or more with no ABC rating divide as follows: for the Dewey-Bricker ticket—Philadelphia Tribune (Pa.) Philadelphia Independent (Pa.), Call-Post (Ohio), Detroit Tribune (Mich.), Chicago World (Ill.) Los Angeles Tribune (Cal.), Kansas City Plaindealer (Kas.), Louisville Leader (Ky.) St. Louis American (Mo.), Ohio State News (Ohio), with a combined circulation of 177,000.

For the Roosevelt-Truman ticket — Chicago Defender (Ill.) Michigan Chronicle (Mich.) Chicago Bee (Ill.), California Eagle (Cal.), New York Age (N. Y.), St. Louis Argus (Mo.), Louisville Defender (Ky.), Indianapolis Recorder (Ind.), Los Angeles Sentinel (Cal.), Herald-News (N. J.), and the Black Dispatch (Okla.) with a combined circulation of 213,000.

11-3-44

The combined circulation of newspapers for the Dewey-Bricker ticket is 731,000 or 71%.

The combined circulation of newspapers for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket is 320,000 or 29% of the total number of newspapers.

Dr. Powell stated that a summary of the reasons given in editorials for the support of Dewey is as follows:

1. The abuse and jim crow of over 800,000 Negro soldiers in the armed forces.

2. No particular grievance against Roosevelt personally, but against his Democratic Party which is dominated by southern politicians advocating "white supremacy". 11-3-44

3. The throwing overboard of Henry A. Wallace for vice-president and the selection of the southerner Harry S. Truman.

4. Fear of Roosevelt not serving his term with Harry S. Truman becoming President. 11-3-44

5. The refusal of the Democratic Convention to go on record for the establishment of a Fair Employment Practice Commission for investigation with correction of the mistreatment of soldiers in the Army, and for anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.

6. Because Governor Dewey is a young and able administrator and has gone on record for full citizenship for colored citizens; jobs for all; relief for any awaiting employment; old age pensions and benefits for unemployed servants and farmers; endorsement of the Republican platform pledging FEPC; investigation of mistreatment of soldiers; and anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.

7. Dewey's outstanding appointments of Negroes to official administrative jobs.

A summary of the editorials for the support of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket is as follows:

1. Public housing; new schools; aid to farmers; New Deal Public Works Administration; National Youth Administration; Civilian Conservation Corps; Federal Emergency Relief; and Social Security. 11-3-44

2. Mrs. Roosevelt has been a friend and has spoken out for the Negro.

McAlpin Wins Merit Award

Call—Kansas City, Mo.
6-30-44

Recognition to D. C. Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — In winning the certificate of merit given by the Capital Press club, Harry S. McAlpin, correspondent for the Negro Newspaper Publishers association added another first to his career. The recognition was given at the first annual dinner of the club last Wednesday night at which Marshall Field, publisher, spoke.

The honor was created by the capital newsman for the individual who had done the outstanding reporting job of 1943. In March of this year McAlpin became the first Negro correspondent since the Hoover administration to attend the President's press conferences.

The presentation was made by Drew Pearson, writer of the Washington Merry-Go-Round column which is syndicated widely. Along with Pearson were Dean William H. Hastie, Dr. Abram L. Harris, Eugene C. Holmes and Mrs. Agnes Meyer as judges. 6-30-44

Runners-up were Ernest E. Johnson of the Associated Negro press, John P. Davis, Pittsburgh Courier, and Alfred E. Smith, Chicago Defender. Both Johnson and Davis had offered material dealing with the visit here of President Edwin Barclay of the Republic of Liberia, whereas Smith had written a series of profiles.

McAlpin was born in St. Louis, but has lived here for 17 years. He was chief of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Defender at the time of writing the housing series. He holds a law degree, formerly taught commercial subjects at Howard university, and is married and has one daughter.

—

Harry S. McAlpin's weekly column, "Uncovering Washington," and other articles from Washington written by the National Negro Newspaper Publishers' correspondent, appear regularly in The Call.

Newsman F[...] About New[...]

Tribune—Ph.
10-28-44

"Lucky," sure I'm lucky to get this overseas assignment," Charles H. Loeb, versatile city editor of the Cleveland Call and Post says concerning his leave of absence to represent the Negro Newspaper Publishers' War Correspondents Pool in the Central Pacific war zone.

"Of course, I'll miss the rhythm of regular newspaper work—once it gets in your blod it never quite gets out." And who should know better than he?

During the 18-year career he has spent in journalism, this 39-year-old Louisiana born, jovial 200-pounder has worked in virtually every department of the field, beginning as sports writer with the Louisiana Weekly at New Orleans back in 1926.

Educated in the public schools of New Orleans and at Howard University, Loeb planned to study medicine, but succumbed to the lure of printer's ink when recruited to help publish the initial edition of the Louisiana Weekly.

With the Atlanta World, Loeb was regarded as a top-flight advertising man, who in spite of his title spent much time in the editorial rooms. In Cleveland for the past 12 years, he worked with both the Cleveland Eagle, now defunct, and with the Call and Post, first as advertising manager and for the past six years as city editor.

Loebs' "Editorial in Rhyme," which he has written weekly for the Call and Post, is one of the nation's most unique features, incorporating a timely editorial thought in verse for Call and Post readers. He is now preparing the best of these poems for publication and has numerous offers to syndicate this feature in outstanding colored newspapers. 10-28-44

With the Call-Post he has at times doubled as photographer-engraver-loyout man and editor. He will take with him to the Pacific theatre his

CHAS. H. LOEB

trusted Speed-Graphic, and a mind trained to detect the finer significance of news events. His coverage is expected to reveal in graphic detail, in word and pictures the activity of colored fighting men in this theatre, from which Fletcher Martin has already done some of the finest report-only fear at a time like this is that I won't be able to do the fellas just." Well, with the record you have behind you, we'll take a chance. Good luck Loeb. We'll be reading you.

ing of the current war. 10-28-44

"Lucky?" Loeb repeats, "Sure I'm lucky—and proud too that I have this chance to get out there and give those boys who are giving Tojo hell some the real publicity they deserve.

War Correspondent

Plaindealer—Kansas City, Kan.
10-27-44

Mrs. Elizabeth (B. M.) Phillips, former city editor of the Baltimore Afro-American and connected with its national bureau, who is the first colored woman to be accredited as a war correspondent overseas. 10-28-44

She is scheduled to fly any day to London, first, and then later via Paris to the Allied Front in France.

Whenever women make a first step in fields usually covered by men, it's news.

Kappa Journal In Praise Of Press

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.
10-29-44

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)— Tribute is paid to the Negro press for "performing an outstanding job" of wartime reporting in the current issue of the Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, published here.

In an editorial feature, "Hats Off," the 30-year-old fraternity magazine for October comments:

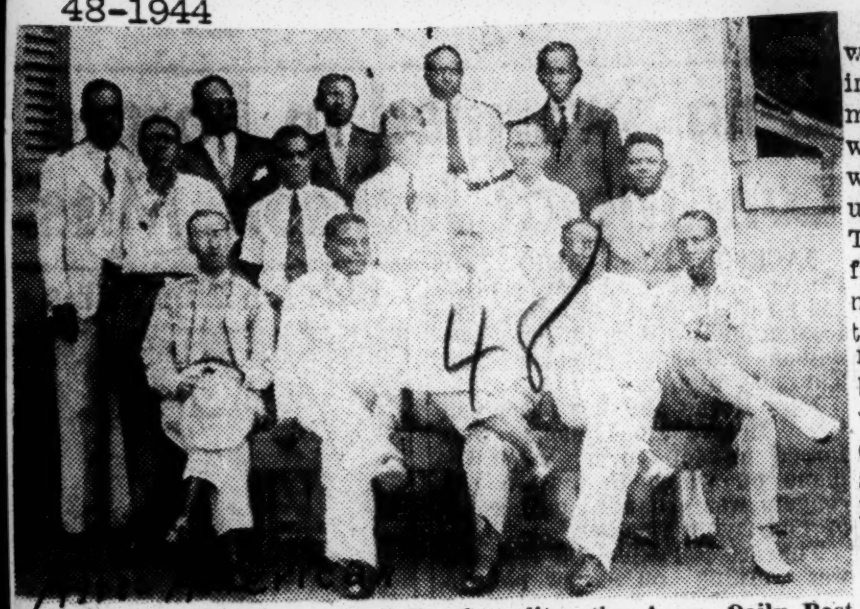
"To the Negro press, which in this war is performing an outstanding job of securing front line news through its own men, paid for from its own resources. On every front—land, sea and air—here are, and have been, war correspondents seeing for themselves, relaying the same to the home front. These men, through their contact with representatives of newspapers all over the world are also doing a peculiarly good turn in better racial understanding."

10-29-44

The Journal, edited by G. James Fleming also makes known that the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity will hold its annual grand chapter meeting Dec. 28-30, in Louisville continuing its restricted conclave program because of the war.

Among other articles are "War is What you Make it," by Louis Lautier, senior administrative assistant to the civilian aide to the secretary of war; a picture story from the Howard university campus, and a tribute to the passing of Dr. C. Leon Wilson, Chicago gynecologist and chairman of the fraternity's achievement commission, who died last August.

48-1944



Seated: P. B. Young, Jr., Norfolk; the editor the Accra Daily Post James B. Cashin, Chicago; the editor the Accra Daily Spectator, and Vincent Tubbs, Baltimore. Standing: editorial staffs of both papers

Tubbs, Others on Mission

AFRO-American Balt. Md.

Address Liberian Senate

12-23-44

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Representative on NNPA African Commission

MONROVIA, Liberia—For the first time in the ninety-seven years of their history, the Senators and Representatives of this republic were addressed by colored Americans in their respective houses on Thursday.

Vice President C. L. Simpson, in a ten-minute answer to an explanation by Vincent Tubbs of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and member of the NNPA mission here, pointed out that this commission and other American groups were indicative that "American relations with Liberia are no longer sentimental but realistic."

In this connection, he pointed to the presence here of the Foreign Economic Administration Mission headed by Earl Hansen, and the Public Health Mission, headed by Maj. John West. Helan also referred to the navy project to build a harbor here and colored troops now building inland roads.

No Revolution in History

Reviewing the Republic's ups and downs, Simpson emphasized that despite all of its internal and external difficulties, there has never been a revolution and all its differences have been settled without bloodshed.

Expressing delight in the presence of the newsmen, who feel a racial kinship to the Liberians, he said he hoped we would write fair, unbiased stories, rather than the half-truths of which the Republic has been a repeated victim.

Meets Others on Missions

Seen here recently were:

Capt. John Falconer, Lincoln 1939; Chaplain (Lt.) James Butcher, special service officer at a nearby airport; Maj. Granville Woodson, D.C., and Paul Davies, Lynchburg, Va., both associated with Maj. West P. Pinder, D.C.;

Charles Trout, Alabama, agriculturist with FEA; Johnson Moore, Virginia Union, 1941, and James MacCritty, Howard, 1941, both Liberians now in high government posts.

THE GUARDIAN

Boston Mass.

A TRIBUTE

By Eugene Clarke

William Monroe Trotter's brain child, The Boston Guardian, was born forty-three years ago, at the turn of the century, in the year of 1901. For thirty-three of those forty-three years, it was zealously nurtured and diligently guided by its creator until the Divine Creator intervened and called Monroe Trotter to the Great Beyond. 12-23-44

Monroe Trotter was an idealist and a great humanitarian, who always had the courage of his conviction to do what was right as he saw it, no matter what the consequences.

He graduated from Harvard with high honors in 1895 and immediately went into the mortgage brokerage business with a well established firm, where in a few years he built up a very lucrative business. Trotter was well on his way to financial success in his business when he gave it up to venture out into the field of journalism, for the sole purpose to better serve his fellow man. He was married in 1898 to Geraldine L. Pindell who was a constant source of inspiration to him, and who gave him invaluable asistance in the publication of his paper. 12-23-44

William Monroe Trotter was a crusader for human rights and The Guardian was his instrument with which to fight for and safeguard those inalienable rights of all the people, which have been so nobly enumerated in the Constitution and in the Bill of Rights, by the founding fathers.

Though Monroe Trotter's voice was stilled ten years ago, his work lives on. The little candle which he lit forty three years ago still burns and throws its light like a good deed in a naughty world."

Since the death of its founder, The Guardian has been published and managed by Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Steward, brother-in-law and sister of Monroe Trotter. They have proven to be most worthy successors, to carry on a noble cause, who have made the Guardian a monument to the memory of their beloved brother.

Dr. and Mrs. Steward, for ten years have operated The Guardian on the same high plane as it was operated by their brother and predecessor. This, in spite of the fact that neither of them had any responsibility in the paper prior to taking over and continuing the work of their deceased brother. Dr. Steward is also an honor graduate of Harvard and he is a popular dentist by profession. Mrs. Steward was educated at Wellesley.

Both Dr. Steward and his gracious wife, Mrs. Maude Trotter Steward, strive to publish all the news that is fit to print and to publish it in a manner that is fit to read. 12-23-44 Just as Monroe Trotter was, they are deeply interested in any case where the civil rights of the individual have been violated and just as Monroe Trotter did, they do everything humanly possible to use The Guardian as a weapon with which to fight for and protect the rights of everyone.

Dr. and Mrs. Steward are the well deserving recipients of numerous congratulations and greetings of this forty third anniversary of The Guardian and the Tenth Anniversary of this noble public service under their noteworthy management.

Long live, Dr. and Mrs. Steward.

Long live, The Guardian!

PM Negro Photographer Wins Atlantic City Award; Runs Into Jim Crow Hotel Bars

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-24-44

NEW YORK —(ANP)— After winning Atlantic City's most prized award recently, Wilbert H. Blanche, PM's Negro photographer, had to reject it in face of determined jim crow hotel policies against Negroes last week.

Blanche won the award last May 28 when the National Headliners Club, an institution created by the publicity department of Atlantic City's municipal government, listed his name in its 10th annual listing of journalism prizes. Blanche had to refuse the award when he left here last week to attend presentation ceremonies and found that Atlantic City's Knickerbocker Hotel had cancelled his reservation because he was a Negro.

SUGGESTED NEGRO HOTEL

6-24-44

PM's promotion manager Ed. Levin, made the trip with him and was present when the Knickerbocker Hotel clerk said that there was no room available for Blanche, but suggested that he go to the Liberty Hotel, a place run for Negroes. Levin contacted Mal Dodson, Atlantic City's publicity director who is also president of the Headliner's Club and was told: 6-24-44

"We just found out that Blanche is a Negro. I wish you had told me about it." Levin retorted that he had seen no reason to mention the fact inasmuch as he saw no reason why it should be relevant. Levin said that if there was "no room" at the Knickerbocker, he would be very happy to give Blanche his own reservation at the Claridge. A Headliner Club spokesman told Levin that the discrimination policy practiced by the big Atlantic City hotels against Negroes was strictly their policy and not the policy of the Headliners Club.

Levin reported that the spokesman refused to help in putting pressure on any of the big jim crow hotels, but suggested that Blanche go to the Negro Liberty Hotel. Levin talked later to Mayor Joseph Altman of Atlantic City. 6-24-44

"I don't know any such jim crow policy," he said, "and I do not approve of it. This is a democratic city. However, I cannot regulate their private business."

MAYOR SPEAKS

Mayor Altman suggested that civil rights action be invoked against the offending hotel. Blanche returned here a day before the prizes were to be awarded after calling PM and pointing out that he saw no reason why the award should be accepted under such conditions. A PM editorial supported his action in the matter and stated that while Blanche foregoes a piece of paper, the Atlan-

The delegation discussed economic and civil rights problems in the Virgin Island, with special reference to the freedom of the press issue now being pressed against federal Judge Horman E. Moore, who had sentenced Joseph to 10 days in jail for criticizing an acquittal in a murder case. 11-18-44

gin Islands.

various government officials, including B. W. Thoron, director of territories and island possessions of the department of interior in Washington. Ashley L. Trotter, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, revealed.

With Trotten were Max Delson, national counsel of the Workers Defense league, and Paul E. Joseph, daily West End News, publisher.

Freedom of the press in the Virgin Islands was discussed in detail with the editor of the daily V

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) —

Officials Discuss Freedom of Press In Virgin Isles

11-18-44

Defender — Chicago, 911.

The Chicago Defender Honor Roll Of 1944

12-30-44

In a turbulent world at war, still in the grip of the hate and greed unloosed in all lands, America stood through 1944 as a lonely beacon for democracy despite the savage and sullen assaults on the people's will by men of evil. The triumph of good will and understanding among the great common people of this nation belongs in good part to those valiant, sincere and honest Americans who have fought fearlessly and relentlessly to crack the barriers of racial prejudice and make America truly democracy's land. To those men of good will, Negro and white, the Chicago Defender again this year pays tribute for their contribution to racial harmony.

HARRY COHN—President of Columbia Pictures

For producing the finest motion picture of the year in its approach to the Negro, "Sahara," and giving a Negro actor, Rex Ingram, a chance to portray a full man, rather than the usual servile type in Hollywood films.

W. E. B. DuBOIS—Research Director of the NAACP

For his ever-vigilant concern for his own people in all countries of the world and his militant fight to win freedom from imperialist lust for the black colonial peoples of the earth.

ROSCOE DUNJEE—President of the National Negro Business League.

12-30-44

For his intelligent campaign to bring wisdom and maturity to the conduct of Negro business and win for Negro businessmen their rightful place in the business world.

GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER—Supreme Commander of Allied Armies on the Western Front

For his fair-minded attitude to Negro troops under his command and his full recognition of their contribution towards final victory.

HOWARD FAST—Author of "Freedom Road"

For his splendid book on the Reconstruction era that vigorously demonstrated that Negroes and whites can and did live together peacefully and prosperously in the South.

MARSHALL FIELD—Publisher of the Chicago Sun and PM

For his consistent support and leadership in the struggle for full democracy for the American Negro through both his newspapers and through his civic-minded activity and philanthropy.

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER—Sociology Professor of Howard University

For his clear-headed and influential leadership in American sociology to place the Negro problem on the nation's conscience

WILLIAM HASTIE—Lawyer

For his brilliant presentation of the case of the disfranchised Negro voter of the South before the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous Texas "white primary" decision.

SIDNEY HILLMAN—Chairman of Political Action Committee

For leading the most intelligent election campaign among the Negro voters in all history and recognizing special Negro needs and problems in politics.

12-30-44

RAYFORD LOGAN—History Professor of Howard University

For his able editing of the outstanding book, "What The Negro Wants," and presenting to the American people a potent brief on the aims and aspirations of thirteen million black Americans.

JOE LOUIS—World's Heavyweight Champion

For building a valuable reservoir of good will for the American Negro through his extensive tour of army camps throughout the world.

S. J. NOVICK—President of Electronic Corp. of America

For his wise employment policy in his New York plant where racial lines are completely discarded and Negro workers hold skilled jobs alongside whites.

F. D. PATTERSON—President of Tuskegee Institute

For his far-seeing leadership in originating the Negro College Fund Drive and his part in pushing the initial drive over its goal of $900,000.

DREW PEARSON—Columnist

12-30-44

For his constant reminder to the nation of the Negro problem and his courageous stand in championing the cause of Ethiopia.

TED POSTON—Negro Advisor of Office of War Information

For his quiet, behind-the-scenes work in Washington to direct government policy towards recognition of the Negro.

ROBERT REDFIELD—Sociology Professor of University of Chicago

For his devoted pioneering in presenting the racial problem to vast white audiences over the radio and in magazine articles.

LT. CLARENCE SAMUELS—U. S. Coast Guard

For his crashing of color bars to become the first Negro to command a Navy vessel with a crew of whites and Negroes under him.

HILDA SIMMS—Broadway actress

For her dramatic work in the Broadway hit play, "Anna Lucasta," and puncturing the long tradition against Negroes doing non-Negro plays.

CHANNING TOBIAS—Senior Secretary of the YMCA

For his sagacious political leadership in standing on principles rather than party lines during the presidential campaign.

HENRY WALLACE—Vice President of the United States

For his heroic stand at the Democratic national convention for the rights of minorities and his consistent battle for the common man, regardless of race or color.

ORSON WELLES—Hollywood star

12-30-44

For his ever-militant and courageous stand for Negro rights whether on the speaking platform, on the stage or in his brilliant magazine articles.

48-1944

American Newspaper Commission in West Africa

AFRO-American Balto, Md. 12-23-44

Three membrs of the NNPA commission touring Africa are shown above with a group of African leaders and newspapermen in Kumasi, Ashanti, Gold Coast. Left to right, back row, are: Ribeiro Ayeh, assistant secretary of Native Affairs, Gold Coast; J. C. K. Appiah, printer; Neil Ross, Kumasi district commissioner; A. B. O. Zynewartel, advertising salesman; J. Kduam Baiden, editor in chief of the Ashanti Pioneer; front row: P. B. Young of the Norfolk Jaurnal AndGuide, Mrs. John Esiboe, John W. Tsiboe, managing proprietor, Abura Printing Works and Pioneer; James Cashin, commission chairman and also chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Defender and Vincent Tubbs, representing the AFRO-AMERICAN.

FRONT

People's Voice—New York, N.Y.

12-23-44

EUGENE GORDON—His initiative and reportorial probing aroused the nation's interest in behalf of Mrs. Recy Taylor whose white assailants were not brought to justice in Alabama. Gordon recently went to the South to investigate, elicited a promise from the Governor Chauncy Sparks to investigate Abbeville's failure to punish rapists. Southern Conference for Human Welfare, strongest liberal body in South, has acted. The Provisional Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor was formed in New York when labor, church and civic bodies responded to Gordon's call. Spontaneous meetings are being held throughout the country and contributions are forthcoming. This reaction expresses the growing movement to break down the old South's Nazi-like practice toward Negroes. Gordon is a writer on New York's Daily Worker.

First War Correspondent

(AFRO Leads All Other Newspapers)

Afro American—Baltimore, Md 10-21-44

MRS. ELIZABETH (B. M.) PHILLIPS,
who is the first of our women correspondents accredited for service overseas. She has been accepted for the European Theatre and will fly to England soon to begin her assignment. Mrs. Phillips was at one time editor of the Baltimore AFRO and on the staff of the AFRO's national bureau.

Writer's Digest Gives Prize To 'Negro Story'

Negro Story is now accepting entries in its contest for discovering writers. Writer's Digest, largest writer's magazine, offers a prize of $25 for a short story by an author whose story is published in Negro Story after November and before June 1, 1945.

The October-November issue of NEGRO STORY is on the nation's newsstands. It contains stories by such noted authors as Langston Hughes, Earl Conrad and Ralph Ellison. "IF I HAD TEN THINGS," by Ralph Ellison, which appears in the current issue of NEGRO STORY has been listed by Martha Foley in her book, "BEST AMERICAN SHORT STORIES OF 1944," as one of the most distinctive short stories in American magazines.

Stories are accepted at 4019 Vinennes avenue, Chicago, Ill., for publication.

Defender--Chicago 11-4-44

48-1944

We Discuss A Complaint

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

(An Editorial)

A LADY 'PHONED US this week with a complaint. She wanted to know "why you publish news only about the 99th Fighter Squadron, the 92nd Division, and the 93rd Division?" As we've had hundreds of letters, many from service men here and overseas, and every now and then one of these letters phrases a somewhat similar plaint. So, because quite a few more people may have the same feeling, we are taking the pains and space to publish this formal reply.

First of all, the lady is wrong. We publish news, and almost every week, about dozens of other outfits, both here and abroad. One recent week, our front page alone carried first-hand reports from an even half-dozen theatres of operations, and about at least as many different outfits. 10-14-44

We have dispatches coming from northern France, from Italy and Southern France, from the Near East, from the three operational areas of the Pacific, from England, from Russia, from Alaska and the Aleutians—from all of the globe-circling areas where our men are fighting. These reports cover our Army men, our fliers, our Navy and Coast Guard men, our Marines, our Army nurses, and the Wacs—both here and abroad.

We could prove our lady complainant wrong, by a long shot, easily with further facts of the kind just cited. But most people are more easily convinced by arithmetical proof, such as two plus two equal four. Therefore, we shall give her and others similiarly misguided a few figures, based on a typical month—September.

In the five publication weeks in that month we published 45 stories about the three units she claimed we were publicizing to the exclusion of all others, and for the purposes of the survey we included the 332nd Fighter Group as well as the 99th Fighter Squadron.

For all other service units we published 124 stories.

One hundred twenty-four to 45! That's not exclusion, or even over-emphasis. That's just a little better than one third of our military dispatches devoted to the allegedly favored outfits.

Similarly, during this same five-week period we published 37 photos of or concerning the 99th, 332nd, 92nd, and 93rd, but we published during the same period 202 pictures of or concerning service outfits or personnel in other units.

Two hundred two to 37! Neither is this exclusion or over-emphasis. That's merely one-sixth of our war-coverage photos devoted to the allegedly favored outfits.

It ought to be pretty clear that we've got no favored units, that we are publicizing other units, every week, both in dispatches and in photos; both units committed to combat or operating in combat areas, and units still training in this country.

* * * * 10-14-44

WE THINK, IN ADDITION, that we've put our finger on the reason for these complaints. Families know what units their sons, friends, and relatives are attached to. They don't see these units identified in our stories and pictures. They conclude that nothing ever gets into the paper about them. That is a false conclusion. Many outfits are written about, but censorship rules forbid their being fully identified.

Hence, you'll see—"a port battalion," "an engineering outfit," "a medical detachment," "an infantry regiment," "an artillery company," and so forth.

The military authorities prohibit the naming of units or ships "until they have been compromised by the enemy," or until the enemy knows all about them via contact in combat.

For instance, only this week were we allowed to identify the Fighter Group in Italy as the 332nd, for the reason just stated. But the 332nd has been overseas over eight months.

* * * *

THERE'S ANOTHER ANGLE to all this. No newspaper, even when not curtailed in size by strict newsprint (paper) rationing, can publish each article secured or received, or publish all those it does use without condensation.

Selectivity is an inevitable part of the art of editing a newspaper. One factor in selectivity is reader interest. We try to use those items which the GREATEST number of our readers indicate, in numerous ways, they want to read.

There are many indices to reader interest, but a discussion of them has no place in this editorial In the very nature of things, our editors must act as reader-interest guinea pigs; they must possess or develop an instinct for determining what is interesting. 10-14-44

The daring, the gallant, the heroic—these things are time-proved elements of interesting reading. In the nature of things, the outfits actually fighting the enemy—our combat troops, sailors, marines, or fliers—these are the ones which provide the stories of daring and gallantry and heroism.

Many of the other colored outfits are, whether they like it or not, doing the less spectacular things, and to a great extent are still in this country. Or, if overseas, they are essentially labor units, building and repairing roads, loading and unloading ships, doing behind-the-lines guard duty, driving trucks, caring for the sick or wounded, cooking and serving meals, and such other prosaic jobs.

Our war correspondents and the public relations officers of the several services do not ignore them, but such outfits are good only for one or two stories. After that there would only be repetition.

It costs a great deal to send war correspondents overseas, to maintain them there, and to pay the heavy cable and wireless tolls. So they are assigned to areas and outfits producing the most significant and interesting stories and pictures.

Any careful regular reader of the Guide is aware of the fact that our correspondents, as often as conditions permit, go out and hunt up the "forgotten men" of the Armed Forces and publicize them too. They will continue to do that.

* * * *

WE HAVE 698,911 Negroes in the Army by the latest official count. Only 164,806 of these are in the so-called combat type of outfits, and not all of these are overseas. This is a ratio of almost five to one. No one contends that we could get along without these non-combat activties.

On the other hand no reasonable person will argue that headlines are easily obtainable from non-combat activities.

When you call the roll of our units known to be in combat the 99th, the 332nd, the 92nd, the 93rd, and the U. S. S. Mason, are about the only ones known to be fighting. The famed 24th Infantry stayed in the Pacific for about two years and had only one flurry of action, along with the less well known 54th Coast Artillery. Even the 93rd Division of Bougainville fame, is virtually inactive at present. 10-14-44

So, logically, these combat units are frequently written about under the bigger and more dramatic headlines. No correspondent is going to long hang around a spot where he can only cable time after time, "We sat it out again this week."

But despite that, they do write up the less active units. As we said earlier, in the Journal and Guide during September, they did so to the tune of 326 stories and pictures for the so-called forgotten units, to only 82 stories and pictures for the alleged favorites.

Lady, are you sure you'd been reading the Guide when you phoned in to complain? It must have been some other papers!

Commission To Africa Traveled On "Fireball Express;" No Details

Norfolk, Va. 11-25-44

Journal and

By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
Journal and Guide Editor

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, British West Africa—(By Air Mail)—So much about wartime travel overseas by airplane is secret, for security reasons, that some of the most interesting and amazing details of the "Fireball Express" voyage across two continents and to a third, Africa, by the three members of the commission to survey West African colonies of Great Britain and France, Liberia, and the Virgin Islands, sponsored by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and arranged through the fullest cooperation of our government and the other world powers involved, cannot be revealed now. 11-25-44

SPEED, SPEED, SPEED

It is sufficient to say—and within the bounds of necessary restrictions—that on Thursday, Oct. 26, this member of the commission left Norfolk for Washington by plane; that on Friday, Oct. 27, the commission conferred with high government officials expediting our arrangements and later on the same day were "processed" for our voyage with a minimum of red tape; that late Saturday morning, Oct. 28, we left Washington, again by plane, for an aerial port of embarkation—and that by Tuesday, 5 p. m., EWT, we stepped from a giant plane onto the soil of Africa.

The speed of our journey is almost unbelievable. By that Tuesday evening we had covered approximately 7,000 air miles. The first stop scheduled for more than 30 minutes was so far away that a cable back home—containing less than ten words—cost well over $5, press rate! From here in Accra it costs 48 cents per word for personal messages and 16 cents per word for press dispatches by cable. 11-25-44

AMAZING, OL' FELLA!!

How truly miraculous modern air transportation is can be illustrated by this simple but dramatic fact. Although, as of this writing, we left the American capital only last Saturday, we have slept four nights in Africa, where it is tropically hot, and put in five full day of work—only seven days since then: just one week ago today.

After leaving Washington our first sleep in a bed was in a military post in Brazil, South America. Sleep before that was in fitful snatches in "bucket seats" of our plane—riding sideways, with our backs to the fuselage (cabin).

What would be aisles were jammed packed with high-priority cargo and other spare space was filled with "Mae Wests" and reassuringly sound inflatable rubber life rafts.

A more uncomfortable way to sleep, with other passengers—all military personnel except the commission—composed of James B. Cashin, Chicago Defender counsel and board chairman; Vincent T. Tubbs, Afro-American war correspondent just back on leave after 18 months in the Pacific; and myself—close beside one, has not come to my attention yet. Tubbs says convincingly that the fox hole is superior in lack of comfort.

BLESS THE CREWS

Right here is an appropriate time to pay richly deserved tribute to the pilots, navigators, and crewmen of these globe-circling planes. And, somehow, one develops a particularly warm affection for the sun and star "shooting" navigators, who can bring you to your destinations right on the nose.

Their ability to find pin points on maps, on land and at sea, is splendidly notable. They have skill matching the instincts of homing pigeons, and woe to their passengers should they not possess this talent.

Cashin talked regularly and proudly about his charming wife and two lovely children, and when he arrived in Accra he wrote out a brief "arrived safely—love" type of cablegram that set him back nearly $8. We realized then that we had come

far, as well as fast.

ROUTINE HISTORY

What we did, and what scores, or hundreds, of planes are doing weekly, would have made headlines in the world's press six to ten years ago. Today such history making is routine. There is almost an oceanic taxi service.

On Sunday, Oct. 29, about 9:30 a. m. EWT, Cachin and I were ceremonially initiated into the Short Snorters Club, having compiled (that quickly after our embarkation) with the over-water requisites for membership.

Tubbs was already a member by virtue of his Pacific flight home. He helped Pilot R. E. Rupperecht and Co-Pilot R. V. Rivenbart induct us into the organization of ocean-hoppers. I now have signed Short Snorter currency from three different countries. Many more nations' bills could have been added had we stopped in, rather than flown over, them.

TWO DAYS VS. 5 WEEKS

In our quarters at the British Government Rest (Guest) House is a radio which has only an on-and-off button and is always tuned to the British Broadcasting Company (BBC) programs. Repeatedly today the newscasters have told of exploits of Negro American troops in Italy, with whom my friend and colleague, John "Rover" Jordan, is stationed.

Just a moment ago it was announced that some important personages had flown from London to Australia in 69 hours. It has previously been publicized that Donald Nelson returned from his recent mission to China in 60 hours, or thereabouts.

It seems okay, then, to add that we reached our destination, counting the time from our initial takeoff from Washington to our APOE, in 48 hours elapsed (or flying) time—exactly two days. By boat it averages four to five weeks.

We crossed the Atlantic in my favorite type of plane, although I have been in a similar one only once before in a total of plane trips now, in the neighborhood of seventy five.

Once before, in another favorite plane for me, I flew the ocean for 9 1/2 hours on a Navy sub-hunting bomber patrol. That time we cruised, but never too far, relatively speaking, from terra firma.

This time, after a certain point out, there was no turning back. You are irrevocably committed to keep going, to a happy landing or to something else it is easier not to think about.

11-25-44

PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED

Every precaution imaginable is taken, passengers are briefed on emergency procedures, and helped into their "Mae West" life jacket—to be worn for the voyage.

On these aerial jaunts you fly between one and two miles up, most of the time. Only when there are breaks in the clouds do you see either land or water. Ninety per cent of the time on our voyage we saw from above only miles and miles of clouds that seemed like carpets of cotton tufts. Smoking is prohibited on the ocean hop entirely, but knowing the result if you do strike a match you find it easy to deny yourself the comfort of a cigarette.

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER

Strangely enough, having an adjustable seat and not a bucket seat on the ocean crossing, we slept at least half of the time. There was very little rough flying and bucking about as is sometimes the case on smaller commercial line planes. In our plane it was like sitting on your front porch in your favorite rocking chair.

And you do analyze your emotions. "Am I afraid?" "Will I be panicky in case of emergency?" "Have I got guts?" The answer comes to each man in his own way. I had my answer. Hereafter I can live with myself without reproach. It was a soul-satisfying answer to a soul-searching test.

Election Post-Mortem

The Informer

(Texas)

Writer Says Race Press Is Conspicuous By Silence

12-2-44

By THYRA EDWARDS

NEW YORK—The election is well over but I guess we'll be doing post-mortems until the inauguration.

The metropolitan papers, all of whom, with a few notable exceptions, opposed the Administration, have conceded the election to their opponent.

The Negro papers opposing the Administration have been distinguished by their absention from comment. That's taking the ostrich's game a little too far. This was a hot campaign when everybody stood up for counting. A few attempted to straddle the fence so got caught and were counted anyway.

Walter White wrote copiously about both sides doing a tight rope walk that--judging by the election results—deceived only Walter and probably satisfied his Board.

Philip Randolph followed the William Green line of supporting nobody because he's after a permanent FEPC. I don't like to think Phil was kidding at a time like this. But Phil never thought he'd get a permanent FEPC from Dewey. And he certainly hadn't forgotten that the initial FEPC came from Roosevelt. Nor that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters hadn't been able to write a contract with the Pullman Co., or win a single solitary advantage for the porters until the Wagner NLRB—Roosevelt supported—made it possible for them to hold an election.

THE ROLE OF A LEADER

A leader is one who articulates the will of the people. He doesn't create it. Sometimes being more articulate, he confuses the people for a time. But the people catch on in time and repudiate false leaders.

The press of the country got just such a trouncing. The Negro press exists as an organ fighting for Negro rights. When it fails and openly takes up the cudgels of the enemy, they are repudiated.

12-2-44

The Negro people repudiated the Pittsburgh Courier, the Afro-American, both national sheets. The New York local sheet, Amsterdam News, took a trouncing too, when Harlem went all out for Roosevelt on a platform "He's kept the landlord's from jacking up our rents."

If these papers have played false with the people in a crucial election, they are certainly not to be trusted in the equally crucial issues facing us now in planning a post-war era. We'll have to look for guidance to our regional sheets.

WE CONGRATULATE

We congratulate—in the South—The Informer Newspapers which did a corking job from the Texas Primary Case through a vigorous registration campaign, clarifying issues and instructing new voters on procedures, right on through November 7.

On the East Coast the Norfolk Journal and Guide gave honest leadership. The West Coast had Charlotte Bass' militant California Eagle, the Middle West the St. Louis Argus and the Chicago Bee. And nationally there's the Chicago Defender, with subsidiaries in Louisville and Detroit.

The roll call of pros is impressive. We can spare the others.

Once in Chicago the Hearts papers got pretty bad on organized labor. A brief intensive campaign reduced the Hearst's Chicago issue to a tabloid and finally eliminated it. The advertising income naturally disappeared.

WHERE ARE THE PRE-ELECTION COLUMNISTS?

We've missed John Davis from the pages of the Courier lately. Doubtless he's gone the honorable way of Dr. DuBois from the Amsterdam and Horace Cayton from the Courier. More power to you, John.

Norfolk, Va. 10-7-44 Journal & Guide

10-7-44

Negro Press

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HORACE R. CAYTON

Coming Election Shows The Importance of the Negro Press in America

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

9-9-44

WITH the coming election we are again aware of the importance of the Negro press.

Within the last few years a growing number of white Americans have discovered the Negro press. They have been shocked by what they found. Negroes have not always told white people what they thought and felt, and whites for their part have made little effort to understand the experiences and feelings of colored people with whom they have had casual contact.

Since the war, however, many have sensed a great dissatisfaction among the Negro population. Seeking the reason for this unrest, they have turned to the press to discover the emotions which lie behind the sometimes impenetrable black faces of their servants, their associates in civic organizations, their political colleagues, and even those they see on the subways, street cars and busses of our great cities.

Mr. Cayton

WOULD NOT DEAL WITH REALITY

9-9-44

What white people have found in the Negro press has indeed shocked them because they have wanted to feel that Negroes were given a pretty fair deal and were more or less satisfied with their lot. Although they did not justify everything that happened to Negroes, they wanted to feel that Negroes, like themselves, had faith in the formula of education and goodwill as a method of solving the race problem. They did not find this. They found, instead, a bitterness, cynicism, and aggressiveness which did not coincide either with the usual stereotype of the Negro or with their optimistic hope that things were improving gradually and would continue to do so if both groups held the faith.

WHITE Americans were stunned because they were suddenly, without preparation, confronted with a completely foreign point of view—the Negro's point of view—which questioned the very tenets of the society and forced on their consciousness the full weight of the moral problem involved. Rather than deal with this reality in terms of the failure of our democracy to solve the Negro problem, many persons relieved themselves of guilt by characterising the Negro press as subversive.

Why does the Negro depend so heavily on his press, not only for news but for protection? It is because he has little else to depend upon.

DIRECT ACTION NOT POSSIBLE

9-9-44

There is really very little the Negro can do to change his status in America. Although he is the largest racial minority, he is still only a tenth of the population and is so subjected that he has relatively little influence, except under unusual circumstances, on the political structure of the country.

THE Negro realizes that any direct action on his part is impossible and would lead to serious consequences. He also knows that the irrational fears of whites, possibly rooted in their deep feelings of guilt, lead them to interpret the most innocuous protests as aggressive and dangerous action. As a matter of fact, then, in spite of the Negro's refusal to be satisfied with his lot and in spite of his quite vocal complaints, there is not very much to do.

MUST PLAY UP INCONSISTENCIES

9-9-44

There is but one thing that the Negro can do, and that is to constantly bring to the attention of white America the inconsistency of their treatment of him and the democratic ideals which, theoretically, we live by. Unable to employ the usual methods of mass impression: the motion pictures, the radio and the metropolitan press; the Negro has had his own press in which to state his case.

FOR a long period of time he was simply stating his case for himself. But as our present crisis deepened and more and more white people began to read the Negro press the audience was widened. Now, during this election, more attention is being paid to the press than ever before. Further, the statements on what the Negro wants, what he doesn't like, and what he demands for his support, are forthright and not the words of bought, wheelhorse politicians.

Newspapermen Name Tribune Man President

Tribune — Philadelphia Pa.

11-18-44

The Philadelphia Press Club composed of men and women from the editorial departments of the major newspapers in this area, held its annual elections recently.

The Guild named George Lyle, Jr., of the Tribune, president; Conchita Nakatani, of the Courier, vice-president; and Ruth Roland, of the Independent, secretary-treasurer.

Along with the regular yearly activity the group is also planning a series of banquets at which prominent speakers, both national and local will be invited to participate.

Awards Revealed for Negro Press

Detroit Free Press

Michigan

Negro newspapermen and writers will be the beneficiaries of the Wendell L. Willkie awards, to be given annually for distinguished writing on any subject of general public interest in the Negro press. Awards of $500 and $250 will be presented in October.

12-21-44

The awards were announced Wednesday by a committee of journalists headed by Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Basil L. Walters, executive editor of the Free Press, has been named to the board of regional representatives. Writers in monthly and quarterly magazines also will be eligible for the awards.

Journalism Award To Be Presented

Argus — Seattle, Wash.

12-29-44

Wife Of Washington Post Editor Is Originator

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—The Wendell L. Willkie award for distinguished writing in the Negro press on any question of general public interest, announced this week, is the brain-child of Mrs. Eugene Meyers, wife of the editor and publisher of the Washington Post, the NNPA has learned. Mrs. Meyer is making available to the award committee the amount of the prizes from her private funds. First prize will be $500 and second prize $250 annually.

Wendell Willkie had accepted chairmanship of the awards committee and was working on the organization of the regional working press committees at the time of his death. Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader is now chairman.

In an exclusive statement to the NNPA, Dr. Freeman declared that the awards will be made not for any particular type of article advocating any particular view. "We are not trying to influence the point of view in the article. It might be radical or conservative." What is wanted, he said, is the wisest presentation and the best. "We are trying to stimulate wise, sane and independent thinking on the part of newspaper men".

Mrs. Meyer, for a number of years, has shown an interest in problems of the Negro. She has written on the subject many times. Her series on "The Negro and the Army" was widely publicized.

The awards will be made in October at a public meeting or dinner.

12-29-44

The naming of the awards after Mr. Willkie has been done with permission of Mrs. Willkie "as a tribute to his outstanding achievements in the betterment of interracial relations".

Publishers Association Ends Fifth Annual Meeting in New York; Reelect Sengstacke

Chicago Defender 2-23-44

NEW YORK. — The Negro Newspaper Publishers association ended its 5th annual convention here Saturday after one of the most significant sessions in its history. The officers were reelected for one year. The officers are: John H. Sengstacke, president; Carter Wesley, Houston, western vice president and Leon Washington, Los Angeles, vice president. Most of the officers were reelected for another term.

of the newly-created far western region.

Howard H. Murphy was reelected secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are William O. Walker, Cleveland; Cecil Newman, St. Paul; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis and L. E. Austin, Durham, N. C.

Newbold Morris, president of the New York city council, greeted the delegates on behalf of the city at the first session Thursday, June 15.

In his annual address, Sengstacke pointed out that "as publishers of newspapers dedicated to the winning of the war and the peace, we abhor those subversive policies which prevent Negro citizens from effective participation in our war effort." He lauded the Negro press in taking its "rightful place as a leading force in our great nation."

6-23-44

A Three-fold Task

Dr. Max Lerner, editorial writer for the newspaper PM, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet held Friday evening at the Hotel Roosevelt. Lerner told the publishers that they have a three-fold task of fitting the Negro people to meet the coming post-war period: "First, to help your people understand their world and the means by which they can best carry on the fight for equality and freedom; second, to help them see that this fight can best be carried on within the framework of the larger struggle for a decent economic system and a war-less world and third, to make certain that your people are not embittered by the fight bevond the point where they will be able to enjoy freedom and equality when they have fully achieved it."

On Thursday evening, the Associated Publishers, Inc., was host to the 100 or more delegates at a banquet at the McAlpin hotel with Edward D. Nix of the Irving-Wasey Advertising agency as the speaker.

6-23-44

Adopt Resolutions

On Saturday, the convention adopted resolutions taking an emphatic stand to remain non-partisan in politics: to continue to fight against the poll tax, to push the fight against discrimination in the armed forces, and to take measures to eliminate objectionable advertisement from Negro newspapers.

Newspapermen Who Supported Dewey Comment Future Parties

Miami Tropical
Dispatch — 7a,
11-18-44

Will Be Labor And Conservative

BY HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —A belief that the vote in the presidential election forecasts a new alignment, with labor a real factor, and with Negroes aligned with labor; pledges of wholehearted and unqualified support of the President; and acceptance of the will of the majority were attitudes expressed by the publishers of five of the leading weekly papers which supported Thomas E. Dewey in the recent campaign, according to statements made to the NNPA this week.

W. O. Walker, of the Cleveland Call-Post, declared: "The American people by their vote last Tuesday laid the foundation for a new political alignment. Labor has emerged as a real factor. Our political parties of the future will be labor and conservative. The Negro in that election aligned himself with labor."

NOT HIS CANDIDATE

11-18-44

Ira F. Lewis, president of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company said: "There can be no appeal to the verdict of the American people as evidenced by their majority vote for the Franklin D. Roosevelt to be president of the United States for the next four years. Mr. Roosevelt was not my candidate. But he is my president. In a country founded and based on the idea that the will of the majority shall prevail, there is nothing for any good American to do but to wholeheartedly support the president."

C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam Star-News and assistant publicity director of the Republican National Committee, said: "The people of America have spoken in this presidential election and all good Americans will obey their mandate by wholeheartedly supporting the President for a successful and speedy termination of the war and permanent peace. It was a pleasure to have worked in this present campaign. For the first time in national elections, the jim-crow set-up has been tabooed in both major parties and the Negro has played his part with intelligence, dignity and determination with the result that the wheels for economic, political and social gains for the Negro people are already set into motion."

11-18-44

WANTED BY MAJORITY

E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune, declared: "Roosevelt's victory proves that the majority of voters believe that he is the best person to guide the ship of state during these perilous times. With the working majority in both houses of Congress, the President has the duty and the responsibility to abolish second class citizenship. This is the second only to the winning of the war. Those who are sincere in this belief will work for and with him when he proves faithful and against him when he fails to act fearlessly to end discrimination in America."

Carl Murphy of the Afro-American Newspapers said: "Dewey made an A-1 campaign. Too many voters believe F. D. R. indispensable to win the war."

No statements were received from C. A. Franklin, publisher of the Kansas City Call, nor from N. A. Sweets, publisher of the St. Louis American, both of which supported Dewey.

35 Years with AFRO

D. ARNETT MURPHY, vice-president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, who on Tuesday rounded out his thirty-fifth year of service with that organization. Mr. Murphy, who is also advertising director for the company, is president of the Associated Publishers, Incorporated, New York advertising agency.

Cashin Leaves Group In Africa

Journal & Guide Nfk.
12-30-44

CHICAGO, Ill. — Since two white members of the Chicago Civil Service Commission were given jail sentence and fined $2,500 each, James B. Cashin, a third member, a member of the National Negro Publishers Association foreign commission, has cut short his tour in Africa and is enroute to the United States.

Mr. Cashin's departure leaves only two of the three-man commission to complete the work undertaken in that county. They are P. B. Young Jr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and Vincent T. Tubbs of the Afro-American newspapers.

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

Mr. Cashin is chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Defender. The two civil service commissioners sentenced by Judge J. A. Graber in Superior Court are Walter L. Gregory, chairman, and William F. Reid.

They were accused of signing false documents in connection with a plea for review of police was dismissed from the police Captain Thomas Harrison, who force, along with six other captains, for alleged failure to suppress handbook gambling.

During the trial of the white commissioners, Mr. Cashin's name was mentioned in testimony in connection with dictation of the documents in question.

Rev. Daniel L. Ridout Gets Appointment As Negro Press Representative For Methodists

The New York Age, N. Y. N. Y.
11-4-44

The Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout, 1212 North Redfield street, Philadelphia, has been appointed the Representative to the Negro Pres of the Commission on Public Information of The Methodist Church, according to an announcement by Dr. Ralph Stoody, director, issued from the Commission's headquarters at the Methodist building here. The new position will require only part-time and will not interfere with his duties as pastor of Camphor Memorial Methodist Church in Philadelphia.

The Commission to which Rev Ridout is now related, ordinarily

referred to as "Methodist Information", was established by the Methodist General Conference of 1940 to gather news of public interest concerning Methodist activities and opinion and disseminate it through the secular press, the religious press, the radio and other legitimate media of public information". The chairman is Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of New York. Principal offices are in New York, Chicago and Nashville, with a part-time representative soon to be appointed for the West Coast.

11-4-44

Rev. Ridout was editor of the Daily Christian Advocate during the Central Jursidictional Conference of the denomination at Greensboro, N. C. last June. He is well known as a writer, contributing frequently both to the religious and secular press. The son of a preacher, Rev. Ridout entered the ministry by way of the musical profession, having been for six years director of music at Princess Anne Academy and College. His training was received in Morgan College, Ithaca Conservatory of Music and the Sternberg School of Music in Philadelphia.

48a-1944

American Civic Leaders Laud Daily Worker's Contribution

The Worker- New York, N.Y.
1-9-44

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS JR.

'Grandest Paper'—Councilman Davis

1-9-44

By BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

Greetings to the grandest newspaper in America on its 20th Anniversary! It is the pace-setter of all dailies in fighting consistently, vigorously and scientifically for victory over fascist barbarism and for the establishment of a post-war world of peace, freedom and equality for all nations and peoples.

Fighter for Negro —Says Max Yergan

1-9-44

By Max Yergan
(President, National Negro Congress, Ex-Director Council on African Affairs)

During the twenty years of its existence the Daily Worker has become an indispensable newspaper to the life of America. On international questions, as a champion of labor, the contribution of the Daily Worker has been of the highest order. It has also been a constant fighter for the rights of Negro Americans. For this and other important reasons I am glad to join with the great army of readers of the "Daily" in congratulating it on its service to the nation and in wishing it continued success.

Victory for our country and the United Nations against the fascist enemy is all the more assured because of the brilliant and untiring efforts of the Daily Worker in the great cause for which we fight.

Negro Editors Hail 'Daily'

48a
1-9-44

LEVI H. JOLLEY
(Editor-Manager of the Philadelphia Afro-American)

On its 20th Anniversary, the Philadelphia Afro-American newspaper, extends greetings to the Daily Worker for its militant approach to present day problems. Only through a free and liberal press such as the Daily Worker can we attain true democratic rights for all peoples throughout the world.

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AUSTIN NORRIS
(Managing Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Phila. Edition)

The Pittsburgh Courier is pleased, to greet with best wishes and the hope of many more years of public service, the Daily Worker which in its 20 years of publication has been eminently fair to all races and creeds.

•

By RALPH H. JONES
(Editor, The Philadelphia Independent)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

This to congratulate you on 20 years of successful publication of news. Your publication reflects the true spirit of democracy. Wishing you many continued years of success.

•

E. WASHINGTON RHODES
(Publisher, The Philadelphia Tribune)
PHILADELPHIA.

Hearty congratulations to the Daily Worker for completing 20 years of service to progressive democracy. Unlike most periodicals that pay lip service to the ideals of liberty and equality, the Daily Daily Worker stands four-square for equal justice for all people everywhere, without regard to race, creed, class or national origin. In editorial concept and treatment of vital news, the Daily Worker has set an example in modern journalism. 1-9-44

The Philadelphia Tribune wishes for its distinguished contemporary, continued success.

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RALMOND PACE ALEXANDER
(Noted Phila. Negro Attorney)

The last two decades embrace some of the greatest events in the history of the world, including events and movements that were designed to destroy social progress, particularly the progress of the working class. For an organization and a great newspaper such as the Daily Worker, which was established for the benefit of the working class, to survive the past 20 years is in itself a great tribute to the men and women who conceived its idea and who are responsible for its growth. Therefor, I send to each of you my sincere congratulations.

Time Takes Pictures Of White House Correspondent

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
2-16-44

Time, liberal news magazine of New York, made photographs Tuesday of Harry S. McAlpin, White House Correspondent for the Atlanta Daily WORLD and NNPA as he was entering and leaving President Roosevelt's press conference.

Last week, shortly after McAlpin had been accredited to the White House, an Atlanta representative of Time called the WORLD and stated that the magazine was doing a feature story on McAlpin, with a picture, which probably will be used in the next issue of the magazine.

He is the first and only Negro ever accepted as an accredited White House Correspondent, where he also heads the Washington Bureau for the WORLD and NNPA.

McAlpin, who has served as correspondent in the nation's capitol for the past several years, for the Chicago Defender, and who has an excellent background and journalistic training, was certified by the White House on Feb. 7th, 1944, and has already attended the past several press conferences held with the President.

Paul Robeson Hails Paper's Role

1-9-44

By PAUL ROBESON

I am happy to greet the Daily Worker on its twentieth anniversary. Without a doubt it is the outstanding win-the-war publication in our country. I congratulate the "Daily" on the struggle it carries forward for the rights of labor and on behalf of the Negro people. Continued strength and success to you.

Negro Press Answers Poll-Tax Defi of High Court Texas Verdict

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
4-19-44

By Eugene Gordon

The poll-tax South "stood up and screamed" when the United States Supreme Court, on April 3, ruled South Texas that Texas hereafter would have to let Negro citizens vote in primaries, because a primary election was not a State election." (That was the case of Grovey vs. Townsend.) Says the Afro.

And those lawyers, in their briefs, the Afro-American reminds us, "pointed out reasons why the court should change its mind and overrule its decision of nine years ago, in which it said Texas COULD exclude colored people from the primaries, because a primary election was not a State election." (That was the case of Grovey vs. Townsend.) Says the Afro.

"But the eight smart lawyers showed the court that just three

years ago it decided another case (U. S. vs. Classic) in which it ruled that a primary election is part of the State election."

A PRINCIPLE UPHELD

"Thus the Supreme Court has recognized the principle that the majority of the nation has long known exists," the Chicago **Defender** adds, and that is "that the primary system is part of our general election machinery." Only those persons who do not want a democratic voting system, the **Defender avers**—such persons as the Southern bourbons "or Supreme Court members of the Justice Roberts stripe"—"would ever contend that either party primary is a private club organization."

Nor should we forget, in passing, reminds the Boston Chronicle, that the Supreme Court opinion in the primary case, as in the Florida peonage case, "was made possible by the presence of liberal justices" appointed by President Roosevelt.

Southern reactionary politicians "made rash, harsh statements" about the opinion, but that shouldn't bother us, the Oklahoma **Black Dispatch** believes, adding that "this feeling will, soon or later, die like the mist if Negroes are intelligent enough to properly implement the legal advantage they now possess." The **Black Dispatch** then makes this politically mature observation:

"Texas Negroes should remember that disfranchisement is not a tool or artifice by which to bar Negroes from the ballot because they are black, but that the whole theory of disfranchisement is bottomed in the idea that poor and propertyless people should have no influence in government. There is no other explanation of the poll tax that disfranchises 6,000,000 whites in the South except that the rich are afraid of the poor, regardless of the color of the destitute citizen." 4-19-44

GOP DENOUNCED

The Democratic party today, the **Black Dispatch** goes on, just as sensibly, "is the party of liberalism, while the Republican party represents reaction and standpatism of the worse form. This," it adds, "should be kept in mind" by the newly enfranchised Texas voters. Reactionary Democrats and their Republican counterparts are more and more finding common ground, the paper says, thus making it easier for progressive voters to see that the truly liberal party today "is the party of Roosevelt."

The New York **Amsterdam News** introduces a sober note of another sort. Says that paper:

"The task of making the Supreme Court's edict fruitful must not be left to Negroes alone, whether in the South or the North. It can become effective only by the combined efforts of all Americans, black and white; for, if it becomes a matter of black against white, with no organized public opinion behind it, the hard-won verdict . . . will certainly be to no aavil."

PEOPLE'S VICTORY AT STAKE

The Norfolk **Journal and Guide**, meanwhile, gives deserved credit to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—and to Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie, of its legal staff — for spearheading the long fight.

The final victory, however, will belong to the rank and file of the American people, black and white, as the Michigan Chronicle acknowledges. For, says the Chronicle, the "prophets of 'white supremacy' . . . know profoundly well that their 'supremacy' has been built upon anti-democratic props which cannot withstand a direct assault." 4-19-44

And so the justices who handed down the decision deserve special hosannahs? The **Chronicle** not only does not say no; it, as a matter of fact, adds some of its own. But this is how it sums up:

"The justices of the Supreme Court, in deciding against the white primary of Texas, were guided by the Constitution of the United States, which says, 'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.' They held that the white primary in Texas was, in essence, a ruse to achieve that which the Constitution of the country explicitly and implicitly forbids. They ruled that this is a constitutional democracy, and where is the man who would have it otherwise?"

Negro Press Storms at Dewey, Rallies People to Defeat Him

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

4-14-44

New York's Governor Dewey undoubtedly thought he was pulling a fast one when he killed all anti-discrimination bills in the last session of the State Legislature.

He did indeed pull a fast one, but pulled it on himself.

That is the conclusion one reaches in reading Negro press comment. One concludes also that the Negro press puts Dewey right alongside his Southern playfellows.

The **Baltimore Afro-American** writes:

"Dewey joined the Southern States' rights crowd, led by Rankin of Mississippi, and declared in favor of a State ballot for soldiers overseas. . . . Dewey opposed a New York Fair Employment Practice Committee bill designed to end discrimination in industry in the State. . . . Hostility to Dewey is so great in his own State that not a single colored leader, including those whom he has appointed to office, has come to his defense.

PEOPLE'S VOICE

It is inconceivable that colored Republicans will vote for Dewey in the absence of any statement from him as to why he killed the New York anti-jim crow bills."

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., in a signed editorial in the **People's Voice** says that a Negro member of Dewey's Committee on Discrimination would have been a traitor not to resign following the Governor's killing the anti-discrimination bills.

The **Chicago Defender** goes farthest of all. It says, in an editorial entitled "Better Stop Dewey Now Than Later," that "when Dewey killed in the Legislature the two anti-discrimination bills sponsored by his own committee, he showed then and there that he has neither the moral fibre nor the requisite breadth of social vision even to be governor of New York." 4-14-44

The "Defender" observes that the governor of a state such as New York, with its history of progressiveness, "does not have to writhe in pains to enact into law what has already been fairly established by tradition."

The paper adds:

"Dewey intends to run for the presidency of the United States and is, therefore, soliciting Southern support by showing that he is at variance with the social philosophy of the New Deal. . . .

"His killing of the anti-discrimination bills and the subsequent repudiation of the State Committee on Discrimination in employment program may well be a blessing in disguise. For more votes, especially Negro votes, will be swung to Roosevelt than had hitherto been anticipated." 4-14-44

The "Question of the Week" put by the "Peoples Voice" to seven selected readers is, "Do you think the recent resignation of the eight members of Governor Dewey's Committee on Discrimination in Employment was justified?" Three say yes; the remainder say no.

But they all condemn Dewey.

Governor Dewey has just signed a bill setting up a commission of 23 "to further study the problem of discrimination." This measure, a substitute for the Wick's anti-discrimination bill sidetracked by Dewey on the last day of the recent legislature, provides a $25,000 appropriation for the "study," a report on which is to be made in 1945, after the national elections.

Jacob X. Cohen, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, yesterday joined Assemblyman Hulan A. Jack and other citizens who have refused to serve on the new commission.

Negro Press Becomes of Age

Tribune, Washington D.C.

The Negro Press threw off its swaddling clothes—in the matter of business administration—some decades ago; but it has recently discarded its diapers— in the matter of editorial staffs—and is fast donning full-sized pants. 1-8-44

Since the founding of the Negro Press it has had some very literate and learned editors; but its reportorial staff has not kept pace with its growth, so far as well-trained and well-paid reporters go. (Both the efficiency and the pay of its writers go hand in hand.)

Until the past decade, the reporters on the weeklies had been the lowest-paid and least-appreciated members on the staff. The managements were willing to pay good salaries to advertising, circulation and technical employees because their work could more accurately be measured in dollars and cents. But when it came to hiring reporters, it was a different story—perhaps because their accomplishments were not so easily measured by monetary value.

There existed a feeling among the bosses that they could pick up from the street corners reporters by the dozens who were willing to write for the pleasure of reading their names in the by-lines. For this reason the editors were not willing to pay salaries in any way commensurate with those paid the editorial staffs of the daily papers. And as to copyeditors and proofreaders—they were not only considered expensive luxuries, but were believed unnecessary to the success of the paper. 1-8-44

But these attitudes and policies are being discarded every day. Our editors have come to the place where they realize the necessity for well-educated, well-trained and ambitious news reporters, and the field is widening daily for prospective writers to get on the pay rolls of the weeklies at salaries more in keeping with their worth.

There seems to be a grand scramble among the publishers to secure college-trained and well-informed reporters and copy desk men at salaries that heretofore could be reached only by top-notch advertising solicitors.

Perhaps it is the war. Perhaps it is the demand of the Negro readers. Perhaps it is the growth in stature of the editors. Perhaps it is the expansion of the publishers' pocketbooks. But, whatever it is, our newspapers are coming into their own in the reportorial end of the game.

A poet once wrote: "It takes a lot of living in a place to make it home." We might paraphrase; "It takes a lot of knowing to make a newspaper reporter."

NEGRO PRESS
The Washington, D.C.
The Negro press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt so long as any one is held back.

48a-1944

Toward Freedom

The Negro Press and the Democratic Convention

by Doxie Wilkerson

Daily Worker — New York, N.Y.

THE defeat of Vice-President Wallace and adoption of a weak anti-discrimination plank at the Democratic national convention brought bitter denunciation from most of the Negro press. Such reactions are fully understandable and warranted. But it would be disastrous, indeed, if the Negro people were to allow the emotional and blindly partisan rantings of much of the Negro press to divide them fro mthe coalition of progressive forces centered around President Roosevelt, which alone can be expected to provide the political setting in which the Negro's wartime march toward freedom can proceed.

7-31-44

It is unfortunate but nevertheless true that our "two-party system" does not afford voters a clear choice between one party that is progressive and another party that is reactionary.

7-31-44

THE nonpartisan approach is completely ignored in many Negro press reactions to the Democratic convention. With reference to the vice-presidential nomination, for example, the N. Y. Amsterdam News concludes: "Hence, the present Vice-President was thrown overboard—not by the South alone, but by the entire Democratic Party."

In similar vein, with reference to the Democratic anti-discrimination plank, the Afro-American editorializes: "Certain it is President Roosevelt. Nevertheless, he must speak out now against the rising tide of reaction which will destroy the fruits of victory and render world peace in the long run impossible."

The Norfolk Journal and Guide declares: "While we do not necessarily endorse the strategems of the Democratic convention, we do see its rationalization—that to go too far ahead of the near-bolters of the South would endanger the continuation of the Democratic administration and all its present and planned programs for spreading equitably the benefits of American citizenship. **It is not to be forgotten that a defeat for the administration would, in that sense, be a very real setback to the cause of all minorities in the country.**"

7-31-44

The (N. Y.) People's Voice states: "We preferred the renomination of Vice-President Wallace. But our disappointment on this score does not blind us to the extremely important fact that a true progressive holds second place on the Democratic ticket."

Also: "The fact that the Democratic platform does not spell out in detail all the anti-discrimination measures which Negroes desire cannot obscure the transcendent fact that the progressive leadership and program which emerged from the Democratic national convention are backed by a long record of 'deeds' which give assurance of continued progress toward full democracy and economic security for Negro and all other Americans.

The last three papers set forth a truly balanced and realistic guide to Negro voters. that the great Democratic Party which bid openly for the colored vote in 1940 has withdrawn the glad hand in just four years."

Both of these papers had clearly gone over to the Republicans, lock, stock and barrel, even long before the GOP convention.

* * *

BUT nonpartisanship is carried to extreme by the more genuinely independent Chicago Defender. In a warm plague-on-both-your-houses editorial, this paper declares: "As of now, there is little to choose between Democrats and Republicans. Negroes . . . must take a 'wait and see' attitude of complete independence."

Such a position not only leaves the Negro all dressed up with no place to go, but it also ignores the real difference between the relative strength of the progressive forces within the two parties.

* * *

FAR more sane and realistic are the reactions of several other Negro papers which, unhappily, have far less circulation than the three mentioned above.

1-31-44

Commenting upon the defeat of Vive-President Wallace, the Michigan Chronicle warns that Negroes must not be regarded as "political expendables." "We issue this warning because we have championed the liberal program of the Democratic Party and have fought the rise of reactionary Republicans. **We believe also that no living American can better shape the course of the future than**

The White Press And Negro News

Star Of Zion — Charlotte, N.

4-13-44

(The Chicago Tribune)

We suppose the Chicago Tribune is very proud of its record as regards the news; it should be very proud of its handling of news about Negroes in particular. In a recent Sunday edition we noticed five items of news about Negroes. The first about a 14-year-old Negro boy who was charged with rape and murder in South Carolina, (we were greatly interested to know his educational, religious and economic background); the second was about five Negro soldiers who had been condemned to death for rape in New Zealand; the third was about a Negro boy in Los Angeles, whose brother was in service, and this boy stole an officer's uniform and was caugrt wearing it; the fourth was that a Baltimore theatre had refused to hire the building to the N.A.A.C.P. for an address by Mrs. Roosevelt; and the fifth item was about an assault on a Negro lobbyist by a doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, a lad from Texas.

4-13-44

This is the record of news about Negroes in a Sunday daily paper, internationally known, published in Chicago, which has, it is estimated, a Negro population appromixating 400,000.

Recently we had occasion to commend Mr. Virginius Dabney of the Times-Dispatch of Richmond, who called upon Southern newspapers to publish more news about Negroes. And we have been happy to report that the suggestion of Mr. Dabney has borne considerable fruit. Many of the Southern papers have made notable increases in the space given to Negro news and in the treatment of it.

It seems now that a similar campaign might be started to get the papers, like the Chicago Tribune, to give some treatment to news about Negroes, other than in the field of crime. The Star of Zion is bitterly opposed to sectionalism and we should not inject it here, but you could hardly find a first class paper in the South which would show such bias in the handling of news about Negroes as in the instance cited above. Such an instance is a sad comment on the Americanism of the Chicago Tribune, which has the audacity to rant about the Communism of the New Deal.

Westbrook Pegler Discovers Only Trained Colored Editor

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

4-15-44

By EUSTACE GAY

excluding himself. This self-appointed critic avowed that we have no 'Negro editors' in the best sense of the word." He is all right; the rest of us, he declared, were "only politicians and promoters." 4-15-44

What he wrote might have been forgotten—perhaps have escaped the eyes of his fellow editors—if Westbrook Pegler had not chosen to quote the Los Angeles Tribune editor in full for his millions of readers this week when "out of the dying embers of the controversy into fever heat again.

This time, it was the editor of the Los Angeles Tribune who took a shot at the Negro Press—

Warren Brown—pardon me, Dr. Warren Brown—came "out of the east" some time back to furnish the defractors of the colored newspaper fraternity with much grist for the mill.

He was almost forgotten until he came a "black Lochinvar" out of the west" this week when "out of the dying embers of the controversy into fever heat again.

This time, it was the editor of the Los Angeles Tribune who took a shot at the Negro Press—

Stupid Editor Admits Incompetence

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTBROOK PEGLER gives wide publicity to an editorial which appeared in a colored newspaper smearing the entire Negro Press. 4-15-44

The editorial states that there are "no" 'Negro Editors' in the best sense of the word."

That is a generalization which even includes the accusing editor. Since he admits that he is not a good editor, why should Pegler or anyone else take his opinion seriously?

Why then did Pegler broadcast that particular editorial? He did it because the illogical mutterings of that editor support the illogical position of Mr. Pegler in regard to the Negro Press.

Stupidity and lack of logic know no color line.

One Way To Help Negro Newspapers

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan.

THE NEGRO NEWSPAPERS HAVE had a marvelous growth during the last decade despite the many handicaps. One thing that has made possible this growth is the growing appreciation on the part of our people of the tremendous value of the press of the race to racial progress. This value finds expression in so many ways; stimulating high racial ideals, developing racial consciencenes, educating the people to a sense of their economic and political powers, advertising the phenomenal achievements of the race before the reading public, championing and defending the rights of our people at the bar of enlightened public opinion and many other ways. Another thing that has contributed to this growth in the newspapers of the race is the rapidly growing apprehension of the Negro press as the powerful medium by certain areas of the white business world. This is evidenced by use made of race newspapers by business people seeking the patronage of black folks. More and more is it becoming known that Negro trade can be more effectively made through the race press.

4-14-44

ONE ENCOURAGING SIGN is the constant and numerous inquiries coming from the people as to how they can help further to promote the success of the newspapers that are fighting the battles of the race. One good way that the millions of readers of race newspapers can help is to patronize the businesses that advertise in the newspapers of the race. They who advertise in our papers are helping such papers and thereby helping the race. In turn they should be supported in their businesses. So when you give your trade to our advertisers and influence others so to do, you are helping the newspapers of the race.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

By DWIGHT HOLMES

3-25-44

Intelligence and Race

It would be interesting to know Hitler's reaction to the tempest stirred up in Congress by the pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind," which the War Department planned to distribute for use in the training of officers.

Some Congressmen believe that it is a good thing to tell prospective officers that Germans are not superior in intelligence to other people, but that it would be reprehensible to let them know that some colored soldiers scored higher on Army tests given during World War I than some white soldiers.

These tests were constructed by the most competent white psychologists and were administered by white officers and their assistants. Under such circumstances no one can suspect bias in favor of the colored soldiers.

The results, carefully computed under the rigid supervision of the War Department, gave these results:

3-25-44

Whites from Mississippi, Kentucky, and Arkansas scored 41.25, 41.50, and 41.55, respectively. Colored soldiers from New York, Illinois, and Ohio scored 45.02, 47.35 and 49.50.

The obvious conclusion is that the colored soldiers from the three Northern States were superior intellectually to the white soldiers from the three Southern States.

Factual Evidence

This result grows out of a simple scientific procedure involving thousands of cases, administered uniformly and fairly. The facts revealed could not be denied. The fear was that the prospective Army officers might have before them factual evidence that the accepted Southern dogma about race is untenable.

The fly in the ointment is that the basic contention of the authors of the pamphlet is that science has never been able to justify the assumption of inherent differences in intelligence due to race.

3-25-44

This was quite proper so long as the comparison was made among Germans, Japanese, Indians, Italians, Englishmen, Brazilians, and white Americans. But the inclusion of colored Americans was too much to swallow. They just must be inferior.

It would be interesting to learn what the objectors would think of figures which show that certain groups of colored troops had larger feet or darker eyes or thicker noses as a rule than certain groups of white soldiers.

Such findings would be simple, objective facts. Surely he would not urge that they be suppressed. The intelligence scores are just as valid. Why choke over them?

Remove the Causes

It should be noted that the same tests showed that white soldiers from the Northern States, as a group, scored higher than white soldiers from Southern States.

3-25-44

Do Southern gentlemen become angry and demand that these figures be suppressed? By no means. For they know that these figures do not mean that Northerners are inherently superior in intellect to Southerners.

The answer is simple. The scores made in the Army tests are definitely related to the kind of environment from which the two groups come. The South is behind the North in educational facilities, in culture, and in general social progress.

That is all there is to it. The energy used in suppressing truth could better be used in removing causes. Then all Southern people could make better scores, not only on Army tests, but on other things as well.

Name New Editors For A. U. Phylon

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

9-17-44

Changes in the staff of Atlanta University's publication "Phylon" include the appointment of Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University as editor-in-chief; the appointments of Dr. S. Milton Nabrit and Dr. Alfonso Elder of Atlanta University as members of the editorial board; and the addition of two new contributing editors: Dr. William Stanley Braithwaite, former professor of creative literature at Atlanta University and Mr. Harold Jackson of New York City. Dr. Reid served as managing editor for the past four years under the editorship of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who recently was retired from the University's faculty.

DR. GILES HUBERT TO BE EDITOR OF "MODERN FARMER"

Globe + Independent Nashville, Tenn.

9-29-44

An announcement was made this week from the office of The Modern Farmer that Mr. Giles A. Hubert, Ph. D., had been appointed as editor of The Modern Farmer, a publication that has been issued in this city for the past seventeen years. It is published in the interest of the 650,000 farmers in the United States, and Dr. Hubert, who has specialized for years in agricultural work, and who knows farming from A to Z, has already assumed his duties. He is at work on the September issue, which was held up and delayed because the publisher and owner, Henry A. Boyd, was out of the city attending the National Baptist Convention of America in Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Hubert's editorials as well as his announcements on the plan and policy of the paper will be printed in the September number. He has already sent letters out to forty or more leaders in the agricultural world, many of whom are instructors in colleges, connected with the Farm Security Administration in the AAA Agency, and Farm and Home Administrators.

Dr. Hubert's connection with the Fireside Chat Organization, his experience and acquaintance with Land Grant College presidents along with the fact that he has taught agriculture for a number of years, ably fits him to fill the post of editorship, declared the owner of the paper in announcing the appointment. He will edit the paper merely as a side line, and because of his interest and deep desire to help the Negro farmers of America. It was not done hurriedly, because Dr. Hubert and the Rev. Mr. Boyd have been going over the matter for the past two months working out a plan, deciding upon the size of the paper, going over the long list of readers and making definite commitments that in the end will envelop the farmers throughout the nation. His editorial salutation will appear in the next issue.

9-29-44

Invitations have already gone out asking authorities on agriculture to contribute articles, edit special columns and make the Modern Farmer what it was designed to be in the early beginning.

This paper has been published in Nashville ever since it was launched many years ago, and it has readers in practically every state in the Union. Dr. Hubert announced that the paper will immediately be converted from an eight-page, five-column publication to a sixteen-page magazine size, so that it will have an attractive mechanical appearance, and he predicts that before the middle of the spring there will be fifty thousand readers of the Modern Farmer.

164 NEGRO NEWS PAPERS

Tribune — Savannah, Ga.

9-7-44

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — One hundred and sixty four Negro newspapers with a combined circulation for 144 of them amounting to 1,613,325, were being pubblished in 34 states and District of Columbia. according to a survey made in 1943 by the bureau of the census. Twenty cities accounted for 58 or 35.4 per cent of these papers.

9-7-44

Of the 105 magazines and bulletins for which names and addresses are available, 79 reported a combined net circulation of 1,850,378 per issue.

Not less than 15 news-gathering agencies were operated by Negroes in 1943. Four of these agencies each served 40 or more newspapers with a combined circulation of one half million or more.

Census Discloses 164 Race Journals

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

9-24-44

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — One hundred sixty-four Negro newspapers with a combined average circulation for 144 of them amounting to 1,613,255, were being published in 34 states and the District of Columbia, according to a survey made in 1943 by the bureau of the census. Twenty cities accounted for 58 or 35.4 of these newspapers.

Of the 105 magazines and bulletins for which names and addresses are available, 79 reported a combined net circulation of 1,850,378 per issue.

Not less than 15 news-gathering agencies were operated by Negroes in 1943. Four of these agencies each served 40 or more newspapers with a combined circulation of one-half million or more.

48a-1944

The Negro Press Celbrates 117th dbbbb bb Anniversary dd bbbbd

Weekly Review — Birmingham, Ala.

CREDO FOR THE NEGRO PRESS

The Negro press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the egro Press strves to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt so long as anyone is held back. 3-11-44

Last week the Negro Press celebrated its 117th anniversary.

The Negro Press, as Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, well puts it, was "born of a need for voicing protest against wrongs and prosecriptions, first devoting itself to the task of making Negroes free men and citizens and from that day to this fighting the battles necessary to securing for them the enjoyment of the rights of citizens."

Today the fact is accepted that the newspaper is vital to our every day life and has become such a widely accepted institution as to be practically indispensable.

Probably no other institution is so vital to the fullest development of any people or community as the Negro paper when properly conducted, and such a paper is now accepted as a moulder of public opinion, reaching the churchgoer, the non-churchgoer the educated and the un-educated, telling all the news of the day in simple and easily understood phraseology.

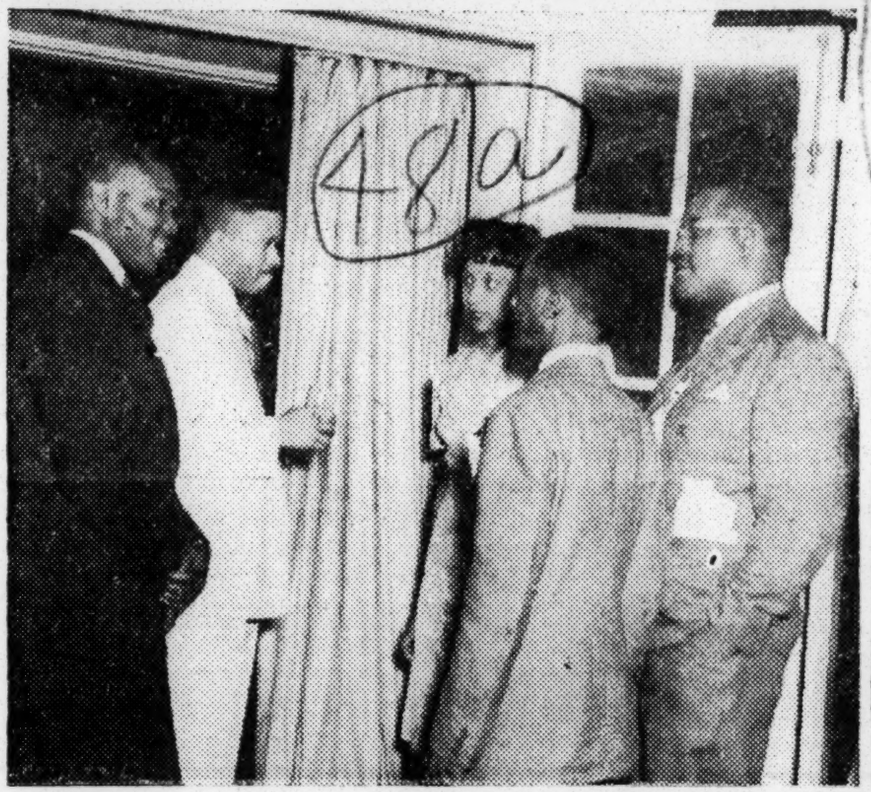
Much has been said about the power of the press and the freedom that goes in presenting service to their subscribers and readers. The evidence of this power and freedom is shown every day. In previous days Negro citizens looked to ministers to take up the battle hymn and lead the fight for civic betterment or some fight against an un-American practice. Today things are different, to this extent, they rely upon the newspaper. A newspaper in a community should be to serve that community to the best of its ability. A newspaper in a community can do more good or harm in a single day than is likely to be realized. 3-11-44

From the manner in which some Negro papers operate, there isn't much to recommend or rely on. Many are warped with yellow jouralism, may are promoters of exploitive schemes, many sell out at the slightest provocation, while others are found fighting things that do not touch ther adverts-ers.

Naturally, it is felt that if the race is ever to move forward continuously it will be when those possessors of yellow journalistic sheets will cease flaunting themselves and settle down to real advancement; fighting not specifically but mainly for the cause of Negro unity and enlightenment. The herculean job of the Negro press, in addition to selling itself to a wider public, must necessarily be interpretive of the many phases of local and national life and accurately so. It must perform greater service by seeking, creating and developing new avenues of employment. The trends of times must be unfailingly real and retold in simpler and less complex terms. The Press must be stronger in carrying the burdens of the weak, must be more instantly resentful of any infringement of the rights of citizens. More and more the press must teach how to drink deeply enough to taste the full flavor of democracy. It must give light and the people will find their own way. 3-11-44

Intolerance and prejudice thrive on ignorance. It would be much easier to acomplish that universal amity in our bi-racial population for which thoughtful members of both races strive if more white people read Negro newspapers. Those interested in ameliorating the so-called American race problem must first know the Negro well. That knowledge may be acquired in any number of ways but few of them quite equal the reading of Negro newspapers and none will excel.

As Journalists Were Feted



CHICAGO—More than 300 newspapermen and women assigned to cover the Democratic National Convention were guests of Chicago's Mayor Kelly Wednesday night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Drake. Among those present were 1 to r Paul Brown, Chicago World; Harry S. McAlpin, White House Correspondent, Atlanta Daily World; Miss Eva Campbell, Detroit; Luther Townsley, Associated Negro Press; and Cliff Mackay, managing editor, Atlanta Daily World.—(Photo by Charles Stewart, Jr.)

A Great Credo

By RUTH TAYLOR

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

To me there was one moment at the Negro Newspaper Publishers Convention that was a high point in all the conventions I have recently attended.

It was the reading of the "Credo for the Negro Press" written by P. Bernard Young, Jr., of the Journal and Guide. There was only one thing I didn't like about it—and that was it specified that this was a credo for the "Negro" Press. I wish Mr. Young had not confined it to one group but had made it apply to all newspapers. It is too good to be restricted. 7-11-44

While the Credo was designed as a yardstick for editors, there are great phrases contained in it which should be a credo for all—whether they be leaders or followers—who are trying to bring about the fullest expression of democracy in our daily life.

"I shall be a Crusader, but I will not permit my fervor nor the rightness of my cause to provoke abandonment of cardinals (of journalism) of accuracy, fairness and objectivity." Imagine what would be the effectiveness and power of a fighter who was never tripped up by his own prejudices!

"I shall be ever on guard that I will forget the greatest good for the greatest number while seeking deserving

SUPPORT THE NEGRO PRESS

Northwest Herald — Seattle, Wash.

o you, the kind readers and loyal supporters of the Northwest Herald, t the sincere thanks of its editor for the interest and cooperation to date.

e are making a general appeal to all Americans and others in Seattle he Northwest for a more loyal and progressive spirit as to the exe of opinions that concern our community as well as our country's ve. 7-19-44

e are first of all appealing to our white press, especially the Seattle , and our country's leading publications. We regret to have to make ollowing statement, but someone at some time and at some place give the truth an airing. So here goes.

om the hundreds of thousands of copies read and sent to the furtherparts of the world of Seattle's three daily publications, you wouldn't that a Negro population exists here. This unfair practice on the part press is just about as old as our constitution, and now that we are r and the Negro soldiers and sailors are called together to fight for ca, and to share equally the fading of enemy bullets, why then n't the Negro, America's most loyal citizens, be given credit through olumns of all American publications, especially our dailies, for his n this fracas?

I am appealing for fair play in this respect from our white press, who

benefits for those small disadvantaged by denials of them."

A leader who is mindful, even in the heat of controversy, of the needs of all, is a leader who can win not only rights but acceptance and good will for his followers.

"I cannot deny or overlook my people's vices and shortcomings. Neither will I permit their virtues and good attributes to be hidden or denied." To be too proud to alibi, and too fair to minimize the good, too just to allow disparagement of a group because of an individual, bespeaks that inner poise which is the hall mark of the man who has thought things through.

"I will knowingly say (print) nothing with malice nor permit the exploitation of my people (columns) by self seekers and narrow special interests." To be too big for hatred and petty prejudices, to be too courageous to accept aid from those who are motivated only by self interest, to be too sure of the rightness of one's cause to stoop to milicious talk, that is a yardstick for any leader and for any people." 7-11-44

This is a great credo. Would that we all could be worthy of it!

to date has made it doubly hard for the Negro Press to encourage and hold at par the high morale of the colored servicemen, so much needed at this time to win our fight for freedom. The mothers, fathers and friends of the Negro soldiers and sailors now at the war fronts throughout the world want to see and hear something from these sons. And the boys who distinguished themselves, as many of them have, are expecting at least mention of such acts in your publications. We here at home expect at least a word of information concerning our boys in foreign lands. May we look for your press cooperation in this matter? 7-19-44

Now as to the Negro and his press. You, the loyal citizens of these United States, let's bury the hatchet, handle and all. Get together and support your Negro publications, because if you want to know anything concerning the Negro race and its welfare, in the past as now, you must read your Negro papers and journals. To our Negro leaders and also to our so-called leaders in civic, church and state, your duty at this time is to rally as never before to secure the rights of your people. It's through the Negro Press that these rights will be given a hearing.

So support your Negro Publications. A Negro paper in every home in America should be the goal of every Negro Publication in the U. S. Let's start in Seattle. Our dailies here are being looked to for this much-needed cooperation. A Negro paper in every home would promote better understanding and assure future peace.—Editor.

Credo For The Negro Press

By P. Bernard Young Jr.
Editor-in-Chief, Journal and Guide

[P. Bernard Young Jr., has been Editor-in-Chief of the Journal and Guide since October 1943. For fourteen years prior he had been Managing Editor]

I Shall Be A Crusader . . . I Shall Be An Advocate . . .
I Shall Be A Herald . . . I Shall Be A Mirror And A Record . . .

I SHALL CRUSADE for all things that are right and just and I will, with equal fervor, expose and condemn all things that are unjust. I shall be a CRUSADER but I will not permit my fervor nor the rightness of my cause to provoke abandonment of the cardinals of journalism, accuracy, fairness, and objectivity. 7-22-44

EDITOR YOUNG

I shall be an ADVOCATE of the full practice of the principles implicit in "Life, Liberty, and Justice For All." I shall be an ADVOCATE for these human and civil rights on behalf of those to whom they are denied, and I shall turn the pitiless light of publicity upon all men who would deny these rights to others. I shall ADVOCATE for my country, my state, my city, and my race, but I shall ever be on guard that I will not forget the greatest good for the greatest number while seeking deserving benefits for those who are disadvantaged by denials of them.

I shall be a HERALD, a bearer of good news, whenever I may, but of all news, whether it be good or bad if its heralding is in the public interest. I shall HERALD these tidings, good and bad, in the faith that the people are free only if the truth is known by them. I shall HERALD those things that others would suppress out of bias or for any and all other reasons.

I shall be a MIRROR AND A RECORD—a MIRROR of our existence as it is and a RECORD of our strivings to better that lot. I cannot deny or overlook my people's vices and shortcomings. Neither will I permit their virtues and good attributes to be hidden or denied.

I shall have integrity and I will not be bought. I shall be beholden to no man or class, because I am the voice of all my people.

I will knowingly print nothing with malice nor permit the exploitation of my columns by self seekers and narrow special interests.

I shall mold public opinion in the interest of all things constructive. I shall seem impatient at times. I will be abused and misunderstood, but I shall try always to be right and ignore the abuse, knowing that the wages of advocates and prophets ever have been, in the beginning, abuse and misunderstanding. 7-22-44

I shall be a crusader and an advocate, a mirror and a record, herald and a spotlight, and I shall not falter.

So help me God.

"A Great Credo"

By Ruth Taylor
Of the Stelzle Foundation, Inc., New York City

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

TO ME THERE was one moment at the Negro Newspaper Publishers Convention that was a high point in all the conventions I have recently attended. 7-22-44

It was the reading of the "Credo for the Negro Press," written by P. Bernard Young Jr., editor of the Journal and Guide. There was only one thing I didn't like about it—and that was it specified that this was a credo for the "Negro" Press. I wish Mr. Young had not confined it to one group but had made it apply to all newspapers. It is too good to be restricted.

While the credo was designed as a yardstick for editors, there are great phrases contained in it which should be a credo for all—whether they be leaders or followers who are trying to bring about the fullest expression of democracy in our daily life.

"I shall be a Crusader, but I will not permit my fervor nor the rightness of my cause to provoke abandonment of the cardinals of journalism, accuracy, fairness, and objectivity."

Imagine what would be the effectiveness and power of a fighter who was never tripped up by his own prejudices!

"I shall be ever on guard that I will not forget the greatest good for the greatest number while seeking deserving benefits for those who are disadvantaged by denials of them." 7-22-44

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This is a great credo. Would that we all could be worthy of it!

A Virile Negro Press

Star of Zion — Charlotte, N. C.

It would be difficult, if at all possible, to find any institution in any area of American Negro life, which has attained greater and more commendable stature during the war period than the Negro Press. But such progress was inevitable. Since December 7, 1941, issues affecting our people have been intensified and multiplied. The Negro Press became the dependable first line of defense and of offensive action in our ever increasing battle for justice and equality. 8-10-44

In the midst of its unprecedented fight, the Negro Press was attacked, in several instances treacherously so, by white and Negro critics. Undismayed and unafraid, the Negro Press far from taking the lambasting lying down, rather welcomed the opportunity to defend, and where it could not defend to define practices which had grown up in an atmosphere of often total absence of alternatives.

We now see with what immense strides the Negro Press has achieved a thoroughly respectable standing in the American nation and beyond the seas, which in the years to come will be ever expanding and towering.

The "Credo for the Negro Press," recently stated by P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor-in-chief of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, is an interesting and challenging document. The pronouncement is worthy of this nationally known journalist, the son of a distinguished sire. The Journal and Guide, great voice of the Tidewater Region, has become one of the leading weeklies of the Atlantic seaboard and the nation. 8-10-44

The work of the Negro Press in the war period, during which it has developed so much strength, is only a beginning of what it shall face in the postwar era. But we know now that this virile and powerful arm of freedom will be equal to the trying times that lie ahead.

We face the future with resolute courage and determination. And as we face up to our new beginning, we take comfort in our achievements of the past, both for our racial minority and for ourselves. Our destiny we guard with our honor and our high devotion to the finest and best in Negro life.

Our 16th Anniversary

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

Good morning, neighbor. This is our 16th anniversary milestone. Since August, 1928, it has been our good fortune and happy privilege to have been your ready servant and steadfast champion. 8-6-44

Founded by the late W. A. Scott, The Atlanta Daily World was published as a weekly until the Spring of 1930, when it became a semi-weekly. In January, 1931, The Southern Newspaper Syndicate was formed as an outgrowth of The Atlanta World. Semi-weeklies were established in Birmingham, Columbus, Georgia and Chattanooga, Tennessee. And on March 13, 1932, The Atlanta World changed from a tri-weekly to a daily, and is now the only Negro daily newspaper published anywhere in the world. Through the years, it has mounted steadily in circulation volume and in sphere of influence.

The organizing genius of the founder, the late W. A. Scott, whose tragic and sudden death came in 1934, charted new horizons in the field of Negro journalism, whose mantle of leadership has been ably perpetuated by his brother, C. A. Scott, who, since his death has served as editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World and its affiliated papers.

Our sixteen years of publication has not all been attended by smooth sailing. Rather, we think Langston Hughes' sentiment expressed in his "Mother to Son", more adequately pictures our experience over those years. He writes in part: "Well son, I'll tell you: Life for me ain't been no crystal stair. It's had tacks in it, and splinters, and boards torn up and places with no carpet on the floor —Bare. But all the time I'se been a climbin' on and reachin' landin's, and turnin' corners, and sometimes goin' in the dark." 8-6-44

48a-1944

The Louisiana Weekly

OLDEST AND FOREMOST IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

Published Every Saturday by
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Established 1925

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C. C. DEJOIE, JR. ..... Editor

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The Louisiana Weekly is not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts or pictures. To insure return of pictures and materials not used, inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.—Editor.

Our Platform

1. To stimulate a desire on the part of all for education.
2. To create a sentiment for better homes.
3. To condemn sectional differences, and make for unity of thought and purpose.
4. To agitate for more playgrounds, and urge the necessity of constructive thought with regard to the training of our youth.
5. To minimize fun-loving, and seek to secure interest in worth-while pursuits.
6. To bring about cohesion of business forces for the economic progress of our group.

Senator Tribune commends Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

An unsolicited letter of approval cheered the hearts of TRIBUNE staff members this week as Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, long time advocate of the cause of racial minorities, became the third national leader to commend the paper. 6-26-44

Addressing TRIBUNE Publisher L. W. Lomax Jr., Senator Capper declared that the TRIBUNE is the best newspaper published by Negroes. First national leader to take this position on the paper was Dr. Maurice R. Davie, head of the Dept. of Sociology at Yale university. Second was Westbrook Pegler, nationally syndicated daily columnist.

Senator Capper, a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, has introduced anti-lynch legislation in Congress many times. In addition, he is a member of the national board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Text of his letter follows: 6-26-44

"I have been looking over the June 12th issue of your Los Angeles Tribune and find it a well edited publication. You are entitled to great credit for the fine work you are doing. Typographically and editorially, it is about the best magazine gotten out by your group. I wish you continued success."

The Question Of The Week

Informer - Houston, Texas - 3-4-44

Should The Negro Press Play Down or Soft Pedal Incidents of Racial Discrimination and Abuse?

NAY

I think that Negro papers should print what happens. They would not be of much value to the race if they failed to print actual facts in cases of discrimination and abuse. It would be a good thing if the papers could be read by more white people because there must be many who need to know more of the accomplishments of Negroes as well a some of the problems that we have to face That is what papers are for. Print wha happens by all means.

Roy Washington,
Houston, Texas.

—•—

I think the facts should be given. Peop of the other races should know your atti tude on these abuses and discrimination As long as the facts are soft pedaled the will continue to do them.

Mrs. Ellis Hall,
Dallas, Texas.

—•—

We should speak out through our press for we have taken so much if we don't speak now we may have to continue these abuses.

Mrs. Katie P. Jones,
Dallas, Texas.

—•—

Without a doubt the Negro Press should play up racial discriminations for two rea-

YEA

It is very difficult for me to say "yes" or "no." I feel that much of the printed information about these ugly experiences we sometimes have with members of the white race causes so many of us to hate so many people who are not like the ones with whom we had the experiences. One never improves conditions by hating, and too many of our people are getting to the point that they hate on a very wide scale. 3-4-44

Mrs. I. S.,
Houston, Texas.

—•—

Sometimes in soft pedaling the abuses e become Christ-like for He says to turn he other cheek. I think we should let Christ ight our battles.

Mrs. J. Henderson.

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ons, number one—it will aid Negroes in omparing local situations with these of other ections. Secondly—it will inform other races of the Negroes knowledge and dissatisfactions. By facing actual facts I feel that attitudes and conditions will be changed for the better.

Miss Berdie Lee Johnson,
Dallas, Texas.

NEGRO PRESS IN LIMELIGHT

Tribune-Savannah, Ga.

One hundred and seventeen years ago John B. Russwum published the first Negro newspaper in this country. It was appropriately named the Freedom's Journal. It was located in New York, and sown the seed that resulted in the success of freedom for the American slaves four decades after. It was the forerunner of several other publications of more and less standing. All of these have since ceased issuance, except one, the Christian Recorder, established in eighteen forty-eight. Georgia has the distinction of honoring the first newspaper after the emancipation lines were signed, by J. T. Shuften in 1865. Ten years after The Savannah Tribune was established by John H. Deveaux. As "The Colored Tribune," it was published for several years when it was discontinued because of the need of colored printers, resuming activity in 1886, and has been going regularly ever since. We have on file copies of the first editions, and a complete file from 1886. The Tribune has had but two publishers in all these years, and has the standing of being the oldest surviving secular newspaper in the country, the Christian Recorder, organ of the A. M. E. Church, being the oldest. Since the days of The Tribune scores of newspapers were published, but discontinued. In the state several publications of some pretension were issued. Some of them lent much pretention to the civic and political life of the people. The organ of the Baptists, the Georgia Baptists, issued periodically is holding on to life, and too, the Enterprise published by Editor A. T. Atwater at Rome, is being issued regularly. Mention can be made with pride of the number of papers located in several sections, with circulation of favorable comparison. The observance of Press Week has brought to attention the importance of the Negro Press and its great worth to the race. Those who are forwarding the affairs of the National Negro Press Association deserve credit in directing the observance of the week.

3-2-44

THE MIAMI WHIP
AMERICA'S SMARTEST NEGRO WEEKLY

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The Editors of The Miami Whip reserve the right to alter any material sent to the paper for publication unpaid for. All material for publication must by typewritten or

written plainly on one side of the paper. We are not responsible for photos or unsolicited manuscrip. not accompanied by return postage and self-addressed envelope.

Across The Desk

Nye-New York, N.Y.

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

3-4-44

IN THE MAIL — From Upstate New York came an interesting letter from a reader whose brother is stationed with an anti-aircraft gun battalion somewhere in the South Pacific. Enclosed with the letter came an excerpt from his brother's letter as follows:

"I get hold of a Negro weekly sometime, and although the publishers must mean well, the columns reek with radicalism shamefully, which in the long run isn't doing the Negro soldier over this side very much good. We are eating, sleeping, and fighting together over here and going through the same hardships together and I think after it is all over, there will be a much better understanding among us.

"To my way of thinking the scandal sheets could be dispensed with, and the publishers could come over this way and help mop up. It would be a great service and help."

Coming as it does at the same time that Negro Newspaper Week is being celebrated, the viewpoint of this soldier in the South Pacific is extremely interesting, because it coincides with the thinking of a lot of brass hats in Washington and in camps all over the country (where Southerners are in charge.)

I do not know either the writer of the letter to me or his brother, but I believe that the soldier-brother's letter must have been written while he was sitting on his captain's lap, because the letters I have received from soldiers all over the world are diametrically opposed to the theory advanced by the letter quoted from above.

"The columns reek with radicalism shamefully, which in the long run isn't doing the Negro soldiers over this side very much good", the soldier writes. I wonder if the soldier ever stopped to think why there is such an institution as the Negro Press in the United States.

The answer is a simple one. The Negro Press was born of necessity during the struggle of Negroes to become free men, 117 years ago. After slavery was abolished, it continued of the necessity to arouse race consciousness in the Negro, to inform Negroes that they have a background of which they should be proud, to inform Negroes that other Negroes are doing worthwhile things and that Negroes, generally, are not as vicious and ruthless as prejudiced white headline writers would have the world believe. Were the white newspapers to treat news of the activities of Negroes with the same amount of fairness as the activities of whites, there would no longer be a need for a Negro Press.

The first paper, owned and published by Negroes, was named "Freedom's Journal" and it appeared as a strictly abolitionist journal, being first issued in New York on March 30, 1827 by two free Negroes, John B. Russwurm and the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish. The slogan of that paper was "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation". 3-4-44

Back in 1846, there was an effort made to amend the New York State constitution so as to give free Negroes the same right to vote as whites. While there were no restrictions against a white man voting at that time, a free Negro had to be worth $250 in real estate with his taxes paid before he could be enrolled as a voter. When the legislature decided to submit the proposition to the electorate in a general referendum, one of the white newspapers violently opposing a change was the New York Sun which called upon the public to vote "no" on the referendum.

William Hodges, a skilled house painter, took a letter to the "Sun" giving the Negro's side of the question. To discourage him, he was told that it would cost $15 to publish the letter. Although he paid that sum, his letter was buried among advertisements in the back of the paper. When he went back to the office to find out why he had been thus treated, the editor of the "Sun" declared: "The Sun shines for all white people and not for colored men."

So enraged by this was Hodges that he decided to start his own newspaper and on January 1, 1847 he established the "Ram's Horn" with the motto "We are men and therefore interested in whatever concerns men."

So it is with the Negro Press today. We feel that we are men, are interested in whatever concerns men and expect to be treated like men. So long as Jim Crow, lynching and proscription of Negroes in the United States are practiced, there will continue to be a Negro Press.

So long as Negro soldiers wearing the uniforms of the United States are insulted and abused solely because of their race, there will continue to be a Negro Press.

When the Negro is treated as an equal, when the Negro is given what the United States guarantees to all citizens, when white newspapers stop playing up Negro crimes and start printing Negro news as news, then, and only then will the Negro Press have fulfilled the mission of the early pioneers in the field. Until then it shall continue as the fighting champion of the race. Until then the Negro Press will be here to stay. 3-4-44

That is the message, as we celebrate Negro Newspaper Week, that I hope my Upstate New York friend will send out to the South Pacific for his brother and others of his stripe to read.

LOOKING AND LIVING

Argus-St. Louis, Mo.

3-3-44

— By —
HELEN SCOTT JACKSON

HATS OFF TO THE NEGRO PRESS

THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 27--MARCH 4, being observed as National Negro Newspaper Week IS alive with much interest. Outstanding features have been broadcasts over the national networks, including "pickups" from Negro war correspondents in the combat zones, special recognition services on college campuses, and a visit by editors of Negro newspapers to the Great Lakes Naval Training Center at Great Lakes, Illinois.

So today we pen a few lines to the gentlemen (and ladies) of the Fourth Estate, those scribbling, scribing folks who keep one eye on the typewriter and the other on the outside world. For the newspaper man of 1944 is almost in the middle of everything.

He is naturally interested in politics, the business and economic life of his group are also his major concern, he must keep up with the current trends in the religious and educational world—and thru the medium of printed page bring to the public the highlights of a complicated and interwoven society.

The Negro Press, we might venture to say, is, next to the church, the most potent factor in shaping public opinion of our particular group, and, realizing its tremendous responsibility, the press has been constantly on the alert, not only serving as a sentinel and WATCHDOG where the rights of Negroes are concerned, but also taking its place on the firing line with guns raised. What a proud day, what a hopeful beginning of our group, nationally, when our own Harry McAlpin, of the Atlanta World, was given White House credentials! What a determined and courageous stand WAS taken when the National Negro Press Association handed President Roosevelt the "seventeen-point" program of what the Negroes of this country hope to attain! 3-3-44

The Negro Press strives to cooperate with the schools, the churches and the character-building agencies, to the end that race pride and race loyalty will be developed and encouraged. It attempts to show its readers (editorially, in many cases) the value of such habits as "saving for a rainy day", being well-mannered in public, and holding jobs thru punctuality and good performance.

And last, but by no means least, we find the Negro Press serving as a medium of interracial good will. By "playing up" meritorious achievement, and giving minimum mention to bad behavior (which after all, is about the same percentage in our group as in any other group) the Negro Press broadcasts to the world that "We are Americans too," and as good Americans have within our group War Bond buyers, educators, religious leaders, artists, musicians, businessmen and others who are leading in the great march of progress. We close by paying a special tribute to the Negro Press and the war effort. Ever since December 1941 and Pearl Harbor, the Negro Press has been heart and soul behind the gallant colored soldiers who are now rendering such noble performances in the far-flung theatres of war.

Wishing for the Negro Press long and continued success in its chosen task of wiping out everything that stands between the American Negro and one hundred per cent American citizenship, we quote the famous quotation: "The pen is mightier than the sword."

One-Sided Stories—

Editor, Constitution: Your Mongro newspapers. They constantly stir up racial prejudice, play up Negro criminals as martyrs and refer to the calm, sensible paper carries a long article in glaring headlines to our thankful for the calm, sensible by about a dozen colored congressmen as "southern white handling of racial news by the southern press. If they were complaining about your trash." 8-17-44

Indeed the Negroes should be editorial stand on the FEPC. white southern press, the Press has one-tenth as prejudiced and irrefor the southern press and such presentation is not conducive to national unity.

They refer to the southern press and such presentation is not conducive to national unity.

as carrying one-sided stories and such presentation is not conducive to national unity.

say that such a charge could be made against any press, the day's paper is any press against the Negro press, the signed by a southern white citizens could be made against the Negro press, the editorial staff would be in an uproar.

If there is any press against the Negro press, the editorial staff would be in an uproar.

And last, but by no means least, we find the Negro Press serving which such a charge could be properly leveled it is the Negro press, to-

Robert Garen,
Atlanta, Ga.

getter with scheming politicians are building up a tremendous backlog of racial hatreds.

48a-1944

Our Press: 117 Years Of Service

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa.

From the year 1827, when Freedom's Journal first published its yearnings and appeal for the abolition of slavery, the Negro press has carried the torch which has lighted the way to the hopes and aspirations of Negroes. It is true that at times this light had the dimness of a match, but is now a beacon by which the course of 14 million Negroes is charted. 3-4-44

From the Civil War to World War I, the leadership of Negroes was largely exercised by the ministry, educators, secret order heads, racial organizations and scholars. Immediately after the Civil War, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett, Bishops Turner, Arnett and Tanner were a few of the strong voices on which the Negro people relied. In the early 90's Booker T. Washington, Burghardt DuBois, Joseph Price, Kelly Miller and others were our leaders and maintained their leadership until their death, or until the end of World War I. During this long period there were individual papers like the Washington Bee, owned by Calvin Chase; the New York Age under T. Thomas Fortune, and the Guardian, edited by Monroe Trotter, which gained considerable prestige. There were also church and fraternal papers like the Christian Recorder, the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the Atlanta Independent and the St. Luke Herald that exerted considerable influence among their respective memberships. 3-4-44

But despite these individual gains, it cannot be said that the Negro press, prior to the war, had established its leadership among the Negro people. It was Burghardt DuBois and R. R. Moton, and not the press, who determined the attitude of the masses of Negroes in the First World War. They counseled Negroes to close ranks and to wait until after the war to agitate for the redress of their grievances. Through all these years the Negro press was struggling with the obstacles which every Negro profession and business has had to overcome; namely, limited opportunities for learning the trade, lack of confidence of Negro people, poverty, and the illiteracy of the masses. The press could not hope to advance faster than the spread of education. It was not until the early twenties that the Negro press attained a real circulation among Negroes and a dominant voice in their leadership.

The Negro press today has 6,000,000 readers and is at the zenith of its power, with its leadership unchallenged. The press has always been extremely aggressive and militant in its racialism. Even when beset by poverty and few readers it had to voice and fight for the rights of Negroes if it were to exist. It could not trade behind closed doors, for its pages would reveal any deception and betray all. The term "handkerchief head" has been applied to many Negro leaders, but never to the press. The growing power of the Negro press has been the most cleansing influence in Negro life. Negro politicians are afraid to be too docile and subservant for fear the watchful press will berate and expose them. Negro educators and social workers know that they cannot compromise too much without bringing upon themselves and their institutions the destructive tirade of the press. Those who, years ago, may have found personal profit and advantage in a most conservative point of view of race matters, know "now" it is suicidal to temporize with the rights of their own people because the Negro press is ever alert and unyielding.

It has become the "Great Appraiser" of men, institutions and organizations affecting Negro life. No individual or institution depending on public support could long endure its determined opposition and unrelented hostility. The white press, with one or two exceptions, prints only the extremes in Negro life. If a Negro commits a crime or gives some record shattering performance it is set forth in the white press, but all racial activities between these two extremes are omitted. There is no normal inclusion of the affairs of Negroes in the life of the community. This is another great service which is only performed by the Negro press, giving an all-inclusive picture of Negroes. Every phase of Negro life, social, fraternal, political and business, owes its advancement in part to the aid and support given by the Negro press.

The Negro press can proudly ask for support because it deserves it. It has been consistently the most courageous, unselfish and intelligent champion the Negro people have ever had. It is the only race advocate which voices the same denunciation in Mississippi as in New York. It has given coherent expression to the diversified aims, hopes and ambitions of millions and has made Negroes more united. It has made the intelligent dissatisfactions of the few, the protests of millions. It is about the only weapon in the possession of Negroes which our white opponents respect. 3-4-44

We are happy to be consecrated to its hallowed traditions which make every other consideration subordinate to racial interests, except those of our God and our country.

The Negro Press

Tribune-Washington, D.C.

March 4 brings to a close the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, sponsored annually by the Negro Publishers Association, of which *The Tribune* is a member. 3-4-44

As champion of the right of the Negro people, our press is living up to its highest traditions as molder of the opinions of 15,000,000 people.

There can be no doubt that the progress we have made since the days of our enslavement, and particularly during this war period, has been due to the greatest extent to the influence and unceasing battles conducted by the Negro press for our rights as American citizens.

That the press has the influence that it does is due to the fact that those in power understand that it is widely read each week by whites as well as Negroes.

Because the press has risen to its present heights of influence as its readers are enlarged and enlightened, it is proper to urge at this time that every Negro home make it a point to subscribe to at least one Negro newspaper.

The Negro press in addition to being able to fight harder and more aggressively for Negro rights, is also able, through the patronage of the public to give substantial employment to hundreds of Negroes at wages commensurate with today's cost of living.

The Negro Publishers Association, under energetic leadership, has held a series of conferences recently with high ranking Government officials, from the President of the United States on down, in the interest of implementing with the spoken word the good it is doing with the written word.

In these conferences, we have spoken out boldly and frankly, and have left no doubt with any of the officials with whom we have conferreed as to what it is the Negro is seeking. 3-4-44

Every Negro knows what it is for which we are fighting. It is nothing more or less than simple justice; the right to live in our Country without the stigma of second-class citizenship; the right to civil, political, economic, and social justice. 3-4-44

It is for all of these things that our men are now called upon to die upon the battlefields, and we, the Negro press, can do no less than continue to add our bit toward the victorious ending of the war, and a victorious enjoyment of the peace that is to follow.

The Negro Press Challenges The Nation On Its Birthday

Journal & Guide-Norfolk, Va

3-4-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a broadcast over station WINX, arranged by the Washington Tribune and sponsored by the Negro Publishers Association, the Negro Press threw out a challenge to America to the effect that it was all out to save democracy, but that it wanted it definitely understood that the Negro Press would not be content until every citizen of America was given the rights which the term democracy implies.

The program was broadcast Friday evening, February 26.

Alexander Barnes, promotion manager of the Washington Tribune, and eastern vice president of the Publishers Association, who served as narrator, opened the broadcast by saying that the Negro press assumes its responsibility to its country and that it would ever be found fighting for the principles of democracy. The Rev. David Cecil Lynch, pastor of the Metropolitan AMEZ Church, offered prayer.

The chorus of the Juvenile Police Project, organized by Officer Oliver A. Cowan, and directed by Mrs. Fannie Douglas, teacher of music at the Banneker Junior High School, sang "We Are Americans Too." This group closed the broadcast with "Lift Every Voice and Sing." Thurman L. Dodson, attorney, paid glowing tribute to the Negro press and told the vast radio audience that the Negro press was the one organ which had stood four square on the race issue and had also backed the government in every endeavor.

The attorney emphasized that the citizenry should back the Negro press 100 per cent. Harry McAlpin, recently appointed White House correspondent, gave a detailed account of his work. It is to be remembered that Mr. McAlpin is the first Negro to be accepted as a White House correspondent. He was loud in his praise of the accomplishments of the Negro Press, and asked that every red blooded American support it.

Madame Lillian Evanti, internationally known singer, rendered "Birds at Eventide." The coloratura soprano was at her best and again proved that she is entitled to the leading role in "La Traviata." She was accompanied at the piano by Dean Warner Lawson, of Howard University.

She took time out from her preparation for the forthcoming Madison Square Garden appearance. 3-4-44

Theodore Poston, OWI, told of the aid which the Negro press has given the government in prosecution of the war effort and felt that all Government officials were pleased at the job it had done. He closed by linking the present day Negro press with that of yester year, by quoting a favorite saying of Frederick Douglass.

Edgar T. Rouzeau, recently returned Pittsburgh Courier war correspondent, set at rest any inference or inuendo by a high Government official who took a crack at Negro soldiers. Mr. Rouzeau told the radio audience that the Negro soldier was not only capable of doing his part, but was actually making himself felt in the war theatres. He closed by saying that the Negro soldier had given him a message to give the Negro press. "We are willing to give our lives for democracy, but we want to be assured that our fellow citizens will be benefited by our sacrifice."

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
3-4-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1944.

Dear Mr. Sengstacke:

I am happy to send greetings to the National Negro Publishers Association on the occasion of the 117th anniversary of the founding of the Negro press in America. I have been informed that your association is celebrating this event through its sponsorship of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Much has happened to this nation since John B. Russwurm founded "Freedom's Journal" in 1827. But nothing has been more symbolic of the rightness of the democratic ideal than the progress made by one tenth of the American people in the intervening period. An important contribution to this progress has been the leadership of a vocal and independent Negro press -- an integral and worthy segment of the great American free press.

The enemy we fight has torn the voice of freedom from the very throats of the 135,000,000 people of the occupied countries. The untrammeled existence of the Negro press is a continuous reminder that Americans may still think and speak as they please. That is a privilege the enemy dare not grant.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. John Sengstacke,
President,
National Negro Publishers Association,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES— President Roosevelt, taking note of the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, forwarded the letter reprinted above to the publishers. This communication was read to the nation on Monday night over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
Washington, D. C.
January 31, 1944

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Dear Mr. Stanley:

My attention has been called to the fact that the National Newspaper Publishers Association is sponsoring a Negro Newspaper Week celebration as a means of observing the 117th Anniversary of the founding of the Negro press. 3-4-44

The War Production Board is indebted to this country's free press for its part in making America an arsenal for the democracies. Without the aid and encouragement of the American press — of which the Negro press is an integral part — we would not now have a physical plant adequate to make the best possible use of our resources in men, skills and materials.

In seeking the maximum utilization of all of our resources, the Negro press has made a definite contribution to the war effort. Negro workers have helped erect our multiple war plants, have improved their skills to man our machines, and have served most usefully on labor-management committees.

The Negro press was born in an earlier fight for freedom. It has lived up to its traditions in the present emergency.

Sincerely yours,

Donald M. Nelson
Chairman

Mr. Frank L. Stanley
National Negro Newspaper
Publishers Association,
619 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

AN AMERICAN LEADER GREETS THE PRESS — Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board and one of the guiding lights in the great production goals reached by American industry, wrote the above letter to the nation's Negro publishers upon their 117th birthday.

The Negro Press Marks 117th Birthday

Journal & Guide-Norfolk, Va.
3-4-44

ALONG with other newspapers, The Journal and Guide this week is observing the 117th anniversary of the founding of the "Freedom's Journal" by John Russworm. It is undoubtedly the most elaborate observance of National Negro Newspaper Week yet planned and carried out by our papers.

The purpose of such a "week" are to focus, as far as possible, the attention of the whole nation upon the history, accomplishments and aims of the Negro press, and thus to create a more wholesome respect and appreciation for the institution.

During this one week all of America fittingly might honor the men and women who strive 52 weeks in the year to improve the condition of the Negro. No other single institution has done so much to expose injustices and advocate their correction. No other champion of America's biggest minority is so generously respected by the dominant group. 3-4-44

Despite some ill-advised opinions to the contrary, the Negro press is a wholesome and helpful influence in American life. For in its efforts to champion the underprivileged citizens, the people of this country have a reaffirmation of the principles on which our nation was founded — those immutable principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Were it otherwise, the Negro press could not have grown, could not have gained in strength and prestige. The American system has a way of expunging those influences that are un-American and undemocratic.

Three very remarkable half-hour radio programs over the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System and the Blue Network, were vitally helpful in focusing attention on the Negro press during this week. The time for these programs was all donated by the radio companies, as well as much of the talent used on them. And leading stars of the radio, theatre and stage gave their services without charge.

Such programs, if produced commercially ,would cost twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars easily. So to National, Columbia and Blue, the Negro press owes a debt of lasting gratitude for the help they gave it during the celebration of its 117th anniversary. 3-4-44

To these networks, and to the many Negro entertainers and artists who gave their services without fee, the Journal and Guide joins other Negro newspapers in saying "Many, many thanks."

The Negro Press

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

(From Newport News Daily Press)

THE Negro press of the United States is this week celebrating its 117th birthday. There are 150 Negro weeklies and 20 Negro religious periodicals in the country, to say nothing of scores of fraternal publications. Most of these are doing a good job, although there are some which at times muddy the waters and create friction between the races.

The **Journal and Guide**, which serves the Peninsula as well as Norfolk and other areas, is one of the best edited Negro newspapers in the country. It has waged an unceasing fight for fair treatment for the Negroes, and has been temperate in its approach and its remarks relative to the problems of the day. Regarding the Negro press, P. B. Young, publisher of the **Journal and Guide** says in part: 3-4-44

"Traditionally our press is a special pleader; it is an advocate of human rights. Its whole history is written in the blood and travail of men who spent themselves unselfishly in the cause of freedom.

"How to live up to this tradition on a commercially-minded world that frowns upon propaganda is a problem that challenges the ingenuity of the most resourceful of our publishers.

"How to advocate our cause without suffering the prohibitions which modern business places upon agitation is a question which every Negro publisher has to answer in defining a business policy that will blend with the ideals for which the Negro press must contend.

"The Negro press must continue to be a special advocate, but must lift itself above the plane of propaganda. It must be so ably conducted that it will convince America that in serving the cause of underprivileged people it is raising the standard of American life; that in bringing the democratic ideal within reach of the Negro people it is serving the best interests of the nation as a whole." 3-4-44

The Negro has come far since the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln. And nowhere in the country has he made more progress than on the Virginia Peninsula, to which the Negroes flocked for help and advice when they were thrown on their own resources. There still remain problems to be solved; misunderstandings to be composed. But if left alone the white people and the Negroes of this community will solve them to the satisfaction of all concerned. Interference from reformers, white or black, from distant parts of the country merely complicates the situation and contributes to misunderstanding and ill will.

White Reader Finds Press Credo Inspiring

Journal & Guide-Norfolk, Va.

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Your editorial (July 8 issue), captioned "Credo for the Negro Press," that comes from the knowledge that it is too good was wonderfully inspiring. The of what we are fighting for, afstricted. 7-27-44 importance and necessity for fords the Negroes or any other such a credo for the Negro peo minority group a chance to de gated and adopted as ple and press is seen at this time mand recognition with a better ance by all presses and all peo when we are fighting not only chance of being heard than at ples. for the preservation of democ any other time in our history. racy but moreover, because the To all this, I heartily give sup

ALLEN L. JONNS
Norfolk, Va.

48a-1944

"On The Target"

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va 2-26-44

Race Papers Represent Four Million Investment

Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va.
2-26-44

By P. B. YOUNG
Publisher of The Journal and Guide

Today there are about 150 Negro weeklies which are general purveyors of the news. These are scattered in cities in every section of the country and represent an investment of about four million dollars.

A survey made about four years ago by the United States Department of Commerce showed that $2,952,000 is invested in thirty-one plants. This same survey estimated that about 6,000 persons find employment with the newspapers alone. Additional numbers find employment on the religious and other quasi-newsing organs.

Besides the 150 news weeklies, with their estimated total circulation of 800,000, there are twenty strictly religious periodicals maintained by the several denominational groups from the Baptist to the Roman Catholic; thirty-five college papers and magazines; scores of high school fraternal magazines; scores of high school news organs, sixteen trade journals and thirteen fraternal magazines.

Within the past few years Negro publishers have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in modern newspaper publishing equipment, including high-speed rotary presses and photo-engraving plants.

Several of our papers are now better equipped than was the average large city daily of twenty-five years ago. In some cases these facilities are utilized in publishing editions for various geographical areas.

Our leading newspapers have grown from four-page sheets to 16, 20, and 24-page journals comparable to the metropolitan daily in physical make-up and news content, with emphasis that is approximately seventy per cent on news, twenty-five per cent on features and five per cent on expression of editorial opinion or comments on public questions.

In short, the main emphasis has shifted so far from the original pattern of the Negro organ that it is identified only by tradition with that pattern.

I venture the prediction that within the next few years many changes will take place in the physical structure, the methods of news treatment and the editorial policies of the Negro press.

Traditionally our press is a special pleader; it is an advocate of human rights. Its whole history is written in the blood and travail of men who spent themselves unselfishly in the cause of freedom.

How to live up to this tradition in a commercially-minded world that frowns upon propaganda is a problem that challenges the ingenuity of the most resourceful of our publishers.

How to advocate our cause without suffering the prohibitions which modern business places upon agitation is a question which every Negro publisher has to answer in defining a business policy that will blend with the ideals for which the Negro press must contend. 2-26-44

The Negro press must continue to be a special advocate, but must lift itself above the plane of propaganda. It must be so ably conducted that it will convince America that in serving the cause of underprivileged people it is raising the standard of American life; that in bringing the democratic ideal within reach of the Negro people it is serving the best interests of the nation as a whole.

Any newspaper is willing to satisfy the Negro's desire for information and entertainment; but only the Negro newspaper will dare forthrightly to champion his plea for equal political and economic opportunity. In that situation resides the strongest defense the Negro press has against an invasion of its field.

A million and a half farm serfs, two and one-half million domestic servants, and an equal number of underpaid and over-worked skilled and semi-skilled laborers need a more articulate press to plead their cause. Nearly sixty thousand school teachers, grossly discriminated against, cry aloud for justice.

Three million underprivileged children of school age are being denied a fair chance to acquire an education. One-third of the race still lives in slums, denied the God-given right to fresh air, sunlight, food and life, because for them the ideal of democracy has never been attained. 2-26-44

In the solution of these human problems the Negro press has a broad field for constructive service, and an opportunity to acquire a grateful constituency which will be bound to it by ties of self-interest.

OUR PRESS
The Union
INFLUENCE!

Cincinnati, Ohio
2-24-44

The Negro press, through constant vigilance, has attempted to keep before its readers the favorable aspects, as well as the danger points, of this particular period of stress. It has fought for justice in our armed forces; full integration in the army, navy and air forces; justice before the laws of the land; recognition for the Negro in his fight for first-class citizenship. By constructive, sane leadership it has averted riots and other interracial strife at critical points. It has tried to focus attention ever upon the larger problems rather than dwelling on the temporary and sometimes petty irritations that are prevalent in war-time living.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECENTLY RECEIVED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEGRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION FOR AN INTERVIEW AND A PRESENTATION OF A 21-POINT PROGRAM DEALING WITH THE NEGRO AND THE WAR. THIS WAS THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF ITS SORT IN HISTORY. IN OWI, ARMY AND NAVY PRESS RELATIONS, SECTIONS ARE DEVOTED TO THE MATTER OF HANDLING NEWS OF AND BY NEGROES.

2-24-44

MR. ROOSEVELT SHOWS HE IS BOSS
Afro-American - Baltimore, Md. 2-26-44

President Roosevelt can demonstrate who is boss at the White House when he wants to. Last week he by-passed the White House Correspondents' Association and the Congressional Galleries' standing committee, which have long been granted authority to pass on the credentials of newsmen assigned to the White House and the Capitol.

Both organizations have steadily refused to accept colored reporters.

The President granted credentials to one last week without consulting anybody. The only stipulation he fixed was that the man chosen should represent a daily newspaper.

The Colored Publishers' Association includes the Atlanta Daily World. The new reporter is credited to it but serves all colored weeklies which subscribe to the service.

The dispatches of the new White House reporter, Harry McAlpin, appear in this week's AFRO-AMERICAN, and supplement those from the AFRO's own Washington staff.

Thanks to the President, color discrimination which had been imposed on the press at the White House and Capitol has been broken down. It is a reflection upon the white press that it was not fair and decent enough to do it without being forced.

THE NEGRO PRESS
In recognition of the influence, power and force of the Argus-St. Louis, Mo.

The publishers welcome this opportunity to visit Camp Robert Small at Great Lakes, Ill. on this occasion. We will welcome the opportunity to see and witness with our

own eyes some of the things about which we have been writing. We shall use the personal knowledge gained from this trip to continue our fight for full rights for not only the "sea-bees" but for the right and actual integration of our women and girls to become members of the WAVES which department they have here-to-fore been denied.

Then too, we will not close our eyes to any injustices which are imposed upon members of our group based upon race and color. 2-25-44

The Negro Press, we feel, has a duty as well as a responsibility to perform. It has taken the lead in the fight for better race relations. It has not hesitated in pointing to as well as fighting those things which promote ill feelings between the races. Should men and women in high places in government as well as in civilian life follow our lead, it will be a relatively short while before this, our country, America, will be in reality and fact a real democracy about which we hear so much talk.

THE NEGRO PRESS SPEAKS

Argus- St. Louis, Mo. 2-11-44

At the concluson of a conference with the President of the United States recently, representatives of the Negro Publishers Associatiion left with the Chief Executive of the Nation the following statement which we think is a fair statement of the things for which we are working and fighting:

IT IS OUR RESOLVE TO WORK:

For the abolition of the color bar in industry still maintained by many employers and labor unions to the detriment of our war effort.

For equal opportunity to Negroes for employment and advancement in public services.

For equality in all public educational facilities.

For unrestricted suffrage in national, state and municipal elections, including all primary elections.

For full protection by government in the enjoyment of all civil rights and liberties established in law.

For the principle that government should not impose, enforce, or sanction patterns of racial segregation. 2-11-44

For full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for Negroes in the Armed Forces of the United States, according them the respect which the uniform should command.

For extension of the system of social security which recognizes the right of the individual to self-development, protection against the hazards of illness, unemployment and want, and promotes the orderly development of the nation's resources.

For application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited people, not only Europeans and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world.

For full participation by the United States in establishing and maintaining such international machinery as may be necessary to establish a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination and social justice will prevail.

The above is a reasonable demand couched in language which is forceful, to the point and forthright. There is little doubt in our minds, but that the President will give serious consideration to these matters which so vitally affect the morale of thirteen millions of America's most loyal citizens. 2-11-44

While it is true that Mr. Roosevelt has a general knowledge of the many injustices from which the Negroes in the armed forces as well as in civilian life suffer, this is really the first time that the matter has been forcibly brought to him face to face by representatives of the Negro Press.

The Negro Press Talks to Roosevelt

New York, N.Y. Amsterdam News 2-26-44

President Roosevelt recently talked for 35 minutes to a committee of the National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the White House. It marked a concrete step forward, in fact, a tremendous stride, since it was the first time in history that a President of the United States had formally received representatives of the Negro Press as an organized group. The significance of this occasion cannot be minimized. The thirteen editors and publishers from nine states and the District of Columbia, representing over 40 newspapers, gave Mr. Roosevelt a 21-point statement, concise, truthful, in its mirroring of the conditions affecting the Negro, what the American Negro expects during the war, and his aspirations in the post-war period. 2-26-44

This conference with President Roosevelt provides its own lesson in the utility of the Negro Press, its capacity for leadership untested through the long years of suffering of our people from inadequate representation in high policy making places. There was a time when a Negro newspaper was considered almost beneath notice, a hybrid curiosity gotten out in some back room by the editor who also was the printer, the advertising and the circulation man. There was little reason for wholesome respect because in those pioneer days the spark of determination was consistently kept hidden by the cupped hand of ignorance of the paper's value and its future place in the front line trenches of the Negro's fight to progress. Happily those days are past.

Today the Negro Press is a living, vital, practical and powerful force for the good of the people it serves. Today it takes over where others leave off and presses forward. Thus, the interview with the President is a logical outcome of efforts put forth in the past. The work of youthful John Sengstacke, president of the association, and publisher of the Chicago Defender, in building the organization for this responsibility is deserving of commendation. So is that of W. O. Walker of the Cleveland Call & Post; of Ira F. Lewis, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, and others. The value of cooperation has been seen by them all. The results are bearing fruit.

Marshall Field Challenges Press

World-Memphis, Tenn 6-23-44

By HARRY S. McALPIN
(Washington Bureau of the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA)

WASHINGTON — A challenge to the Negro Press to examine more closely the principles which guided Frederick Douglass was issued by Marshall Field, publisher of the Newspaper PM and the Chicago Sun, in an address before the Capitol Press Club here Wednesday.

Mr. Field declared that if the Negro Press is to lead opinion, its columns should not stop short at urging Negro participation in America's war job; or in discussing the fate of the peoples of the Carribean, of India and the Colonial problems of Africa and the East Indies.

"Wherever the struggle for freedom goes on, the struggle for political and economic rights and opportunities, whether at home or abroad, black or white, on the farm or in the factory—that struggle should have new value for the readers of the Negro Press," he declared.

Field maintained that a broader coverage of Negro news is needed in the white press, and that the news channels which reach white American contain practically no reference to Negro contributions to the war. 6-23-44

Judge William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard University Law school, was also a speaker. Drew Pearson, noted columnist, whose contributions appear in many metropolitan dailies, awarded the Capitol Press Club's first annual certificate of merit for the outstanding reporting job of the year.

The award was made to McAlpin, now White House corresponden for the Atlanta Daily World and the Negro Newspaper Publisher Association, for work performe while chief of the Chicago Defender News Bureau in Washingto during 1943.

We Are Glad To Be A Newspaper

The Plaindealer- Kansas City, Kan. 3-3-44
(An Editorial)

We are glad to be a newspaper during this era and we are glad that we are serving the local community, state and nation. We are glad to be a part of the 117th anniversary celebration of the Negro press which started Sunday and ways, backwards and forwards. . . . We see many things will end Saturday, March 4. As we celebrate, we look both left undone in the past, we see many things that ought to be done in the present and we see what the outcome of things will be in the future, if we fail to do our job today.

According to the records, John B. Russworm and Samuel Cornish started the first Negro newspaper in 1927, "The . . . it can serve as a Freedom's Journal." Since that day, the Negro press has relentless fight for the been our best defense weapon. The Negro press is the is glad to stand in the only medium through which our race can get a message circulations here and over, expose injustices, discrimination, mold public senti- democracy for all peo ment and tell the true story of the economic, political, relig- As the Negro press ious and social life of the Negro race in America and world Plaindealer rededicate life. . . . The Negro press is the only medium to reach the the Negro people. A Negro market and direct the spending of millions of dol- state of Kansas, we lars for the necessities of life. Kansas Negroes. In Every Negro community should have a mouth piece of the people here and

as a great public institution to carry on a or the rights of the people. The Plaindealer the column with the great mass of weekly and abroad and preach the doctrine of peoples regardless of race, color or creed. cates its policy to redouble its fight for e. As the only Negro publication in the we speak the language and sentiment of In our national editions we are the voice e and abroad.

3-3-44

48a-1944

Field Urges Press to End Negro News Segregation

Says It's First Step in Ridding U. S. A. Of Race Hate

PM-New York, N.Y.
6-22-44

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Marshall Field, owner of PM and editor of the Chicago *Sun,* said last night that an essential first step in ridding the country of racial animosities is for the American press to end "segregation" and exclusion of Negro news from its columns.

Further, he called upon the newspapers to publicize fully the "substantial contributions" of American Negroes to the war effort, both at home and abroad.

Addressing the first annual dinner of the Capitol Press Club, an organization of Negro journalists and Government publicists servicing the Negro press, Field declared:

"The news channels which reach white Americans contain practically no references to Negro contributions to the war. No matter how good a job the Negro media do they cannot fill this gap unaided, since Negroes read both white and Negro papers, but white Americans read only white papers . . .

Problem of Minds

"We all know that the race problem is a problem o the mind. Publicity and information alone will not lead us to a solution of the American dilemma, but they are the necessary first steps to a solution."

The role of a Negro as a soldier or war worker is seldom described in the press, radio, newsreels, books or magazines, he said, and the "bulk of news stories in the daily press about Negroes is not connected with the war."

Field cited a recent nationwide poll taken by the National Opinion Research Center at Denver which showed that "most white people held the view that Negroes were not contributing much to the war effort."

"So much lack of information," Field asserted, "leads beyond ignorance to hostility. From 'do not contribute' it is only a step to 'cannot contribute' and from there it is only a step to 'should not contribute.' It is not guesswork that these opinions are held by many white people. The same poll showed it." 6-22-44

Negro Press Role

Field told his audience that the Negro press "should inform its reading public about the issues of democracy abroad as well as at home."

"The masses of people everywhere are engaged," he declared, "in a struggle to broaden the base of economic opportunity and political rights and to secure the fundamental freedoms of free speech and worship. This is the true meaning of democracy.

"The fight to win it abroad cannot be separated from the fight to win it at home. Let the white press tell its readers more about the fight at home; let the Negro press tell its readers more about the fight to win it abroad."

He recalled the principles of Frederick Douglass, the great Negro Abolitionist and Civil War editor, who urged the fullest participation of Negroes in "the struggle for democracy; to join in all the humanitarian movements of their time; to work for a broad national solution of the race problem; and to work with men of both races who loved liberty."

Marshall Field

Leading Opinion

"If the Negro press is to lead opinion," said Field, "its columns should not stop short at urging Negro participation in America's war job; or in discussing the fate of the peoples of the Caribbean, of India and the colonial problems of Africa and the East Indies.

"Wherever the struggle for freedom goes on—the struggle for political and economic rights and opportunities, whether at home or abroad, black or white, on the farm or in the factory—that struggle should have news value for the readers of the Negro press.

"In short, the Negro press has all the rights of a minority, protest press. But it has the responsibilities that go with those rights. In the narrowest sense those responsibilities require that the Negro press should follow the ordinary canons of good journalism—to tell the whole story accurately. 6-22-44

Issues of Democracy

"In the widest sense, those responsibilities require that the Negro press should inform its reading public about the issues of democracy abroad as well as at home."

In evaluating the contributions of American Negroes to the war effort, Field pointed that even though these contributions have been substantial, "they could have made even more substantial and more spectacular contributions had it not been for the exclusion of Negroes from many aspects of American life in the years before the war."

"And in the military side of the war, Negroes are ready for more substantial and more spectacular contributions than they have been permitted to make," he said.

THE NEGRO PRESS

(A Sonnet written on the occasion of the observance of Newspaper Week) Argus-St. Louis, Mo. 3-3-44

Today, we greet and laud the Negro Press,
The enterprise, a propos to this age,
Delineating news, north, south, east, west,
Informative, in every printed page,
This vast world of sure purpose and wide thought,
Has yet to come to know and understand
The monument the Negro Press has wrought,
The potent pow'r it wields throughout the land
On this occasion of Negro Press Week,
Our loyalty we pledge and faith assure
To Newsmen who have boldly dared to speak
Of things well done, and ills that we endure.
Their journalistic powers, we new hail,
Success attend them! May their work prevail!

— **Ivy Anita Lenoir**

Famed Labor Leader Lauds Negro Press

Bee-Chicago, Ill

2-27-44

BY CLARENCE T. R. NELSON

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb.—(ANP)—The writer considers himself most fortunate in that he had a "reporter's dream" come true when Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes of America, and his wife were guests at my home. "Bill, I want to interview you," I said.

Townsend, a member of the national executive board of the powerful Congress of Industrial organizations (CIO), is the first Negro to be named on the executive board of any large labor union in America.

"The Negro press has been of great service to the Negro people during this period," Townsend said. "Many difficulties imposed on our service men would have been much worse if it were not for the exposures to the public by the Negro press. Unlike the Negro press of the last war, it has refused to compromise on any vital issue regarding the Negro."

Townsend refused to make an attack upon Milton P. Wevster, the man who made uncomplimentary remarks about him in a recent address here, but said that he had attended a conference with A. Phillip Randolph in New York City recently and expressed highest regards for Randolph and his organization.

EQUALITY FOR WORKERS

"The general opinion among Negroes is that the CIO represents the wing of the labor movement that is most interested in his well being, for by concept, ritual and constitution, the CIO is committed to a program of equality for the workers," he said, in referring to the Negro in the labor movement. "In order to implement these three cardinal principles the CIO has set up the national committee to abolish racial discrimination, which is the watch dog of this powerful organization and polices the field of race relations. "It is significant to note that repeated attempts have been made by Negro leaders in the AFL to create such a committee and consistent with the policies of the AFL they have met with no success at all."

I asked Townsend what he thought about the recent decision of the United States Supreme court in regards to a matter that vitally affects the St. Paul local of his union, 1005 in particular, and others in general.

SUPREME COURT DECISION WEIGHED

"The recent supreme court decision in its interpretation of the regulations controlling the activities of the National Railroad Mediation board certainly grants to them the unimpeachable right to determine whether Negroes will enjoy the right to work and if accepted as a worker, the right to determine his condition of employment," he remarked. "The chairman of the national mediation board in recognition of the untenable position taken by the board during his absence, in the case of the St. Paul red caps, has reopened the case and a series of conferences is going on, out of which we hope the mediation board will undo what the supreme court refused to do."

The post-war future for the Negro worker seemed dark to Townsend. 2-27-44

"The post-war period, so far as Negroes are concerned, is not too bright, according to my observation," he said. "First, because the Negro has not responded to those organizations that will influence to a large degree the type of economy the nation should have when peace comes. Secondly, unless the federal government is willing to establish the same type of economy in peace that we have in war, and economy of 150 billion dollars, one third of the employable persons working at this time will be idle. If we use the unhappy past as the yard stick, the most of those unemployed persons will be Negroes."

Between the Lines

Gordon Hancock

Call-Kansas City, Mo
2-25-44

RESISTANCE AND ASSISTANCE

One of the most heartening things has come to pass within recent days. It was the increased Associated Press mention of the exploits of our Negro soldiers. This has been one of the grievances of the Negroes throughout the country, that the Negro soldier's prowess has been played down by the white press of the nation.

Some days ago I looked through the columns of the Journal and Guide and was happily surprised to see a whole page picturing the gallantry of our Negro soldier boys with appropriate citations. It was thrilling after such long-delayed publicity.

There has been patently a studied attempt to minimize the heroism of the Negro soldiers—as usual. But for some reason there has been a noticeable change for the better in recent days; for more and more the valour of Negro soldiers is receiving its appropriate notice in press dispatches from the battle fronts.

That it has been so long delayed is the wonder; that it is at last winning the notice it deserves is gratifying.

Wants Equal Chance

Nobody is surprised that the boys in black are giving good accounts of themselves. It was over thus. This is one of this nation's great traditions notwithstanding the subtle attempts to belittle it in some quarters. The Negro is not craving any special treatment in the matter of publisizing his exploits in arms.

He only wants an equal chance at publicity, as he has an equal chance at jeopardizing his life for the safety and honor of his country. That he is going to be accorded this in the future as he has not been in the past gives reason for hope.

The Negro press and its per-

sistent activity is the real explanation of this evidently changed policy on the part of the Associated Press. The Negro press has put the Negro race and the nation under great obligations for this great public service in getting the exploits of our Negro soldiers before the world.

Had there not been a capable and devoted Negro press it is safe to say that the heroism of Negro soldiers would have gone unheralded and unsung. This matter of the possibilities of the Negro press is becoming tantamount in the affairs of Negroes everywhere. 2-25-44

Growing Power of Negro Press

The growing power of the Negro press is one of the bright spots on what appears at times as a dark horizon. The Negroes have built their press and now that press is the chief protector of their rights.

When a Negro newspaper can throw a $5,000 banquet for its employees as did the Journal and Guide at Christmas time, we are on the eve of big things in the development of Negro journalism. What this progressive newspaper was doing doubtless others were doing all of which is a manifestation of the power of the Negro press.

As a student of the race question I am convinced that when the Negro press has accepted the gauntlet of responsibility for teaching the Negro to help himself as it has taught him to resist the injustices of the white men, we are going to move forward at an ever increasing tempo.

The three V's ardently advocated by the redoubtable Dabney, dean of Negro newspapermen, Cincinnati, must more and more become a concern for the Negro press throughout the nation. Comely behavior may follow, it is true, many of the things we are fighting for; but it is equally true that it must precede many others. 2-25-44

Assistance Necessary

Even in their present status the Negroes are sufficiently well off to have fine manners and that we do not have them in sufficient measure is not always the fault of the white man. Just as the Negro press has organized to resist the unjust white man it must also organize to assist Negroes to higher levels of efficiency and good manners.

Assistance to Negroes in their struggles for light and leadership is just as necessary as resistance to the white man in his efforts in far too many instances to hold the Negro down.

Signs are not lacking which indicate that the powers concentrated on hindering the Negro must be relaxed in the interest of the public good. Further signs are not lacking which indicate that getting the Negroes ready for fuller responsibilities is quite as pressing a problem as hastening those responsibilities.

For assistance and resistance, the Negro newspaper has the greatest opportunity of any group in the nation and world. The Negro race needs teaching as much as it needs protecting. Contrary to the general assumption the Negro is not of age yet and until he further matures, and the Negro press must assist him to citizenship behavior as well as resist the enemies of his citizenship. Assistance and resistance.

Roj Ottley Writes On "The Negro Press Today"

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

(Condensation from COMMON GROUND)

2-26-44

From many quarters, attention is focusing today upon the Negro press. Articulating as it does, freely and vigorously, the Negro's insistence that a valid war for the Four Freedoms must include the 13,000,000 Negroes in America, it is in many ways what Pearl Buck would call "a testing point for democracy."

ROI OTTLEY, Author

The outcries against it as an organ of protest are many, but the understanding of the need it serves is sadly inadequate. To the Negro and his press alike, the efforts of a large section of white America to check his protest rather than examine and act upon its clauses seem utterly at variance with the avowed democratic objectives of the present world struggle.

Today the press rivals the church in its influence on the masses of Negroes — unencumbered as it is by religious dogma, or, for that matter, by rigid party lines. It also influences those considerable thousands whom the church never reaches.

It is, in actuality, the only established agency in Negro life which is without any direct "white" influence whatsover in the formulation of its policies. This fundamental fact may explain why it speaks out definitely on racial questions.

The Negro press has been a force—though largely unseen until today—for more than a hundred years, and was born as an organ of protest. The first Negro newspaper published in the United States, Freedom's Journal, made its appearance in New York City in 1827, four years before Garrison's Liberator, and at a moment when the Abolitionists were beginning to gather forces for a mighty assault on slavery.

The Journal's editors frankly declared that in fighting to destroy the institution of slavery the paper was of necessity an organ of propaganda.

At the close of the Civil War the Negro press numbered about thirty publications. Then the assassination of Lincoln brought new anxieties to the black population. 2-26-44

The death of the Emancipator was followed by the emergence of the Ku Klux Klan, the erecting of legal barriers in the South to reduce the black man's status as a citizen, violence to Negro workingmen at the hands of white laboring men, and the beginning of lynching as an instrument of terror.

Meanwhile, liberal white men were consumed with the mighty rush for dollars. They forgot all about the progressive character of the war and left Negroes to shift for themselves in a hostile community.

The moral conscience of the nation, once situated in New England, had gone abroad, remaining there as an expatriate. Negroes stood alone. As they sized up the situation, a Negro press was an urgent need to combat the rapidly mounting anti-Negro sentiment and to unify the black population for counter action.

By the '90s, the Negro press had grown to such an extent that a Negro editor, I. Garland Penn, wrote its history in a 300-page volume called **The Afro-American Press**, in which he recounted its service to the Negro community.

The Pittsburgh Courier leads the field with 225,000 circulation (in 1942).

Besides the Courier, the largest and most influential papers are the Baltimore Afro-American, Norfolk JOURNAL AND GUIDE, Chicago Defender, New York Amsterdam News, New York Age, People's Voice, Kansas City Call, Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Michigan Chronicle, Cleveland Call and Post, Philadelphia Tribune, Houston Informer, Atlanta Daily World, and California Eagle.

Beyond its editorial harangues, the Negro press is of solid importance to the Negro. While he reads the white press for daily spot news, he goes to the weekly colored papers for an interpretation of these world events as they effect him.

The press provides a vast platform for Negro leaders; it serves as the co-ordinator of any mass action the race is impelled to take; and, edited by ordinary men and women who articulate the aspirations (and complaints) of the black rank and file, it is an important instrument of general education. 2-26-44

It keeps the Negro public exceedingly well informed of day-to-day happenings of particular interest to the race; and its columnists discuss a wide sweep of events in terms of their meanings to the Negro. In short, the press is a house organ for the Negro community.

In its broadcast sense, the press is conducting a crusade for democracy, serving, in effect, the fundamental interests of all peoples—white and black—by its insistence upon the extension of democracy and the translation into reality of the announced objectives of the war.

BETWEEN THE LINES

The Plaindealer
By Dean Gordon B. Hancock
(For ANB)
Kansas City, Kansas

Resistance and Assistance

One of the most heartening things has come to pass within recent days. It was the increased Associated Press mention of the exploits of our Negro soldiers. This has been one of the grievances of the Negroes throughout the country, that the Negro soldier's prowess has been played down by the white press of the Nation. 2-25-44

Some days ago I looked through the columns of the Journal and Guide and was happily surprised to see a whole page picturizing the gallantry of our Negro soldier boys with appropriate citations. It was thrilling after such long delayed publicity. There has been patently a studied attempt to minimize the heroisms of the Negro soldiers as usual. But for some reason there has been a noticeable change for the better in recent days. For more and more the valour of Negro soldiers is receiving its appropriate notice in press dispatches from the battle fronts. That it has been so long delayed is the wonder; that it is at last winning the notice it deserves is gratifying.

Nobody is surpriced that the boys in black are giving good accounts of themselves. It was ever thus. This is one of this nation's great traditions notwithstanding the subtle attempts to belittle it in some quarters. The Negro is not craving any special treatment in the matter of publicizing his exploits in arms. He only wants an equal chance at publicity, as he has an equal chance at jeopardizing his life for the safety and honor of his country. That he is going to be accorded this in the future as he has not been in the past gives reason for hope.

The Negro press and its persistent activity is the real explanation of this evidently changed policy on the part of the Associated Press. The Negro press has put the Negro race and the nation under great obligations for this great public service in getting the exploits of our Negro soldiers before the world. Had there not been a capable and devoted Negro press it is safe to say that the heroism of Negro soldiers would have gone unheralded and unsung. This matter of the possibilities of the Negro press is becoming tantamount in the affairs of Negroes everywhere. 2-25-44

The growing power of the Negro press is one of the bright spots on what appears at times as a dark horizon. The Negroes have built their press and now that equally true that it must precede many others. Even in their present status the Negroes are sufficiently well off to have fine manners and that we do not have them in sufficient measure is not always the fault of the white man. Just as the Negro press has organized to resist the unjust white man it must also organize to assist Negroes to higher levels of efficiency and good manners.

Assistance to Negroes in their struggles for light and leadership is just as necessary as resistance to the white man in his efforts in far too many instances to hold the Negro down. 2-25-44

Signs are not lacking which indicate that the powers concentrated on hindering the Negro must be relaxed in the interest of the public good. Further signs are not lacking which indicate that getting the Negroes ready for fuller responsibilities is quite as pressing a problem as hastening those responsibilities.

For assistance and resistance, the Negro newspaper has the greatest opportunity of any group in the nation and world. The Negro race needs teaching as much as it needs protecting. Contrary to the general assumption the Negro is not of age yet and until he further matures, the Negro press must assist him to citizenship behavior as well as resist the enemies of his citizenship. Assistance and resistance.

48a-1944

FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM

Hails Frederick Douglass' Role In Development of Militant Negro Press

Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y.
3-4-44

By RICHARD B. MOORE

It is fitting that the 117th anniversary of the founding of the Negro Press in our country should be duly observed. Through the wide-spread observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, the power of our press should be measurably increased as a vital weapon of democracy. This is especially important now when the fate of the Negro peoples and of all mankind depends upon the actual triumph of democracy, not only on the fields and seas and air-waves of battle but also within our own country and among all peoples.

To set forth the historic role of the Negro Press, we must not only recall the able and intrepid pioneer-ing of John B. Russwurm in found-ing FREEDOM'S JOURNAL on March 30, 1827. We should also note appropriately the outstanding achievement of Frederick Douglass in the establishment of the NORTH STAR, for all the worthy efforts prior to the publication of this paper were comparatively short-lived, but with the NORTH STAR the Negro Press attained stable establishment upon the highest plane of "literary and mechanical execution" as well as of moral and political excellence.

Begins North Star in 1847

With funds raised by Mrs. Ellen Richardson of Newcastle, England, from British Abolitionists whom he had captivated by his sincerity, intellect and oratory, Douglass launched the NORTH STAR at Rochester on December 3, 1847. Despite the discouragement and opposition of Garrison and other leaders of the Anti-Slavery movement in America with which he was associated and despite his own fears of failure, this great slave leader persevered and succeeded.

In his "Life and Times," Douglass recounts the struggles and results of this enterprise to himself and his people nad writes: "THE NORTH STAR was a large sheet, published weekly, at a cost of $80.00 per week, and an average circulation of 3,000 subscribers. There were many times when, in my experience as editor and publisher, I was very hard pressed for money, but by one means or another I succeeded so well as to keep my pecuniary engagements, and to keep my Anti-Slavery banner flying during all the conflict from the autumn of 1847 till the Union of the States was assured and Emancipation was a fact accomplished."

Douglass Paper Earns Fame

"The commencement of the publication of the 'North Star,'" writes the Negro historian William Wells Brown in "The Rising Son?" was the beginning of a new era in the black man's literature. Mr. Douglass's well-earned fame gave his paper at once a place with the first journals in the country; and he drew around him a corps of contributors and correspondents from Europe, as well as all parts of America and the West Indies, that made its columns rich with the current news of the world."3-4-44

A powerful organ exercising moral and political leadership among the Negro people, the NORTH STAR wielded great influence also upon the nation and extended its scope to the world. Re-named FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S PAPER in 1850, this great paper was merged with the DOUGLASS' MONTHLY in August 1860 and became one of the most effective means through which Douglass finally brought Lincoln and the nation to arm the Negro and to destroy slavery.

Through its columns the historic cali was issued: "Men of Color, To Arms! which moved his people to enlist in the Union Army. In its pages appeared the Letter to Major Stearns, rebuking the government for its injustice to Negro troops and refusing to recruit further "until the President shall give the same protection to them as to white soldiers."

Admonished His People

The counsel of the venerable Dean of the Negro Press may well be heeded today. Replying to a question put by I. Garland Penn, author of "The Afro-American Press and Its Editors," the great liberator of his people admonished a few years before his death: "I think that the course to be pursued by the colored press is to say less about race and claims to race recognition, and more about the principles of justice, liberty and patriotism. It should say more of what we ought to do for ourselves and less about what the Government ought to do for us; more in the interest of morality and economy, and less in the interest of office-getting; more in commending the faithful and inflexible men who stand up for our rights, and less for the celebration of balls, parties, and brilliant entertainments; more in respect to the duty of the Government to protect and defend the colored man's right in the South, and less in puffing individual men for office; less of arrogant assumption for the colored man, and more of appreciation of his disadvantages in comparison with those of other varieties of man whose opportunities have been broader and better than his."

Let me append to this in conclusion these lines from a Memorial Poem by Ruth G. D. Havens:

"Rise! Follow Douglass! His calm feet
Have smoother the path wherein you tread.3-4-44
Make your discipleship complete,
Nor fear to follow where he led.

Sincerely yours,
Richard B. Moore
FREDERICK DOUGLASS BOOK CENTER
141 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa.
3-4-44

Why Not a Great Interracially Edited and Controlled Newspaper?

By M. S. STUART

THE AMERICAN Negro needs a medium through which to put and keep his case before the white American public. Constantly—every day preferably—his handicaps, the injustices of his case and the inequalities of his opportunities should be stated in a clear, strong, and convincing manner in some type of publication that will seek and can command a large circulation among white people. There long has been a need for such a medium. The need is greater now.

Important white Americans were busy people even before the war threatened. They are extremely so now. They will continue to be so in the post-war period. The average white man does not stop

incidents involving racial angles will be occurring. There is great need for the facts concerning such incidents to be fully developed and impartially reported and published.

A GOOD NICHE FOR INTERRACIAL ORGAN 3-4-44

Sober, realistic race newspapers have done more to mold favorable sentiment and to win rights and recognition for the Negro than any other agency or organization. They, of course, must go on, and more and more must Negroes contribute that degree of support that will enable them to continue independent and untrammeled. But

THE STORY of Mr. Stuart that is brought to his attention in an unusually impressive manner. In several peculiarly states of the Union white people read or hear little about the Negro. Often what they read about him is detrimental. Few anywhere have the opportunity to read about his better side. It is not surprising, then, that far too many white people have either an unfavorable impression of him or a superficial knowledge of the conditions under which the majority of the race must live.

EXPERT WRITERS NEEDED

A year or two past, a young college woman of the race was riding in a Pullman car from Detroit to Durham, N. C. A young white man from Michigan, going to enter col-

there is a niche in the interracial situation into which it appears they cannot very well fit. First, the umpire (the white public) counts at least one strike against purely racial journals even before they come to bat. Then it is hard to get enough white people who should be informed and converted to read Negro papers. 3-4-44

THUS it appears that there is a niche for a great daily newspaper, controlled by outstanding men and women, (some of both roces), the objective and editorial policy of which would be the cultivation of fairness for minorities in America. This column believes there is a great field for such a newspaper. The organization of such a publication would be a fine first concrete step for the National Council (the Durham-Richmond-Atlanta Movement — remember it?) and those big Chicago conferees and other committees or individuals who may be interested in racial fairness.

DICTATORS, TYRANTS MAY FALL BUT COLORED PRESS ROLLS ON

The Guardian

BOSTON PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN FREEING THE ENSLAVED

Boston, Mass.

117 years ago in March the colored Press was pioneered in this nation by America's first college graduate of color, John Brown Russworm, 1826 graduate of New England's Bowdoin College, Maine. Conceived in slavery, but dedicated to Lincoln's later pronouncement that all men are created equal, John Brown Russworm appropriately named his 1827 newspaper "Freedom's Journal." 3-4-44

STILL VITAL TODAY

Today, after 117 years since the pioneer printing of the first colored newspaper, perhaps 90 percent of all worthwhile, vital and constructive news pertaining to colored people is still found in the colored press. Read by millions of white and colored citizens the colored news publications, numbering over 130 from coast to coast provide, as they did 117 years ago, the only genuine expression of America's largest minority race. As, in 1827, it has its enemies. John Russworm edited the "Freedom's Journal" three years against the most terrific obstacles, and 34 years before the Emancipation Proclamation. Russworm stalks through history as a man with a diploma who was unable to meet success in America. He went to Liberia, Africa, in 1829 where he became superintendent of public schools, editor of the "Liberia Herald" and, in 1836, Governor of the Liberia District of Maryland. Russworm died in Africa ten years before the Civil War. For sheer Hollywood drama, the life of this man Russworm, born in Jamaica, schooled in America and whose career finally ended in Africa is unsurpassed. Hollywood could find no more truer "patriots for freedom" than the men and women who comprise the colored American press.

3-4-44

"BOSTON BAKED" LIBERALS

While Russworm was the father of the colored press in 1827; a young African slave girl of Boston, Phillis Wheatley, looms in journalism as the first of color to gain literary distinction by her poems as early as 1773, recognized by Washington and Jefferson as well as the social elite of American and British aristocracy. Boston became the "Cradle of Liberty." William Lloyd Garrison founded his famous "Liberator" here in 1831 and Boston still harbors the restless spirits of Adams, Hancock, John Greenleaf Whittier, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Wendell Phillips, James Russel Lowell, among others. Frederick Douglass, 1847 editor of the "North Star" lectured here David Walker, stirring sepia abolitionist from N. C. published his militant 1829 "Walker's Appeal" right here in Boston. Walker's tirades against slavery and intolerance even caused the then Virginia Gov. Giles to stomp around condemning what he called "the seditious pamphlet sent from Boston." Result was increased circulation and finally the end of mass bondage. Boston meant freedom in those days. 3-4-44

TROTTER KEPT FAITH

Whether Boston has kept up her high standard of militant "freedom" editors and writers can be argued elsewhere. Certainly Monroe Trotter, Guardian and Equal Rights champion, has made his place as one of the nation's greatest, along with such greats as Abbott of Chicago; Vann of Pittsburgh; Fortune of N. Y.; and Murphy of Baltimore. Among Boston's gifted reporters who "crashed the color line" we find Phillis Wheatly leading off. Josh Jones and Bob Teamoh worked for the Boston Globe; Lillian Lewis (Feurtado) served with the Boston Herald; William S. Braithwaite was a literary critic we believe with the Transcript; brilliant Eugene Gordon served the Boston Post and J. Gordon Street in 1885 worked for both the white Boston Beacon and the Boston Evening Record before being fired when his race was discovered.

Bob Teamoh was one of Boston's brilliant, having been born and educated in the Hub. Teamoh wrote for several papers in and out of the state. He was a gifted reporter and press photographer, was well liked by the Globe, and was twice re-elected director of the Globe athletic club. He wrote up the wedding of my folks back in 1892, getting it in the Globe without the "color" angle. Yet perhaps the greatest daily writer of color was a New Yorker, Lester Walton, who won a place with the once famed New York World. That was an achievement.

ACE HUB WRITERS

Lillian Lewis (Feurtado) astounded even her closest friends by landing a stag job with the Boston Herald. A rapid short-hand reporter with a ready wit and breezy critical style, "Bert Islew"—her pen name, served many publications including the Boston Advocate, which my mother also served as South End City reporter. Miss Lewis takes her place with Phillis Wheatly among Boston women journalists. With both we must add Boston's Gertrude "Toki" Schalk who, in her own line, including short story writing, has certainly made the grade. Gertrude Trent Wallace, Alvira Hazzard and editor Maude Trotter Steward need no mention. Their inspirational work is too well known in Boston today.

Marty Richardson and Bill Harrisson are undoubtedly two of the most brilliant editorial writers it has been my pleasure to meet. Jay Powell was another solid. Boston news veteran Munro Mason is dean of us all. Few people realize that George Mouzon is an ace publicity man in addition to his interesting weekly columns. Paul Davis has great prospects. Sheep Jackson was a leader in sports. Cartoonist Yancy is one of the best. Enselmo Krigger is a dynamic one-man news service. And so we could go on. Thus, Boston continues to produce fine writers. The war may cramp our style and ration our service but Boston's colored Press will carry on. It must carry on. 3-4-44

CHURCH GUIDING LIGHT

Boston's increased militant expressions among colored church leaders has not gone unnoticed by this observer. Local church crusaders for justice probably know that

48a-1944

THE NEGRO PRESS GROWS

Age-New York, N.Y. 1-8-44

By FLORENCE MURRAY
Editor, The Negro Handbook

The Negro Press threw off its swaddling clothes—in the matter of business administration—some decades ago; but it has recently discarded its diapers—in the matter of edtiorial staffs—and is fast donning full-sized pants.

Since the founding of the Negro Press it has had some very literate and learned editors; but its reportorial staff has not kept pace with its growth, so far as well-trained and well-paid reporters go. (Both the efficiency and the pay of its writers go hand in hand.)

Until the past decade, the reporters on the weeklies had been the lowest-paid and least-appreciated members of the staff. The managements were willing to pay good salaries to advertising, circulation and technical employees because their work could more accurately be measured in dollars and cents. But, when it came to hiring reporters, it was a different story—perhaps because their accomplishments were not so easily measured by monetary value.

There existed a feeling among the bosses that they could pick up from the street-corners reporters by the dozens who were willing to write for the pleasure of reading their names in the by-lines. For this reason, the editors were not willing to pay salaries in any way commensurate with those paid the editorial staffs of the daily papers. And so to copy editors and proofreaders—they were not only considered expensive luxuries, but were believed unnecessary to the success of the paper. 1-8-44

But these attitudes and policies are being discarded every day. Our editors have come to the place where they realize the necessity for well-educated, well-trained and ambitious news reporters, and the field is widening daily for prospective journalists to get on the pay rolls of the weeklies at salaries more in keeping with their worth.

To bear out this point, let us take a few stray cases that have come to my attention recently. (There are, no doubt, many simsilar instances).

During the past year, at least three outstanding Washington men have been added to the editorial staffs of two newspapers as their Washington correspondents. Two of the reporters are graduate lawyers, and one is a graduate in business administration as well.

All three have had experience in high types of work before joining the newspaper staffs. The calibre of their reporting has improved the stories coming out of the nation's capital to an invaluable extent. 1-8-44

Another newspaper, in the Midwest, has recently employed a full-time reporter as its New York correspondent, at a salary that was at the top of those paid home-town reporters a few years back. And what is more, there seems to be a grand scramble among the publishers to secure college-trained and well-informed reporters and copy-desk men at salaries that heretofore could be reached only by top-notch advertising solicitors.

Perhaps it is the war. Perhaps it is the demand of the Negro readers. Perhaps it is the growth in stature of the editors. Perhaps it is the expansion of the publishers' pocketbooks. But, whatever it is, our newspapers are coming into their own in the reportorial end of the game.

A poet once wrote: "It takes a lot of living in a place to make it home." We might paraphrase: "It takes a lot of knowing to make a newspaper reporter."

There Is a First Time for Everything

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md. 2-12-44

News Item: For the first time in history a colored reporter, representing the Colored Publishers' Association, has been designated to attend the regular White House press conferences.

A FORCEFUL STATEMENT

Tribune Savannah, Georgia 2-10-44

On last Saturday thirteen Negro editors met in conference at the White House in Washington with President Roosevelt and laid before him a clear, straight-forward statement of the Negro's War aims. The group was composed of representatives from the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Their half hour talk with the Chief Executive of the nation was cordial, and it is felt that much good will result from the President getting first hand information from these men who represent the most important, most effective avenue of thought among the fifteen million Negroes of America—the Negro Press. Coming at this time when the Negro is agrieved over so many and such wide-spread acts of discrimination and injustice against him, it is well that this group who knows the thoughts of the Negro perhaps better than any other set of men and is certainly in better position to chronicle it to the world, should have a heart to heart talk with Mr. Roosevelt and let him know where we stand. The statement as issued by them is a sober, thoughtful resume of the Negro's attitude both on domestic and foreign affairs where racial issues are involved. It says, "We are Americans, this is our country, this is our war and we deplore any and all forms of disunity that threaten the winning of victory for democracy." It further states "we maintain that it is our duty and obligation to fight for every right guaranteed by the Constitution to all people, for to refrain from doing so would impair our Democracy at home and abroad by weakening the principles on which it is founded. That the Federal Government should begin now to use its authority and powers of persuasion to end abridgment of the Negro's citizenship, so as to bring about a more truly democratic America. Such action would support our claim that we fight for a world order in which economic equality, political self determination and social justice will prevail." And it concludes with a resolve that we work for the abolition of the color bar in industry and labor unions; for equal opportunity to the Negro for employment and advancement in public services; for equality in public educational facilities; for unrestricted suffrage in national, state and municipal elections; for full protection by government in the enjoyment of all civil rights and liberties established in law; for the principle that the government should not impose, enforce or sanction patterns of racial segregatoin and among other things, for full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for Negroes in the Armed Forces of th United States, according them the respect which the uniform should command.

Your Newspaper Is Your Best Friend

Call-Kansas City, Mo. 2-25-44

The Negro press, which will celebrate its 117th anniversary during the week, beginning Sunday, Feb. 27, is the foremost champion of justice for the Negro. Negro newspapers, no matter how large nor how small, carry on a relentless fight for the rights of Negro people and all minority groups. Without the colored press, many of the injustices and discriminations which Negroes feel would never be brought to light and therefore could not be remedied. In addition to its routine of job of disseminating information, the Negro press has cooperated 100 per cent with Uncle Sam in the war effort. Newspapers have promoted bond drives, scrap metal drives, salvage programs of all kinds, victory garden projects, Civilian Defense programs. They have campaigned for, and have won wide employment for Negroes and

Ever since John B. Russworm and Samuel Cornish organized the first Negro newspaper in the country, "Freedom's Journal," in 1827, the Negro press has been a fighting press. The Negro press has been the best friend a Negro citizen has. The newspaper fights for full integration in the army, navy and air forces, and for first-class citizenship on the home front. As it goes into its 118th year, the Negro press pledges anew to fight the battles of the Negro people. Negro Newspaper week will be celebrated Feb. 27 to March 4. You can help celebrate it by listening to the three nationwide broadcasts which will be held Saturday, Monday and next Thursday.

"Hold Your Job" campaigns to maintain employment after the war.

Sendoff For Correspondent

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia
2-12-44

On the eve of his departure from Norfolk to an embarkation port for an overseas assignment as a war correspondent for the Journal and Guide, Lem Graves Jr. was presented a fountain pen as a bon voyage gift from the staff and management of the paper. The presentation was made by Mrs. Evelyn Mansfield Swann, women's features editor, during an assembly of the correspondent's co-workers on December 27.

Wishing Graves good luck and good reporting (lower photo) is Guide Editor P. Bernard Young Jr. The correspondent joined the Guide staff in 1935, serving until his departure successively as copy editor, assistant city editor, news editor, assistant to managing editor, and sports-theatricals editor. He is the fourth member of the Guide's staff to be accredited as a war correspondent and the second to go overseas. Assignments for the other two are pending.

Graves' first cabled dispatch, sent from a 15th Air Force Base, covers activities of the 99th Fighter Squadron's great work in Italy, the unit to which the Guide's first correspondent, Thomas W. Young, was also attached for over five months.

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Negroes Approve War Aims

Call-Kansas City, Mo

Given F.D.R. By Newspaper Men

2-18-44

Negro citizens all over America are endorsing the statement of war aims presented to President Roosevelt by the Negro Newspaper Publishers association at a White House conference Feburary 5.

Following is the complete statement presented to President Roosevelt:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"WE ARE AMERICANS. Our allegiance to the ideals and guarantees and principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States is unlimited and unsullied.

"THIS IS OUR COUNTRY, to share with all other Americans. We have purchased our stake in this, our native land, with our blood and toil during more than three hundred years. We have a right and duty to share its blessings, its sacrifices and its sufferings.

"THIS IS OUR WAR. Negro Americans on every battlefront are giving their lives to defend the soil, the homes and the democratic ideals of their native land. They, and we, are fighting for the freedom of America and of all oppressed and exploited peoples.

"We DEPLORE any and all forms of disunity that threaten the winning of victory for Democracy. We extend our hands to all Americans who join in the crusade for liberty for all people, a better world and a better nation in which true Democracy may prevail.

"The Negro's paramount objective is to help win the war and establish a just and enduring peace under which all men may achieve human dignity and equality of opportunity. The Negro wholeheartedly and unreservedly supports the Federal Government in prosecuting the war and in planning post-war reconstructions toward the above ends. 2-18-44

"WE BELIEVE:

"That second class citizenship now imposed in many ways upon Negroes in America violates the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, prevents full utilization of the material and moral resources of our country at war and destroys all possibility of a just and enduring peace.

"WE MAINTAIN:

"That it is our duty and obligation to fight for every right guaranteed by the Constitution to all people, for to refrain from doing so would impair our Democracy at home and abroad by weakening the principles on which it is founded.

"That the Federal Government should begin now to use its authority and powers of persuasion to end abridgment of the Negro's citizenship, so as to bring about a more truly democratic America. Such action would support our claim that we fight for a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination and social justice will prevail.

"IT IS OUR RESOLVE TO WORK:

"For the abolition of the color bar in industry still maintained by many employers and labor unions to the detriment of our war effort.

"For equal opportunity to Negroes for employment and advancement in public services.

"For equality in all public educational facilities.

"For unrestricted suffrage in national, state and municipal elections, including all primary elections.

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"For application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples, not only Europeans and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world.

"For full participation by the United States in establishing and maintaining such international machinery as may be necessary to establish a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination and social justice will prevail."

Respectfully submitted,
NEGRO NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Declares Negro

Journal + Guide

Press Race's

Norfolk, Va.

Champion

2-19-44

Clergyman Sees Newspapers In Full Leadership

By BAXTER LEACH

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"The Negro Press has come of age and is today one of the strongest molders of public opinion" declared Dr. D. Ormonde Walker to a capacity audience at St. James Literary Forum here on Sunday. Dr. Walker former president of Wilberforce University and also former pastor of St. James Church is now stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., pastor of Bethel, the largest and most influential church in that city.

Continuing Dr. Walker said that the Negro Press is far ahead of "any agency working for the full benefit of the Negro. The press has now superceded the Negro pulpit. The Negro pulpit has become inert, due to the failure of the Negro clergy to keep abreast of the needs of the people. In the rising tide of crystalized opinions as seen in the Negro people, I behold the coming of a better world.

A SAFETY VALVE

Calling the attention of the audience to the value of public discussion to all questions concerning our public welfare, Dr. Walker said, "public discussion is a safety valve of our Democracy, and today more than ever, we need full public discussion on all questions pertaining to our common welfare. The democratic way of life is passing through the acid test; a test that may determine whether it is capable of surviving. The value of democracy is being seriously questioned as it comes in conflict with ideologies.

"The Negro finds himself divided today into two groups of leaders, the one demanding full and absolute equality immediately, and the other seeking a gradual approach to the enjoyment of his political, economical, and social life.

Dr. Walker pointed out "the first group insists upon a frontal assault, a head long dash against all forms of prejudice; while the other insists that we dig ourselves in, or march around the walls of this Jericho of prejudice until the walls come tumbling down."

THE MERCY OF MAJORITY

Dr. Walker pointed out that the frontalist "seems not to be aware that social progress is made, they also forget that a minority in a Republic is always at the mercy of the majority. Haste has never served any good purpose in our social ills. Whatever our present plight there is a better world, and one hundred ills of the coming of this world is to be seen in the vengeance of the Negro has become mistreatment of the race.

"This development has become most phenominal in the last 25 years. Government agents are challenged when they fail to hand out equal and even handed justice to the black man of the land by these men and women who represent the fourth estate of our people.

"They have made the weight of the Negro political strength felt in pointing out the advantages and disadvantages in the support of one or the other political party into which our American political life is divided."

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PUBLISHED GENTLY
2ND PRESS 2-19-44
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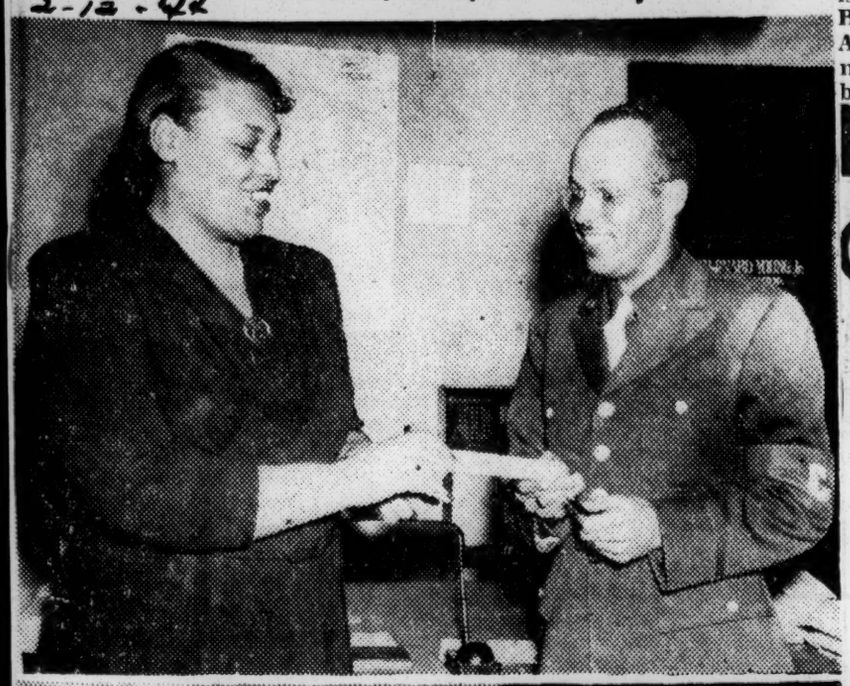
Sendoff For Correspondent

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia
2-12-44



On the eve of his departure from Norfolk to an embarkation port for an overseas assignment as a war correspondent for the Journal and Guide, Lem Graves Jr. was presented a fountain pen as a bon voyage gift from the staff and management of the paper. The presentation was made by Mrs. Evelyn Mansfield Swann, women's features editor, during an assembly of the correspondent's co-workers on December 27.

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Declares Negro Press Race's Champion

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
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DIRECTED PRESS 2-19-44
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48a-1944

Journal & Guide

SNAPSHOTS FROM CBS HOUR—During the CBS National Negro Newspaper Week hour last Monday night the scenes above were snapped. Norfolk Va.

Lovejoy and Canada Lee, left, are shown reading cables from War Correspondents overseas, when the hookups to Naples, Italy, and Guadalcanal were unable to come through. Paul Robeson, center, is snapped during his vocal presentation of "Water Boy." Right photo shows Capt. John Godfrey, right, skipper of the USS Robert L. Vann, being interviewed by P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor of The Journal and Guide.

They dramatized the heroic deed of Pvt. Woodall J. Marsh during the CBS broadcast on Feb. 28, presented as a feature of Negro Newspaper Week. Left to right: Frank Lovejoy, Larry Haines, Juano Hernandez, Bill Quinn, and Canada Lee. Hernandez, a veteran radio and stage star, narrated the CBS program, as he did last year's Newspaper Week broadcast on that network. Lee portrayed Marsh, who won the Silver Star in Italy for saving 12 wounded white paratroopers. The others took the parts of the wounded men Marsh saved. Marsh received the medal in December, being the first of his race to win that award in the African-European theatre. At least one other colored soldier, stationed in the Pacific, is known to have received the Silver Star, third highest award.

The Negro Press And The Issues Of Democracy

weekly — New Orleans La.

8-26-44

Editor's Note: Text of speech delivered by Marshall Field, publisher of PM and the Chicago Sun, before the First Annual Dinner of the Capital Press Club held Wednesday evening, June 21, 1944, at the Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall, Washington, D. C.

8-26-44

(The Capital Press Club is an organization of Washington newspaper men and women, and government information specialists, primarily identified with and servicing the Negro Press. It's president is Alfred E. Smith of the Chicago Defender.)

(Continued From Last Week)

Let us look at the Negro press itself. Perhaps we can find an answer there. To my mind the greatest of all Negro editors was Frederick Douglas. This man, who was born a slave and was taught to read and write secretly by the wife of one of his owners, was one of the leaders in arousing public sentiment against American slavery not only in this country but in the British Isles. At the same time he was a Negro leader of great judgment and clarity of thought who understood fully the need for a national solution of the race problem of his time. Against a good deal of opposition he spoke out strongly for an avoidance of sectionalism on the slavery issue. When Garrison wanted to take a stand against

8-26-44

history with an impartial hand
to complain that it will dispose of that and sundry
ll sooner. That it questions." 8-26-44
y or may not have And again he says: "There are
is is not the time weak and cowardly men in all na-
quetsion. Leave tions. We have them amongst us.
ve. When the war They tell you this is the 'white
untry saved, peace man's war'; 'that you will be no
l the black man's better off after than before this
as they will be, war'; 'that the getting of you in-
ight of the final objective—full appeal is beginning to be heeded, rights secured, as

to the army is to sacrifice you on the first opportunity'. Believe them not; cowards themselves, they do not wish to have their cowardice shamed by your brave example. Leave them to their timidity, or to whatever motive may hold them back . . .

"The case is before you. This is our golden opportunity. Let us accept it and forever wipe out the dark reproaches unsparingly hurled against us by our enemies. Let us win for ourselves the gratitude of our country and the blessing of our posterity through all time." 8-26-44

The time and circumstances of Douglass' appeal do not limit its significance to slavery days or to men of any particular race. In Douglass' time this country was engaged in a war over a national versus a sectional solution of a vital social problem. One part of that vital problem involved the freedom of an important part of America's people.

ASKS BAN ON "HATE SHEETS"

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-8-44

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Stating that the Greensboro "Watchman" and the Alabama "Sun" represent deliberate attacks by the "white supremacists" to undermine national unity and the authority of the Federal government in the winning of the war, the Southern Negro Youth congress, in a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle, asked that these "hate sheets" be prohibited from further printing and mailing, and that Federal action be taken against the instigators of the White Supremacy league.

In the future, as in the past, incidents involving racial angles will be occurring. There is great need for the facts concerning such incidents to be fully developed and impartially reported and published.

A GOOD NICHE FOR INTERRACIAL ORGAN

Sober, realistic race newspapers have done more to mold favorable sentiment and to win rights and recognition for the Negro than any other agency or organization. They, of course, must go on, and more and more must Negroes contribute that degree of support that will enable them to continue independent and untrammeled. But there is a niche in the interracial situation into which it appears they cannot very well fit. First, the empire (the white public) counts at least one strike against purely racial journals even before they come to bat. Then it is hard to get enough white people who should be informed and converted to read Negro papers. 8-4-44

THUS it appears that there is a niche for a great daily newspaper, controlled by outstanding men and women, (some of both roces), the objective and editorial policy of which would be the cultivation of fairness for minorities in America. This column believes there is a great field for such a newspaper. The organization of such a publication would be a fine first concrete step for the National Council (the Durham-Richmond-Atlanta Movement — remember it?) and those big Chicago conferees and other committees or individuals who may be interested in racial fairness.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Why Not a Great Interracially Edited and Controlled Newspaper?

By M. S. STUART

THE AMERICAN Negro needs a medium through which to put and keep his case before the white American public. Constantly—every day preferably—his handicaps, the injustices of his case and the inequalities of his opportunities should be stated in a clear, strong, sober and convincing manner in some type of publication that will seek and can command a large circulation among white people. There long has been a need for such a medium. The need is greater now. 8-4-44

Mr. Stuart

Important white Americans were busy people even before the war threatened. They are extremely so now. They will continue to be so in the post-war period. The average white man does not stop to bother with much that is not his business unless brought to his attention in an unusually impressive manner. In several states of the Union white people read or hear little about the Negro. Often what they read about him is detrimental. Few anywhere have the opportunity to read about his better side. It is not surprising, then, that far too many white people have either an unfavorable impression of him or a superficial knowledge of the conditions under which the majority of the race must live. 8-4-44

EXPERT WRITERS NEEDED

A year or two past, a young college woman of the race was riding in a Pullman car from Detroit to Durham, N. C. A young white man from Michigan, going to enter college in Durham, sought some information of the young woman and started a conversation that lasted until the train reached Durham. Then he wanted to accompany her to her car and started through the white waiting room. He was astounded when she told him that she could not go through that waiting room nor allow him to escort her to the car. He said he had heard something about discrimination, but did not realize that it was that technical.

THE story of racial restrictions that should be told and retold, and the propaganda that should be released, ought to be the work of experts trained in the technique peculiarly necessary, and steeped in the sentiment sought to be cultivated. They should be broad enough to comprehend the whole American situation and qualified to impressively portray the effects of a national policy of discrimination and suppression on the future of democracy. They should have a thorough understanding of the type and tone of relation that will provoke the most favorable reaction in white people. Such an editorial staff should include the most realistic of both white and Negro editors and reporters possible to obtain.

Negro correspondents cover invasion of Southern France

Courier Los Angeles Cal Jordan
8-26-44

(Two Negro war correspondents, John Jordan of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Ollie Harrington of the Pittsburgh Courier, were included among the American reporters representing the combined United States press during the August 15 invasion of southern France. The following dispatch was filed through the OWI press pool on August 16 by Jordan, who witnessed the invasion from a seat in C-47 Dakota towing American glider troops.)

WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS OVER SOUTHERN FRANCE BEACHES ON D-DAY—The entire operation, Nice to Marseille, was on such gigantic scale that it was impossible for any one correspondent to grasp it magnitude. The best seat in the house for this billion-dollar show was a box in the first balcony of C-47.

After an uneventful three-hour trip overseas from an Italian base, we saw the first invasion action as sleek warships, churning unmolested about coastline below, hurled rounds of heavy shells upon island German positions in Cannes area.

I saw naval craft laying smoke screens about certain sections of the coast. Several fires were raging along the rocky coast and in towns several miles inland.

German opposition in this area was very light. There were occasional explosions from heavy Nazi artillery, but great Allied air forces had done a swell job of knocking out guns earlier.

The coastal strip to miles inland was dotted with thousands of parachutes now left abandoned on the green fields and vales by paratroops who landed at dawn.

Inland about 10 miles our great air train ran into medium flak. One C-47 was almost knocked out by a close burst, but recovered, suffering nothing more than a dirty face. Other flak bursts were wide.

Abandoned gliders littered the fields below, evidence of earlier waves. Soon came our H-hour when the air armada was to release its glider load on the target. When the gliders cut loose there was slight upward jump of the planes, then I saw the gliders turn and head gracefully earthward.

One went into the sea with a boat to the rescue, also a dinghy, a rubber life raft floating along. Several planes were in trouble.

Readers Have A Duty, Too

From Los Angeles Sentinel

The Whip - Miami, Fla.

Negro newspapers have at least 90 correspondents in various war theaters, men who are regularly accredited to the Armed Forces and who are responsible for the steady flow of news about Negro fighting men and the course of the conflict. That is in direct contrast with the last war when there was not a single Negro newspaper correspondent with the United States army.

There is no use blinking the fact that the presence of these correspondents is one of our best guarantees of fair treatment for Negro soldiers. Their presence is also eloquent testimony to the fact that the Negro newspaper has come a long way in the two decades since the last war, a truism that can be verified by a casual comparison of any of the leading papers of 1944 with those of 1918.

Negro publishers meeting in New York gave proof that they are bent on more improvements when they decided to take an emphatic stand for non-partisanship in their newspapers and to eliminate undesirable advertisements.

Non-partisanship in politics ought to mean more extensive and more objective reporting on the political scene with the reader being offered all the facts whether they fit in with the political views of the particular publisher or not. Undesirable advertisements have been the target at which most critics of Negro newspapers have aimed their shafts in the past.

There is no doubt that much of this kind of advertising is a snare for the uncritical who take at face value the fantastic claims of some of the nostrums offered for sale. Publishers have never been keen about this but the need for revenue has outweighed the policy in some instances. 8-26-44

Readers who want the Negro press to develop have a part to play also. Their newspaper will be as good as they demand and — above all — support.

48a-1944

White House Correspondent

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

Selected, NNPA Head Says

1-19-44

Central Area Publishers Meet In Cleveland

CLEVELAND—(S N S)—In making his report to the Central Area Mid-Winter Conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, the president of the association, John Sengstacke of Chicago made a brief review of the progress and growth of the body expressed pleasure at such a large representation at the session, and reported that plans to establish the Association's Washington Bureau with an accredited correspondent to the White House, had been completed and that a committee had already selected a man for the post.

C. A. Scott, general manger of the Atlanta Daily WORLD, and southern vice-president of the NNPA, attended the meeting as a special guest and met with a committee that was previously named to work out details for getting accredited a White House correspondent. Representation here is limited to daily newspapers. 1-19-44

Host to the interesting confab was the Cleveland Call and Post. The session was held two days, Friday and Saturday, with 24 representatives of 12 members papers of the association in attendance Frank L. Stanley, of the Louisville Defender, and president of the Central Area, presided over the meeting.

TOUR NEGRO PLANT

Opening of the conference on Friday morning was preceeded by a tour of the recently-established American Enterprises Associates garment manufacturing plant at 1250 Ontario, in the heart of downtown Cleveland, where the Negro-owned and operated plant is turning out coos coats for the U. S Army Quartermaster Corps.

Sessions were restricted to the Central Area delegates and specially invited guests, and were divided into panels for the discussion of editorial, advertising, circulation and mechanical problems.

The publishers heard informal but highly informative talks by Clay Reely, President of Fuller Smith and Ross Advertising Agency, who is vice-president of the Cleveland advertising club; Leon A. Link of the War Production Board's, Newspaper Division; Atty. William T. McKnight, Regional Director FEPC, and DeHart Hubbard, Federal Housing Agency.

MOVE FOR CODE 1-19-44

Among the outstanding resolutions passed were those calling upon the Association to authoriae an official organ to contain minutes of regional special and nation meetings, along with special technical articles of interest to editorial, advertising circulation and mechanical workers on the member papers; the adoption of a NNPA newspaper code of higher standards in editorials and advertisements; and to extend the time of the annual NNPA meetings to at least three days.

Among distinguished visitors to the convention was the Rev. Glenn T. Settle, Director of Wings Over Jordan, who pledged the full cooperation of his famous choir in the Association's annual Newspaper observance.

While the two-day sessions were filled with conferences and panels, and no outstanding public entertainment was arranged the delegates were lavishly wined and dined at a series of luncheons, including luncheon and, dinner sessions at Phillis Wheatley Association; The famous Cleveland Log Cabin and Del Prado Club.

HOLD OPEN HOUSE

The host newspaper, the Call-Post, held open house during the sessions and served as headquarters of the conference.

Delegates in attendance included: Howard Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers; Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicale; P. Bernard Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; M. A. Sweets, St. Louis American; Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune; Luther White, Ohio State News; Rev. J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; C. A Scott, Atlanta Daily WORLD; Rudolph Johnson, Chicago Defender; E. F. Corbett, Journal and Guide; C. A. Taylor, Chicago Defender; Lawrence O. Payne, William O. Walker, Charles H. Loeb Felix L. Walker and Harry Alexander of the Call-Post, Earl V Hord, Pittsburgh Courier.

Full Text Of Publishers' Statement

2-8-44

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

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We maintain that it is our duty and obligation to fight for every right guaranteed by the Constitution to all people, for to refrain from doing so would impair our democracy at home and abroad by weakening the principles on which it is founded.

That the federal government should begin now to use its authority and powers of persuasion to end abridgment of the Negro's citizenship, so as to bring about a more truly democratic America. South action would support our claim that we fight for a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination and social justice will prevail.

It is our resolve to work for the abolition of the color bar in industry still maintained by many employers and labor unions to the detriment of our war effort.

For equal opportunity to Negroes for employment and advancement in public services.

For equality in all public educational facilities.

For unrestricted suffrage in national, state and municipal elections, including all primary elections. For full protection by government in the enjoyment of all civil rights and liberties established in law. For the principle that government should not impose, enforce or sanction patterns of racial segregation. For full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for Negroes in the armed forces of the United States, according them the respect which the uniform should command. For extension of the system of social security which recognizes the right of the individual to self-development. Protection against the hazards of illness, unemployment and want, and promotes the orderly development of the Nation's resources. For application of the Atlantic charter to all Colonial and other exploited peoples, not only Europeans and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African decent throughout the world. For full participation by the United States in establishing and maintaining such international machinery as may be necessary to establish a world order in which economic equality. Political self-determination and social justice will prevail. 2-8-44

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

The Negro Press

1-16-44

THE NEGRO PRESS has arrived. Its gathering strength is manifest in a hundred ways. It has maneuvered itself into place of paramount importance in the affairs of this country. The rays of light and hope that penetrate at times the dark clouds that hover over our onward way emanate from an influence that the Negro press engenders.

Years ago there arose a rift between Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the manner of procedure for the struggling Negro. Washington taught conciliation and co-operation; DuBois taught agitation and resistance to every encroachment on his rights. The disciples of these two two schools have stressed through the year the seeming antagonism of the doctrines but few have seen Dr. DuBois's has been it but many of his followers have refused to in a regimentated program of recognize it. The Washington group was exhorted to work with the hands and win economic competence; the DuBois and Washington were after the same thing but from different angles. The great mistakes was that neither side saw the great good in the other. It is even so now: when the disciples of DuBois enter the arena to fight for the Negro's rights; they point with pride to the economic achievements of the Negroes of this country. 1-16-44

When attention must be drawn to the economic achievements of the Negro we must turn from Harlem to Atlanta and New Orleans. When we would publish to the world the business genius of the Negro we turn to Durham and Richmond rather than to Boston long noted for its racial tolerance.

UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

The Negro press could render no greater service to the race than to begin a campaign of understanding between these two schools of thought. If all the Negroes are conservative there is danger of dissolution and indifference; on the other hand if all the Negroes are racial there is danger that the race will be consumed in the interracial conflicts.

There is not only need for a balance of opinion but there are many Negroes who do not understand what radicalism means of course going to the root of things but once we have reached the roots we canot live there. We must achieve! There is no profounder argument a Negro can make for his full citizenship rights than the life and labors of Dr. George Carver. 1-16-44

If he were radical not much was said about it but by his achievement he fought prejudice and prescription as effectively as it was ever fought in this country. If there is anything that shows the possibilities of Negroes more than the life of Dr. Carver this writer knows not of it. In other words Dr. Carver and Dr. DuBois with its fight psychology there is need are instruments of the same objectives. Both supply arguments as we stand before the great tribunal of time.

MUST CHANGE EMPHASIS

The Negro press has fully im-

tuality and job consciousness, it would greatly lift the veil of uncertainty that hovers about the race's future. Survival in the long run is a matter of character, whether of whites or Negroes.

If Negroes are to make the fullest use of the economic opportunities that are prevailing, the press must preach a straightforward doctrine to Negroes as well as oppose the injustices of the white man. Whether the white man is just or unjust is very important for the Negro: but whether the Negro is capable, and reliable conscientious is a matter that must largely be determined by Negroes themselves. Larger opportunities without larger vision are empty things. Whether the Negro has the vision or not is a matter in the hands of the Negro press. A great responsibility

Of Mutual Benefit To All

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 2-13-44

The recent acceptance by President Roosevelt of Harry McAlpin as an accredited White House correspondent for The Atlanta Daily World and the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association is an achievement not only for the Negro Publishers but it will likewise benefit the entire race. For it is the first time that Negroes have ever had an official contact with the White House and to be permitted to get at first hand the views of the President and other ranking governmental officials and reflect these views through the columns of the race operated journals.

Immediately preceding the accreditation of Mr. McAlpin to his new post, a group of Negro editors called upon the President for thirty-five minutes and presented to him a 21-point statement of the race's war aims and post-war aspirations. The occasion was truly history-making, for it was the first time in the nation's history that a President had formally received representatives of the Negro press as an organized body.

The unanimous acceptance and generous recommendation of Mr. McAlpin by the entire group of Publishers, attests to his thorough going fitness and preparation for the post. With a superior educational background buttressed by a rich varied newspaper experience, he brings to his new post unusual qualifications. 2-13-44

With rather striking coincidence, the accreditation came on the 10th anniversary of the death of the late W. A. Scott, founder and organizer of The Atlanta Daily World and The Scott Newspaper Syndicate.

Militant Statement

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

Handed President By

2-8-44

Newspaper Publishers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — On behalf of the millions of colored Americans particularly supporting America's war effort on the home and fighting fronts, the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association conferred with President Roosevelt on Saturday, February 5, at the White House and laid before him a twenty-one point statement of the race's war aims and post-war aspirations.

The occasion was truly historic. It was the first time in this country's history that a President had formally received representatives of the Negro press as an organized group.

In the delegation acting on behalf of the Association and as spokesmen for and advocates of their fuller citizenship Negro Americans were editors and publishers from nine states and the District of Columbia.

The President talked with and listened to the delegation for thirty-five minutes in his executive office at the White House. The remarks of the Chief Executive were off the record, but the statement of war aims was well received by the President and he spoke frankly and at length about the matters presented to him.

The delegation of publishers consisted of: 2-8-44

Carter Wesley, editor, Houston (Texas) Informer; William O. Walker, editor Cleveland (Ohio) Call-Post; Alexander Barnes, manager Washington (D. C.) Tribune; Howard H. Murphy, NNPA secretary and business manager, Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.; C. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World; P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor and Thomas W. Young, business manager, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher, Amsterdam Star-News, New York, N. Y.; Ira Lewis, president, and P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier; Louis E. Martin, editor, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; John H. Sengstacke, general manager and Charles P. Browning, National representative, Chicago, (Ill.) Defender. Also present was Ted Poston of the OWI

Mr. Sengstacke, president of the Publisher's Association, introduced the delegation and the President shook hands with each of the conferees, acknowledging the individual introductions with typical Rooseveltian charm and cordiality.

Then the Chief Executive spoke for about ten minutes before listening to the spokesmen of the group. Afterwards he commented at length upon the summation of aims and aspirations.

The NNPA includes in its membership newspapers from twenty-five states and the District of Columbia. The member papers represent 95 percent of the circulation of all Negro secular publications. 2-8-44

The interview with Mr. Roosevelt climaxes a series of conferences held by the Publishers Association with high government officials in the past several months during which they have advocated greater justice for and utilization of colored Americans in the war production program and in the armed forces.

Previous conferences were held with Vice-president Henry A. Wallace, Navy secretary Frank Knox, Attorney General Francis Biddle, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, Major General Lewis Hershey of Selective Service, Assistant Sec'y of War John J. McCloy, OWI Director Elmer Davis, Captain Leland P. Lovett, Chief of Navy Public Relations; General A. D. Surless, Director of War Department Public Relations; Admiral Randall E. Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, Navy Department; Stephen Early, Presidential Press Secretary and Donald P. Nelson War Production Board Administrator. 2-8-44

The NNPA President in introducing the members of the delegation, thanked Mr. Roosevelt "for your courtesy in seeing this committee from our Association which is working daily to do everything that it can to help win the war and the peace that follows." The statement of war aims and post war aspiration, read on behalf, of the Association by Mr. Prattis, opened with a declaration of "unlimited and unsullied allegiance to the nation" and asserted that "we have a right and a duty to share its blessing, its sacrifices, and its sufferings." 2-8-44

A brief additional statement was made verbally by Ira Lewis after the prepared statement was read to Mr. Roosevelt.

Correspondent To White House

2-8-44

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The White House Monday issued credentials to Harry McAlpin, as accredited correspondent to the home and executive offices of the Chief Executive. McAlpin, a seasoned and well balanced newspaperman, will attend President Roosevelt's press conference in the White House today. McAlpin is the first Negro to be appointed a White House correspondent, arrangement having been made through the Atlanta Daily World and the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Says The Negro Press Growing

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

1-16-44

By FLORENCE MURRAY

Editor, The Negro Handbook

(Reprinted from PEP (Publisher, Editor and Printer) monthly periodical for Negroes in the publishing and printing industries. Published at 10 West 35th Street, Chicago, Illinois

Since the founding of the Negro Press it has had some very literate and learned editors; but its reportorial staff has not kept pace with its growth, so far as were not well-trained and well-paid reporters go. (Both the efficiency and the pay of its writers go hand in hand).

1-16-44

The Negro Press threw off its swaddling clothes—in the matter of business administration—some decades ago; but it has recently

1-16-44

tion as well. All three have had experience in high types of work before joining the newspaper staffs. The caliber of their reporting has improved the stories coming out of the nation's capital to an invaluable extent. are being discarded every day.

discarded its papers—in the majority measure of editorial staffs—and is fast donning full-sized pants.

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ing their names in the by-lar instances). 1-16-44

48a-1944

Stimson Statement Angers Negro Press

Daily Worker-New York, N.Y. 3-17-44

By Eugene Gordon

The Negro press this week continues its censure of Secretary of War Stimson for what it calls his slander of Negro troops.

Stimson, answering a question why Negro combat troops had been converted to "labor" outfits, wrote to Representative Hamilton Fish (Rep., N. Y.):

"The 930th and 931st Field Artillery Battalions, both former components of the 184th Field Artillery, are currently being refilled, but present plans contemplate conversion of the battalions to combat engineer units. Certain other existing Negro field artillery units are being converted to heavier artillery, but the 230th and the 931st 155mm. Howitzer battalions have not been selected for conversion to heavier artillery or to retention as field artillery owing to the unsatisfactory records of both units.

"To have retained those troops as field artillery units and concurrently to have converted or stripped other Negro or white field artillery units with substantially high efficiency records, would have been an uneconomical use of manpower. The present plan to convert the units to combat engineers is based on similar consideration." 3-17-44

Stimson went on to explain that the War Department, in converting combat into service units, thought only of the "relative abilities, capabilities and status of training of the personnel in the units available for conversion.

He then added—and this is the sore spot with the Negro press:

"It so happens that a relatively large percentage of the Negroes inducted in the Army have fallen within the lower educational classfications, and many of the Negro units accordingly have been unable to master efficiently the technique of modern weapons. To have committed such units to combat at the date of conversion would have endangered operational successes as well as submitted the personnel to unnecessarily high casualty rates."

The Secretary of War denied any attempt "to avoid sending overseas or to keep out of combat, troops of the Negro or any other race" and declared that large numbers of Negro troops "are overseas or en route and will be given every opportunity to win battle honors and demonstrate their worth in actual combat."

The Negro press, however, charges that:

Despite the fact that we have been in this war more than two years, no Negro units except the 99th Pursuit Squadron and a few anti-aircraft units are engaged in combat;

It is a definite policy of the War Department's to break Negro combat units into service (or labor) outfits (citing the 8th Illinois National Guard as example); 3-17-44

The famous old 24th Infantry, fully equipped and trained has been 21 months in the South Seas but as laborers (finally, however, according to latest reports, the 24th is now fighting);

The conversion of Negro troops from combat to service carries a stigma which is absent when white troops are similarly converted.

I do not know, and doubt that anybody else—outside the War Department—knows just what and how many Negro troops are in combat. I do not know that not only the Negro press but the Negro people in general feel Negro soldiers have not been fully allowed (as Stimson says they have) "to win battle honors and demonstrate their worh in actual combat."

The War Department is silent when Negro soldiers are beaten or murdered by "white-supremacy" mobs. The War Department is subservient in compelling Negro soldiers in the South to cringe to Southern "custom." The Negro press and the people for whom it speaks question the War Department's good faith when, speaking of the Negro's "lower educational qualifications," it ignores the fact that untutored Negroes have been trained to operate complicated machinery. If they can learn in industry, say the complainants, can't they learn also in the Army? 3-17-44

Mr. Stimson, in my opinion, somewhat misses the point of all these protestations when he promises, rather impatiently, that the Negro soldier will have a chance "to win battle honors." The Negro wants more than that. He wants, and demands the opportunity to help destroy fascism!

"Our Country, Our War"

New Masses-N.Y. 3-22-44

THE "big" press—the regular wire services, the chain papers, and the great daily news organs—showed a startling lack of interest in the delegation of thirteen Negro editors who visited Washington for a series of conferences with government officials, and later called on President Roosevelt. With the exception of the Negro press, the *Daily Worker*, and a handful of other newspapers, the meaningful interview with the President was completely ignored. Yet the White House visit on February 5 was the first time any President has formally received representatives of the organized Negro press. The previous week a Negro correspondent, Harry McAlpin, was accredited to the White House press conference—the first Negro newsman to receive a White House press card. And of even greater significance was the publishers' statement tendered to the President and discussed by Mr. Roosevelt frankly and in detail. 2-22-44

The statement of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association requires no comment. "We are Americans!" it begins. "This is our country, to share with all other Americans. . . . This is our war. Negro Americans are fighting for the freedom of America and of all oppressed and exploited. We deplore any and all forms of disunity that threaten the winning of victory for democracy. . . . The Negro's paramount objective is to help win the war and establish a just and enduring peace under which all men may achieve human dignity and equality of opportunity."

The publishers speak for millions of Negro readers. Their pledge to the nation and the Commander-in-Chief becomes doubly weighty in the light of attempts by native fascists, Axis agents, and Radio Berlin to spread disaffection among Negro Americans, to split them away from national unity. The Axis and its American allies have failed; the race-baiters have not succeeded in isolating the Negro people, but rather have caused them increasingly to close ranks with the rest of the nation in the common cause of victory and of implementing the perspectives of Teheran.

The publishers' pledge was based on a hard-headed refusal to accept "second-class citizenship now imposed in many ways upon equal opportunity in all local, state, national system of social security. Of special importance now imposed in many ways upon equal opportunity in all local, state, national system of social security. Of special importance in America." It declared that "It is our resolve to work for the abolition of stricted suffrage, full civil rights, the end Negroes in America." It declared that "It tional, and primary elections, for unreis our resolve to work for the abolition of stricted suffrage, full civil rights, the end the color ban in industry"; it called for of racial segregation, the abolition of Jim equality in all educational facilities, for Crow in the armed services, and for a full

African descent. Finally, the statement ended with emphatic approval of "full participation by the United States in establishing and maintaining a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination, and social justice will prevail."

Precedent TIME-Chicago, Ill.

For the first time, a Negro newsman was admitted last week to the President's regular press conference, granted credentials. He was light-skinned Harry McAlpin of the Atlanta *Daily World* (circ. 23,000) and the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association. Previously, President Roosevelt had received 13 Negro newspaper publishers, heard their plea for an end to "second-class citizenship" and their 21-point statement of war and postwar aspirations.

Reporter McAlpin went into the conference without having been accepted by the Congressional Galleries' standing committee or by the White House Correspondents' Association, which ordinarily pass upon an applicant before credentials are issued. No Negro has ever received their approval. 2-21-44

Virginia-born Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early took responsibility for McAlpin's admission, said his status as correspondent had satisfied White House requirements. At week's end the by-passed Galleries' committee and the Correspondents' Association had said nothing, done nothing.

California Negro Paper Pleads for Mrs. Browder

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
2-9-44

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—The Government's attempt to deport Mrs. Earl Browder from her husband stirs the California Eagle, leading Negro paper here, to recall memories of the "slave block" that "separated families, who were never again to be re-united."

The Eagle's editorial points out that the Browders are parents of three American-born sons.

"The family," it adds, "has observed all the rules that govern the behavior of law-abiding American citizens."

Why, it asks, must Mrs. Browder be treated differently from the thousands of other persons who are not being molested, 2-9-44

"We ask why?" the editor repeats. "The Black American mothers whose hearts were broken, homes wrecked and lives embittered by the slave masters cruel rule—the Jewish mother who saw her husband slaughtered at the command of Hitler in Germany . . . ask in the name of Justice that Mrs. Browder be spared this cruel fate."

White House Correspondent Has Fine Past

Daily World—
Atlanta, Ga.
2-18-44

Following rapidly the visit of a committee from the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association with President Roosevelt, the first Negro Correspondent to be accredited to the White House, attended the President's Press Conference Tuesday, February 8.

Harry S. McAlpin, former chief of the Chicago Defender Washington Bureau, is the accredited correspondent of the Atlanta Daily WORLD and the NNPA. McAlpin will serve also as Chief of the Washington Bureau of member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

McALPIN

Final arrangements for the accredidation of Mr. McAlpin were completed Monday, January 7, by John H. Sengstacke, President, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and C. A. Scott, General Manager of the WORLD.

McAlpin was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1906, and received his high school training at Sumner High School there during 1919 through 1922. 2-18-44

McAlpin studied journalism and advertising at the University of Wisconsin, over the period extending from 1922 to 1926. He worked three years as reporter, city editor and office manager of the Washington, D. C., Tribune during 1926 to 1929. He later worked in a supervisory capacity in the federal government for seven years, the last year and a half of which he served as a chief public relations representative in 1935-42.

Since August, 1942, until the present time he has served as chief of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Defender. Mr. McAlpin has lived in Washington for the past 17 years, is married and has a daughter 11 years of age. 2-18-44

The Association's White House Correspondent's Committee in addition to Sengstacke and Scott includes Louis Martin ,Michigan Chronicle; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call Post, and C. B. Powell, New York Amsterdam-Star News. 2-18-44

Already the Association has two correspondents covering Negro units in the South Pacific and far eastern war theatres.

LABOR LEADER PRAISES STAND ON NEGRO PRESS

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 2-26-44

By CLARENCE T. R. NELSON

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)—The writer considers himself most fortunate in that he had a "reporter's dream" come true when Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes of America, and his wife were guests at my home. "Bill, I want to interview you," I said. Townsend, a member of the national executive board of the powerful Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), is the first Negro to be named on the executive board of any large labor union in America.

"The Negro press has been of great service to the Negro people during this period," Townsend said. "Many difficulties imposed on our service men would have been much worse if it were not for the exposures to the public by the Negro press. Unlike the Negro press of the last war, it has refused to compromise on any vital issue regarding the Negro."

Townsend refused to make an attack upon Milton P. Webter, the man who made uncomplimentary remarks about him in a recent address here, but said that he had attended a conference with A. Phillip Randolph in New York City recently and expressed highest regards for Randolph and his organization. 2-26-44

"The general opinion among Negroes is that the CIO represents the wing of the labor movement that is most interested in his well being, for my concept ritual and constitution, the CIO is committed to a program of equality for the workers," he said, in referring to the Negro in the labor movement. "In order to implement these three cardinal principles the CIO has set up the national committee to abolish racial discrimination, which is the watch dog of this powerful organization and policies the field of race relations. "It is significant to note that repeated attempts have been made by Negro leaders in the AFL to create such a committee and consistent with the policies of the AFL they have met with no success at all."

I asked Townsend what he thought about the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in regards to a matter that vitally affects the St. Paul local of his Union, 1005 in particular, and others in general. 2-26-44

"The recent supreme court decision in its interpretation of the regulations controlling the activities of the National Railroad Mediation board certainly grants to them the unimpeachable right to determine whether Negroes will enjoy the right to work and if accepted as a worker, the right to determine his condition of employment," he remarked. "The chairman of the national mediation board in recognition of the untenable position taken by the board during his absence, in the case of the St. Paul, red caps, has reopened the case and a series of conferences is going on, out of which we hope the mediation board will undo what the supreme court refused to do."

The post-war future for the Negro worker seemed dark to Townsend. 2-26-44

"The post-war period, so far as Negroes are concerned, is not too bright, according to those organizations that will influence to a large degree the type of economy the nation should have when peace comes. Secondly, unless the federal government is willing to establish the same type of economy in peace that we have in war, and economy of 150 billion dollars, one third of the employable persons working at this time will be idle. If we use the unhappy past as the yard stick, the most of these unemployed persons will be Negroes."

Louis Lautier was the last Negro Newspaper Publishers' association representative to be accredited a reporter of the White House press conference and that this was promised that Negro would be admitted, but none has yet been admitted up through last week. 2-26-44

WASHINGTON—Stephen Early, press secretary to the President, is a pleasure to greet the Daily Worker and its staff on its 20th Anniversary.

White House Denies Negro Press "Ban"

Chicago, Ill. 2-6-44

2 of Cleveland's City Councilmen

Call-Cleveland, Ohio
1-9-44

By JOSEPH F. KRIZEK
(City Councilman)
CLEVELAND, Ohio.

The Daily Worker and The Worker have earned the appreciation of all earnest supporters of the war. In the last elections, you backed and helped to unite all candidates who recognized victory as the Number One issue, regardless of political affiliation, color, creed or nationality. "I have started to read your weekly edition and find it both interesting and enlightening. I wish you the ever-increasing support of the common people of our great counrty."

By WILLIAM O. WALKER
(Editor Cleveland Call and Post, Cleveland City Councilman)
CLEVELAND, Ohio.
1-9-44

The Daily Worker has been a clarion voice crying in the wilderness for labor reforms for many years, then too, it has been a mouthpiece for all who were persecuted because of their race or liberal views. Because it has been such a fearless

48a-1944

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS, RACE SOLDIERS PRAISED BY NBC

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.
3-4-44

National Negro Newspaper Week was officially opened Saturday afternoon when war correspondents, soldiers, theatrical folk and newspaper executives appeared on an NBC broadcast in New York City sponsored by the Negro Publishers' association.

Shown in the studio (left to right): David Orro, war correspondent for the Chicago Defender; Thomas W. Young, war correspondent for the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Ollie Stewart, war correspondent for the Afro-American; Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News; 1st Lt. William Campbell, of the 99th Fighter Squadron, and Pvt. Walter E. Morris, of the Coast Artillery Regiment in Africa.—Solomon Photo.

Today's Guest Column

Sept. 8 1944

Amsterdam News Echoes Dewey Defeatism

Daily Worker—N.Y.

IT IS TIME to do more than raise a critical eyebrow when a prominent Negro newspaper takes to echoing the defeatist line of the anti-Roosevelt and anti-United Nations press axis in this country. We refer to the Sept. 2 issue of the New York Amsterdam News--which, incidentally, is prominent among the minority of pro-Dewey Negro papers — containing a lengthy article by A. M. Wendell Malliet on the Dumbarton Oaks conference. The article, in the style of a Hearst or Daily News editorial, is replete with suspicion - provoking questions, baseless speculations and undocumented assertions.

The Dumbarton Oaks conference, **"in the opinion of some observers,"** Mr. Malliet says, **"presages the ordering of a world in which liberty for the small nations and oppressed peoples of the world, most of them are of the black, brown and yellow races, will be forced to do the will and obey the orders of the big and powerful nations."** (Quoted as written.) Who are the unnamed "some observers?" Obviously, Thomas Dewey & Co., Norman Thomas & Co., and all the spokesmen of reactionary interests. If we believe these "observers," then we believe Hitler and Goebbels, who make precisely the same predictions.

Though Dewey gained nothing but embarrassment by his petty, partisan attack upon the current Washington parley in attempting to make an issue of the "rights of small nations," Mr. Malliet continues to sit astride this dead horse, whipping it for all he is worth. Without as much as mentioning the several explanatory statements by President Roosevelt, Mr. Hull and Mr. Stettinius about the conference, and without a word of reference to the principles upon which the conferees have agreed. He makes much ado about the "secrecy" of the parley, hints at "inside deals," and makes the wild charge that "every step taken so far (at the conference) has been in the direction of the traditional German policy of world rule and domination by the big and powerful nations."

* * *

IN cheap journalism it has long been a habit of white chauvinism to paint a lurid picture of "the rising tide of color." Mr. Malliet reverses this and concocts a picture of the future which is just as lurid—and false. He warns that the "three greatest white nations" are scheming "to control the affairs and destinies of the world." Implicit here is the assumption that since the Soviet Union is a "white" nation, it will fall in with the plans (alleged) of America and Britain to further Anglo-Saxon domination of the world. Hence, in this distorted view, the colored races have as much to fear from the leading Allied powers (China, strangely, is not rated one of them) as from Nazi Germany (Japan is conveniently forgotten), since all alike are white and have the same aim of world domination.

* * *

I SHOULD LIKE to remind Mr. Malliet, and others who think like him, of one point. It is that, apart from the absolute defeat of fascism, the first requisite of a New Deal in the various far-flung colonies and near-colonies is international agreement that there should and must be such a New Deal, followed by international collaboration toward accomplishing it. Who else can assure primary responsibility for developing such agreement and action except the principal Allied powers?

Democratic forces throughout the world, white and colored together, have the responsibility of giving unified support and constructive guidance to those who have the job of shaping a postwar world with guarantees of democracy and prosperity for all peoples.

by Alphaeus Hunton

(Pinchhitting for Max Yergan)

Our Press: 117 Years Of Service

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.
3-4-44

From the year 1827, when Freedom's Journal first published its yearnings and appeal for the abolition of slavery, the Negro press has carried the torch which has lighted the way to the hopes and aspirations of Negroes. It is true that at times this light had the dimness of a match, but is now a beacon by which the course of 14 million Negroes is charted.

From the Civil War to World War I, the leadership of Negroes was largely exercised by the ministry, educators, secret order heads, racial organizations and scholars. Immediately after the Civil War, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett, Bishops Turner, Arnett and Tanner were a few of the strong voices on which the Negro people relied. In the early 90's Booker T. Washington, Burghardt DuBois, Joseph Price, Kelly Miller and others were our leaders and maintained their leadership until their death, or until the end of World War I. During this long period there were individual papers like the Washington Bee, owned by Calvin Chase; the New York Age, under T. Thomas Fortune, and the Guardian, edited by Monroe Trotter, which gained considerable prestige. There were also church and fraternal papers like the Christian Recorder, the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the Atlanta Independent and the St. Luke Herald that exerted considerable influence among their respective memberships.

3-4-44

But despite these individual gains, it cannot be said that the Negro press, prior to the war, had established its leadership among the Negro people. It was Burghardt DuBois and R. R. Moton, and not the press, who determined the attitude of the masses of Negroes in the First World War. They counseled Negroes to close ranks and to wait until after the war to agitate for the redress of their grievances. Through all these years the Negro press was struggling with the obstacles which every Negro life. Negro politicians are afraid to be and subservant for fear the watchful press will d expose them. Negro educators and social know that they cannot compromise too much bringing upon themselves and their institutions active tirade of the press. Those who, years ago, found personal profit and advantage in a most ive point of view of race matters, know "now" dal to temporize with the rights of their own cause the Negro press is ever alert and un-

3-4-44

s become the "Great Appraiser" of men, institu- organizations affecting Negro life. No indi- institution, depending on public support could re its determined opposition and unrelented hos- e white press, with one or two exceptions, prints

The Negro press today has 6,000,000 readers and is at the zenith of its power, with its leadership unchallenged. The press has always been extremely aggressive and militant in its racialism. Even when beset by poverty and few readers it had to voice and fight for the rights of Negroes if it were to exist. It could not trade behind closed doors, for its pages would reveal any deception and betray all. The term "handkerchief head" has been applied to many Negro leaders, but never to the press. The growing

only the extremes in Negro life. If a Negro commits a crime or gives some record shattering performance it is set forth in the white press, but all racial activities between these two extremes are omitted. There is no normal inclusion of the affairs of Negroes in the life of the community. This is another great service which is only performed by the Negro press, giving an all-inclusive picture of Negroes. Every phase of Negro life, social, fraternal, political and business, owes its advancement in part to the aid and support given by the Negro press.

The Negro press can proudly ask for support because it deserves it. It has been consistently the most courageous, unselfish and intelligent champion the Negro people have ever had. It is the only race advocate which voices the same denunciation in Mississippi as in New York. It has given coherent expression to the diversified aims, hopes and ambitions of millions and has made Negroes more united. It has made the intelligent dissatisfactions of the few, the protests of millions. It is about the only weapon in the possession of Negroes which our white opponents respect. 3-4-44

We are happy to be consecrated to its hallowed traditions which make every other consideration subordinate to racial interests, except those of our God and our country.

3-11-44

Tuskegee Student — Kelly Va. 3-11-44

NEWSPAPER WEEK OBSERVANCE BY COLLEGE PAPER —Sponsoring the observance of Negro Newspaper Week at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., the student paper conducted a broadcast over WBIG, Greensboro CBS affiliate. Student participants are, left to right, Misses Thora Kelly, Philadelphia; Myrtle Brown, Columbia, S. C.; Vera Wooden, Daytona Beach, Fla.; and Edith Bishop, Bridgeton, N. J.

Perhaps They Will Secede

'White Supremacy' Criticism Resented

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-18-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—South Carolina's Congressmen couldn't take the scathing editorial that appeared in Eugene Meyer's Washington Post Wednesday denouncing the white supremacy resolution adopted by the South Carolina House of Representatives.

They were particularly peeved at the Post's suggestion that the state should select its own delegate to the Peace Conference since "it is apparent that the state does not share the war aims of America or of the United Nations. Judging from the lower House of its legislature, one cannot help wondering if it is even fighting on our side." 3-18-44

The Post added that the white supremacy resolution was "so close to the Hitlerian doctrine of 'Nordis or Aryan supremacy' as to be indistinguishable from it."

Several South Carolina congressmen denounced the Post from the floor of Congress. Rep. L. Mendel Rivers said the Post was a "yellow sheet" and the writer of the editorial "an evil-minded person."

Rep. Butler B. Hare called the editorial "an unwarranted, unfair an libelous attack on the courage and patriotism of South Carolina."

Race Newspapers Okeh On Army List

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

8-22-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—From a reliable source in the War Department, the NNPA has learned that the presence of Negro newspapers among the American papers to be made available at all Army posts through the post exchange, based on a preferential list, will depend on whether soldiers express a preference for such papers in a poll to be conducted under the direction of commanding officers. The names of Negro newspapers are contained on the list for poll purposes.

This situation has arisen as result of the relaxation of the general ban on sale of newspapers at U. S. Army posts abroad. The stipulation of the soldiers' vote law that only newspapers of "general circulation in the United States" has been the source of curtailment of many publications.

The preferential list of newspapers will be similiar to the procedure used by the Army Service Forces in arriving at a list of 189 magazines to be supplied to soldiers regardless of their political content. The Negro Digest is on this list of magazines. The Crisis is attempting to have its name inserted thereon. 8-22-44

Any newspaper or magazine may be sent as a gift or subscription to soldiers if it is addressed to an individual. Newspapers and magazines of one's choice may be bought off the post at any time.

Un-Covering Washington

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

By HARRY McALPIN

For NNPA

4-1-44

Negroes are not proud of the source of the new help they are receiving in getting their message over to some of the people who need it most, but they are inclined to be tolerant in accepting it.

A new paper, the Alabama Sun, dedicated to the maintenance of "white supremacy," has appeared in Birmingham, Ala. Volume 1, number 1, was published on March 28. Eighty per cent of the reading matter was devoted to reprints of articles appearing previously in Negro newspapers —particularly the Birmingham World, the Chicago Defender, and the Pittsburgh Courier — with new headlines, however, to suit the Alabama Sun. 4-1-44

In small print at the top of each such article, the editors of the Sun wrote a caustic comment, purportedly to point out the impracticality, the viciousness, the stupidity, or the audacity of the demands and revelations made in the reproduced articles.

Example of Comments

Here are a few samples: Over an article headed "Would Unfrock Clergymen Practicing Segregation," the editor noted: "Here is an article from the Pittsburgh Courier—a Negro paper. Read it and weep—or laugh." Over another headed "Ask Probe of Bias in Utility Service Hiring," with a Baltimore dateline, the editor commented: "Here is an example of what might happen here (B'ham). This was published in the Chisago Defender. Negro newspaper."

On reading the reproduced articles, however, one could not help but be struck by the clear, concise, logical presentations they contained. 4-1-44

That these articles should thus be brought to the attention of the kind of people most likely to buy the Alabama Sun opens up a new field to the Negro press. Robert E. White, the editor of the Sun, and those who are supporting the venture from the hidden recesses of anonymity, are unconsciously rendering a much needed service.

Digs at First Lady

Of course, the paper is vitriolic in its own treatment of the race question. It takes the usual digs at Mrs. Roosevelt. It unhesitatingly uses epithets in referring to Negroes. A 3-column cut on the front page, of Mrs. Roosevelt and George Goodman, Red Cross worker, brought back from England to work in the Red Cross fund drive, is captioned "Eleanor Greets Nigger Again."

It makes the same illogical arguments common to all who attempt to defend the undemocratic theory of "white supremacy." And on the front page, immedi-

ately below the cut, is an article and application blank urging whites to join the "White Supremacy League." 4-1-44

The net result is that the paper presents a glaring, paradoxical contrast between what it says it intends to do and what it actually accomplishes. The purpose is expressed in the lead editorial. It says in part:

"The big dailies of this state, ahead, which resulted in his getting a more suitable job in a chemical laboratory. He went on to win fame and fortune. To his old employer he subsequently said:

"Thanks, Mr. White, damn you."

And so, the Alabama Sun becomes a Negro digest—somewhat "slimy," 'tiz true, but useful.

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PEOPLE AND PLACES

By WALTER WHITE

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER ELSE comes out of this war, one product will be completely new and beneficial—a more accurate portrayal of the part played by Negro soldiers. That will contrast greatly with previous wars in which, unfortunately, unsympathetic scribes have told the story with jaundiced eyes. The change will be due in large measure to a group whose work I have seen in three theatres of war to date and to whom I wish here to pay homage—the Negro war correspondent. Under working and living conditions which frequently are physically taxing and occasionally hazardous to limb and life, these men are searching out the facts and recording them in such fashion that historians will find it hard to play down or dismiss the truth that the Negro of the United States and other parts of the world played no small part in winning this war when eventually it is won.

4-15-44

Walter White

Meets U. S. Scribes

I HAVE seen and worked with Randy Dixon of the Pittsburgh Courier and "Red" Toles of the Defender in the European Theatre of Operations; with Ollie Harrington of the Courier, Art Carter of the Afro-American and Lem Graves of the Journal and Guide in Italy and North Africa. There are of course moments of relaxation, usually as we consumed prodigious quantities of excellent army chow with G.I.s or officers. Or of an evening after a day's work was finished over whatever local brew could be found. But there is little time for play or bull sessions, particularly in active theatres of war. Countless tales are poured into correspondents' ears. More often than not these stories have a basis of truth. Sometimes they are born of super-sensitiveness of some homesick soldier who wonders what he is fighting for, especially if he has run into some form of prejudice from some other American who has brought with him racial patterns of Mississippi. It is the correspondent's job to sift fact from fancy and report as much of the truth as war time censorship permits. The job is no easy one.

Boost Morale of Soldiers

4-15-44

BUT YOU have read the stories written by these men and thus know already the extent and quality of the services to truth they and their papers are rendering. There are two other accomplishments of theirs I want to emphasize. The first is the boost to morale these men give to colored soldiers. They are the link with "back home." They are the medium through which the stories of what is actually happening will be recorded. It has been a joy to watch the faces of colored soldiers light up when they are introduced to colored war correspondents. The other day we halted a truckload of Negro troops high above Cassino where one of the toughest battles of the war is being fought. Not a house stood intact as far as eye could reach.

4-15-44

War vehicles of every imaginable description rumbled by. Tanks, half-tracks, ammunition trucks, weapon carriers, jeeps and reconnaisance cars passed in dense confusion to the nearby front while empty ones returned for more materials. Or not-empty ambulances bringing back the dead and wounded. German guns spat shells into our lines while ours poured tons of screaming shells into Cassino and our planes dropped an unending stream of bombs on the Abbey and other spots where the Germans were entrenched.

'Educate' White Writers

THE SOLDIERS of a quartermaster regiment didn't talk much. But they did not need to. Their faces said even more than words when they learned that the papers they read back home had followed them through war correspondents right up to the front line itself.

Another service these men are rendering is that of opening the eyes of white correspondents to the existence of a Negro press. The Army Public Relations Offices are almost exclusively manned, I have found, by highly intelligent ex-newspaper men. I have found them generously cooperative, with which opinion I believe correspondents of the colored press will agree.

4-15-44

The presence of Negro writers has served to cause many of the white correspondents to become aware of the role the Negro soldier is playing and to reflect that awareness in their dispatches. Ernie Pyle volunteered to write several pieces about the Negro soldier, the offer coming as a result of conversations he had with Ollie Harrington interspersed with falling shells on the Anzio beachhead. That story I shall tell another time. But I want here to record my admiration and gratitude to Negro writers who are doing a job in the face of difficulties and doing it superbly.

THE FRIENDLY PRESS

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

3-18-44

The Chicago daily papers should be commended on the manner in which the recent slaying in the Cathederal at Washington, D.C., was reported. This was a sensational story, and could have been pictured so as to inflame the readers. Instead it was told with the same impartiality of any other similar act. One paper used the word Negro only once, and then in an inconspicuous spot midway in the column. The suspect was called by his name throughout the whole report. By doing this the reader is not continually reminded that a Negro committed the act. Instead of the usual headline, "Negro Slays Woman," we read, "Handyman In Capital Admits Cathedral Slaying." It was emphasized that the victim had not been criminally assaulted.

3-18-44

Respectable Negroes hate the criminals of their race as much as do other citizens. They want them punished if guilty. Their only complaint is that these crimes are unusually presented in such a manner that the whole race is indicted along with the culprit.

The place to promote the campaign for greater harmony between the races is in the newspapers. Liberal writings do a good job, but fail to reach the average American, whose main source of information is his daily paper. The Negro press is fighting a tireless battle to break the barriers which enslave its people, and to ferret out the causes of disunity. This fight will be in vain unless the cooperation of friendly white papers is won.

3-18-44

The old axiom of the press, "Negroes are not news unless connected with crime," has done more to establish the Negro as a rapist, murderer and a thief in the minds of many, than any other single influence. If this powerful force could be directed to show the contribution Negroes have made and are still making to the country in industry, science, literature and other fields; if it could be directed toward creating a more friendly spirit among all the races, then our fight would be half won.

Chicago is now getting a portion of this type of journalism. We salute the friendly Chicago press.

Negro Press Program Lauds War Heroes

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-4-44

By EVELYN SHERRER
(New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—Declaring that the Negro is a "vital part of the strength of America," Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission urged Negroes throughout the country to continue to do their share in the "great battle of production."

McNutt was heard Saturday afternoon over the National Broadcasting System in a program climaxing Negro Newspaper Week, which was sponsored by the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association.

"Negro troops," Mr. McNutt said, "are fighting and dying among the hills of Italy and on the atolls of the Pacific. Like thousands of other Americans, they are giving their lives for their country.

"They have every right to be proud of their record of accomplishment."

3-4-44

STRESS NEGRO SOLDIER

Further emphasis was placed upon the accomplishment of the Negro soldier by three war correspondents recently returned from overseas action with Negro troops. Thomas W. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide cited his experiences with the 99th Fighter Squadron, and interviewed First Lieut. William A. Campbell, of Tuskegee, Ala., who was the first Negro pilot in the Army Air Force to deliver a bomb on enemy territory.

Ollie Stewart, war correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American, joined Young's interview and questioned Pvt. Walter E. Morris, of New York City, who was injured in North Africa. David Orro, correspondent for the Chicago Defender, completed the trio of newspapermen broadcast from New York. Randy Dixon, Pittsburgh Courier correspondent, was heard from London, England, in a brief chat about activities of soldiers there.

3-4-44

Wallace Tells Canada Lee Acted as Master of Ceremonies

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

Newsmen Race Fights Bigots

3-25-44

WASHINGTON—Vice President Wallace spoke to colored newsmen and their Capital Press Club Weekly luncheon. He poked ridicule at theories aimed at superiority of one man over another, and testified to his indebtedness to George Washington Carver who was one of his stage favorite, and Kenneth Spen- teachers at Iowa State.

PLEDGED TO FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

"The Negro press," Dr. Powell said, "believes in and advocates a citizenship for all citizens of the United States, and it has pledged itself to continue to fight for these beliefs until all of them have been realized."

Outstanding figures in the entertainment world paid tribute to the Publishers' association and Negro Newspaper Week. Those appearing were Muriel Rahn, star of "Carmen Jones;" Mary Lou Williams, pianist from Cafe Society Downtown; Willie Bryant, national

Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News and first Negro member of the New York State Boxing commission, declared that the Negro press "is concerned with the same zeal as any other newspaper or agency in the safety, security and welfare of the nation.

Broadcasts To Feature

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

Negro Newspaper Week

2-26-44

NEW YORK.—Three radio networks will join this coming week in coast-to-coast programs telling the dramatic story of the Negro Press.

Marking National Negro Newspaper Week from February 27 to March 4, the broadcasts will feature top-ranking government officials, Negro war correspondents and servicemen and outstanding Negro entertainers.

President Roosevelt will send a special message to be read over the air in connection with the tribute to the nation's Negro newspapers.

Opening the program arranged by the Negro Newspaper Publishers association will be a half-hour program over the NBC network Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 p.m. (EWT).

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, and Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News, will be the principal speakers.

Nelson will report on the Negro in the defense industries. Dr. Powell's topic will be "The Negro Press and the War Effort." Dr. Powell is a civic leader and member of the New York State Athletic Commission.

Canada Lee, noted actor, will be master of ceremonies. He will be joined by Hazel Scott, star of radio and motion pictures, and Muriel Smith, currently appearing in the Broadway hit "Carmen Jones." The Willie Bryant USO Overseas Unit also will entertain. 2-26-44

Negro war heroes will be interviewed by four newspaper correspondents—Randy Dixon, Pittsburgh Courier; David Orro, Chicago Defender; Ollie Stewart, Afro American, and Thomas Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide. Dixon will speak from London. 2-26-44

Arrangements have been completed with the War Department and Columbia Broadcasting system for overseas pick-ups on Monday night at 11:30 p.m. (EWT) bringing to American radio audience the voices of four war correspondents now in combat zones.

Lem Graves Jr., of The Journal and Guide, Art Carter of The Afro American and Ollie Harrington of the Pittsburgh Courier will be heard direct from Naples. They will also interview several Negro soldiers and fliers who have been cited for heroic deeds during the Italian campaign.

Jumping half way around the world, the CBS mike will then pick up Fletcher Martin, war correspondent for the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association pool, from the South Pacific.

NEWSPAPER WEEK BROADCASTS

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

Saturday, February 26 at 3 p.m. (EWT)

Narrator Canada Lee
"The Negro In Defense Industry" by Paul V. McNutt
Willie Bryant USO overseas unit featuring Kenneth Spencer and Julia Gardner
Piano Selection by Hazel Scott
Interview of army heroes by Negro War Correspondents David Orro, Ollie Stewart, Thomas Young and Randy Dixon
"The Negro Press And The War Effort" by C. B. Powell of Amsterdam Star-News
Solo by Muriel Smith 2-26-44

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Monday, February 28 at 11:30 p.m. (EWT)

Narrator Juan Hernandez with music by Wings Over Jordan Choir
Statement by President Roosevelt
Pickups from overseas: Lem Graves and Art Carter in Italy and Fletcher Martin in South Pacific
Army hero play written by Carleton Moss
Music by Duke Ellington's orchestra
Statement on Negro press by John Sengstacke, publisher of Chicago Defender and president of Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn.
Interview by P. B. Young, Jr., with Negro Merchant Marine Captain John Godfrey of S.S. Robert L. Vann
Selection by Paul Robeson

BLUE NETWORK

Thursday, March 2 at 4 p.m. (EWT)

Statements by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, Admiral Carpenter of 9th Naval District, Captain Emmert of Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Commander Daniel Armstrong of Camp Robert Smalls, Great Lakes, and Publishers Louis Martin, Roscoe Dungee, Olive Diggs and J. E. Mitchell
Radio plays on exploits of Negro naval heroes
Music by glee club training station and orchestra

Musical and dramatic talent will also feature this program.

Stars will be the Wings Over Jordan choir, Duke Ellington and his orchestra, Paul Robeson, Juan Hernandez and Carlton Moss. There will also be a statement by President Roosevelt, an interview of a Negro Liberty Ship captain by P Bernard Young Jr., and a message by John H. Sengstacke, president of the publishers association and manager of the Chicago Defender.

The Blue Network and affiliated stations will beam a program originating at Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Thursday, March 2, from 4 to 4:30 p.m. (Eastern War Time).

The Blue network broadcast spotlights the visit to Great Lakes of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association on the invitation of Lt. Commander Daniel Armstrong, on March 2 and 3.

The songstress, Dorothy Donegan, along with the Great Lakes orchestra and glee club will provide music for the half-hour broadcast. A statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox on "The Negro in the Navy" will be heard as well as a brief message from Commander Armstrong. 2-26-44

Heroes Interviewed

A feature of this program will be the interview of several Navy heroes by Edgar T. Rouzeau, war correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier, who is back in the United States after a year and a half in Africa.

SAYS NEGRO PRESS TO HELP SOLVE THE SOUTH'S PROBLEMS

Tribune — Savannah, Ga.

9-7-44

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (ANP)—Mrs. Lucille Scott, circulation director of the nation's only Negro daily and Sunday newspaper, the Atlanta Daily World, is confident that when the south's problem's are solved "our own newspapers will play an important part."

Mrs. Scott, here on business and a short vacation, relaxed in her comfortable chair at the Hotel Theresa and said:

"Say what you will, the news papers in the south will become a leading factor in helping to break down some of the things we complain about so much. We have gtt to educate white people as well as our own."

Seated near Mrs. Scott at the time was her son, Sgt. W. A. Scott, 3rd, who escorted her on a visit to see Robert Scott, her youngest son who is stationed at a New England naval base.

The circulation director for the Atlanta World and its chain of 20 weeklies in important cities throughout Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, observed also that: 9-7-44

"You can't legislate anything. Most persons, white and black, usually respond to education."

Mrs. Scott was visiting New York city for the first time since 1940. "I'm going to do my best to see some of your town, study the setup of the daily papers and make a trip or two to New England to visit my son in the navy."

On Negro women, Mrs. Scott said that "the Negro woman is better trained today than she was yesterday. She is not only seeking, she is making, her place in the world of business, and she is prepared to hold her own with anybody, anytime and any place."

Vice President Wallace

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

Addresses Negro Press

3-18-44

The Negro Press Club put Vice President Henry A. Wallace squarely on the spot at a meeting Wednesday in Club Bengasi at which he was guest speaker.

Dr. A. Clayton Powell told the Vice President that President Roosevelt had lost the Negro vote. "Negroes throughout the country," Dr. Powell continued, "have begun propagandizing be-

cause of the hand-off policy of the administration towards those who are determined that the Negro would not have first class citizenship."

The Vice President told the publishers:

"It seems incredible that we should have to say over and over again to some of our people the simple truths that Negroes also are people, that the Negroes in

belong to many parties, creeds and many races.

is a people's war. The peace must be a people's peace—for all the peoples and races of mankind," Mr. Wallace concluded.

3-18-44

Among those who attempted to give the Vice President the pulse-beat of the Negro were: John P. Davis, Edgar T. Rouzeau, Ernie Johnson, Alexander Barnes, Harry McAlpin, and Al Smith.

The New Deal has brought ical solutions to some problems. To those of us look forward to a double vicwe can only pledge ourselves the determination that win- the war abroad must also n winning the war at home nst bigotry and prejudice, nst lack of understanding l lack of opportunity.

"Those who fight for us in this

America are Americans, that among the members of our oldest families, that they have made vast contributions in labor and loyalty to America, and that they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of other Americans. It is incredible that we must say this, but say it we

3-18-44

48a-1944

WHERE CREDT IS DUE

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Publishers and Editors Get Scant Credit for Spearheading Progress of the Race

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

NO editor, publisher or reporter of a colored newspaper has received any kind of medal or award for distinguished service rendered. Actors, preachers, singers and teachers seem to have gained the nod. Here and there a scientist, a business man or a novelist has been acclaimed, but no member of the Fourth Estate has been deemed worthy of the Spingarn Award or any of the other shining emblems of achievement. The Spingarn committee, which for all intents and purposes is the "Merit Board" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is the most guilty and flagrant offender.

5-6-44

Mr. Bibb

The Spingarn Medal was originated in 1915, being fostered and sponsored by Joel Spingarn, pioneer champion of human rights, and father of Arthur B. Spingarn, present head of the association. The "Merit Board" was for a long time composed of seven members, but has been enlarged as time passed. It has been stated on good authority that while the body has not been coerced or influenced in sinister fashion, that nevertheless, the few who attend its sessions are always guided in their selection by the "supreme inner circle" of the NAACP. Thus it appears that those who were most closely attached to the body politic have received more than their share of the shining symbols for outstanding achievement.

5-6-44

"HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT"

The award of the Spingarn committee for the year 1942 reached its acme of asininity when Judge William Hastie was made the recipient, because he resigned as "colored civilian aide" to the War Department. This was done while the editors of The Pittsburgh Courier were pouring blood and tears all over the land in quest of the "Double V—Victory at home And Abroad." This was done while every nerve and fibre in the newspaper fold was tensed and stretched to abolish the color lines in the armed forces. The colored press has attracted more attention and its expression has carried more influence and weight than the more or less vacarious resignation of Judge Hastie. But the jurist was a member of the board of directors of the National association and also one of its most brilliant counsellors. It was a manly and courageous act of self abnegation for Judge Hastie to resign because of the flagrant mistreatment of the colored fighters, but by what stretch of the imagination could it be logically concluded that his act was the "highest achievement" made during the preceding years or years gone by an American Negro in any honorable field of endeavor. The action of the Judge created only a slight ripple in public opinion but the printed words of running fire appearing week after week in the colored press have contributed vastly towards gaining such recognition as we have been grudgingly granted.

5-6-44

TIME TO TAKE NOTICE

Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, official mouth piece of the Advancement association, a few days ago accompanied his releases to the press with the gentle reminder of the fact that the NAACP lawyer had fought and won the recent Texas white primary case, and that little mention had been made of it in the colored press. Wilkins is right, the association should be given all credit for the great victory and the signal sacrifices made. The association is entitled to credit in our papers.

As a rule most of the association's achievements are fully publicized, and indeed its light would be hidden under a bushel if the colored editors and publishers did not put it in black and white for the world to read about. The colored press has augmented the work of the association in splendid fashion. It is now about time for the NAACP, its Merit Board and all of the other medal committees to take notice of the splendid and lasting achievements of our editors and publishers. The Double V is not the only meritorious campaign that has been launched by colored editors and publishers. There is the 'Campaign For Better Conduct," and there was once a history-making campaign for "Jobs" that had far-reaching influences. The editors and publishers have been the spearheads in the onward march of progress. Many of the pioneers perished in the struggle and passed on unsung and unreckoned while poets and peasants were acclaimed to the vaulted skies. Credit should be given where credit is due and maybe a medal to a newspaper man might fire and electrify the editors and publishers into more brilliant service.

5-6-44

BIGGEST NEGRO PAPER WILL SUPPORT DEWEY

Post — Birmingham, Ala.

9-24-44

By United Press.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29. — The Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro newspaper in the United States, said in a front page editorial today that it would endorse Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the presidency.

The weekly publication, with a nationwide circulation of 300,000, is distributed in 14 editions to most of the large cities in the pivotal states and the Pacific Coast.

Ira F. Lewis, president and editor, said the newspaper which backed President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936 and Wendell L. Willkie in 1940, would support Governor Dewey because it is his belief that the New Deal cannot cope with the employment problems of the post-war era.

Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey Is Editor Of Afro Woman's Magazinne; Has Youthful Staff

Age — New York, N. Y.

9-16-44

The role of the Negro woman in the field of journalism is becoming increasingly popular and interesting to those who have the deep conviction that the colored woman needs a medium by which to express her views and aspirations. This sentiment was heralded by Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey, widow of Marcus Garvey, who will edit and publish an international monthly, Afro Woman's Magazine, which will be printed the latter part of September. 30,000 copies will be distributed on the newsstands, she said.

This 32-page publication will consist of features on subjects interesting to women of all races, and nationalities. The proceeds from the magazine will be used to finance travelling scholarships for teachers, for the purpose of cementing the good neighbor policy through education.

9-16-44

The staff which is predominantly feminine, is composed of college students who are making a ventur into field of writing in order that youth may give vent to ideas on formation of world activities.

Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey, editor, who is associated with movements for the liberation of Ethiopia and the advancement of the colonial islands, in 1928 she served as business manager of the West Indian Times published in New York.

Leotha Hackshaw, who is the associate editor, has done considerable writing for various publications. She matriculated in social work at New York Universty, after which she served in that capacity for several years. She also was employed as a photographer's model.

The Youth Department is headed by Miss Gloria Gordon, editor, a student at Hunter College; Yvonne Brown, associate youth editor, who is employed as clerk-typist at Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a student at Paine Institute.

9-16-44

Clarice Donaldson, who will pen notes on youth activities, is a student at Long Island University majoring in chemistry. Virginia Holmes, a nineteen-year-old student at New York University, majoring in journalism is a native of Liberia.

Herman P. Osborne, the only male on the staff, is serving as managing editor. He is employed with the United Mutual Benefit Association.

"A vote for Roosevelt is a vote for the future. A vote for Dewey is a step backward into the dark past."

Chi. Defender 12th Negro Paper to Back Roosevelt

The Worker — New York, N. Y.

10-1-44

The Chicago Defender, one of the largest Negro newspapers in the country, has come out boldly and unequivocally for the reelection of President Roosevelt in November. It thus becomes the 12th Negro newspaper of national circulation to stand by FDR and his policies.

In a front page editorial of Sept. 23 the Defender states that the paper said, mothers. He has displayed a midget mind on the Negro issue, the paper said, mothers. He has displayed a midget mind on world issues that sees the balance of power in the November elections and entitles him to recognition as the "best President Americans ever had since Lincoln."

Declaring that the eyes of America and the world are on the Negro vote—and that today is the Negro's greatest opportunity since Reconstruction—the paper concluded with:

"Desperate and hysterical he (Dewey) has stooped to dangerous with a solemn responsibility not only to their race but to the world as well—to millions of colored peoples in far-off Africa and Asia.

Describing Dewey as getting turned home on V-Day." 10-1-44 keeping tion to keep faith with Negro heroes, some pretty bad company and some pretty sorry friends, the Defender pointed out, hold making

We Demand Action, and Fast

Tribune — Brooklyn, N.Y. 3-18-44

Lucius Jones, a Reporter for the Pittsburgh-Courier, was brutally attacked and stabbed at a party, in New Orleans, La., by five Negro soldiers from nearby Camp Plauche. Jones was covering the party - therefore was attacked while performing his duty. The reporter is a Negro and also the soldiers, but that does not make any difference to us. We want the five soldiers arrested, tried and convicted. The soldiers are in the wrong, and we want no coddling of them. We are in full accord with other members of the Negro Press, and that is the determination to Protect its Reporters at all times in the line of duty, and will exert every effort to prosecute and punish, any person and or persons, assaulting a reporter, while performing his duty.

Negro Paper Nails Lie

PM — New York, N.Y. 10-30-44

'I Am For Equality,' Senator Declares

Vice-Presidential Nominee Says Wallace Spoke "The Gospel" in His Convention Speech

By JOHN P. DAVIS, Courier Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"I have always been for equality of opportunity in work, working conditions and political rights. I think the Negro in the armed forces ought to have the same treatment and opportunities as every other member of the armed forces. I think this should also be true of Negro women in the armed forces."

PITTSBURGH, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1944

10-30-44

MEMBERSHIP IN KU KLUX KLAN DENIED

I had heard in Kansas City the charge that Truman had probably been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. I asked him if this were true. He denied point blank that he had ever belonged to the Klan and went further to state that he had fought the Klan all his life.

I had a chance to verify the truth of this statement in two ways, first from the testimony of Delsia Simpson, a Negro woman who grew up in the Truman home, and second from an obscure item published in the Kansas City Star on September 14, 1926. That item quotes one Todd George, president of the Independent Democrats of Rural Jackson county, as saying, "We are unalterably opposed to Harry Truman, the Democratic nominee for conuty judge." And the article goes on to say, "The Independents are known as an organization of the Ku Klux Klan; at least many of its members are credited with membership in the Ku Klux Klan." That was in 1926 when it could hardly be said that Truman had his eye on the Vice-Presidency.

PITTSBURGH COURIER, AUG. 5, 1944

10-30-44

After an investigation into the rumor that Sen. Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.) had once belonged to the Ku Klux Klan, the Pittsburgh *Courier*, a Negro newspaper supporting Gov. Dewey for President, as early as last Aug. 5 printed a story calling the charge obsolutely baseless.

Above are reproduced portions of an interview John P. Davis, a *Courier* writer, had with Sen. Truman at Kansas City in which Davis exploded the smear of the Democratic candidate for Vice President months before Hearst newspapers attempted to inject it into the campaign. Davis' story reveals how convinced the Negro newspaper was that Truman was innocent.

10-30-44

The third reproduction, a story from the Kansas City *Times* of Jan. 9, 1941, reveals the philosophical attitude of Dr. Bruce R. Trimble, Truman's chief accuser, in Trimble's own words. Trimble, one-time executive secretary of the America First Committee in Kansas City, is a professor at the University of Kansas City.

materials to England.

KANSAS CITY TIMES, JAN. 9, 1944

'NO MORAL SIDE IN WAR'

DR. TRIMBLE OF K. C. U. DENIES SUCH AN ISSUE.

Nazi-ism and Democracy Could Live Side by Side, He Tells America First Group—Trelease Speaks.

Dr. Bruce R. Trimble of the University of Kansas City last night told a meeting sponsored by the Kansas City branch of the America First committee that there is no moral issue involved in the present war.

"Some people say one side is good and the other bad," Dr. Trimble said. "I deny that. Some people say that nazi-ism and democracy can't live side by side in this world. I deny that. There have always been differences between peoples and countries."

10-30-44

Dr. Trimble criticized President Roosevelt's lease-lend plan to aid Britain as typical of the subterfuges which he said the President used to evade the law.

"Roosevelt," Dr. Trimble said, "thinks he can carry the four freedoms to the four corners of the earth. Maybe you think he can."

Stating that the American people seemed ready to accept a certain present evil instead of a hypothetical future evil Dr. Trimble urged this program: "Stay at home and build an impregnable defense; build hemisphere solidarity but be ready to trade with the rest of the world when it returns to sanity; as an aid to "gallant Britain" let American businessmen, if they want to, sell

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va. 3-18-44

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING features of the recent observance of Negro Newspaper Week was the participation of Miss Mariian Anderson, world's outstanding contralto. Although the CBS program on which she appeared did not start until 8:30 p.m., California time, and she had to catch a 9 o'clock train in order to fill her next engagement, Miss Anderson graciously accepted the invitation of the publishers association to sing. The artist was picked up for the broadcast, originating in New York City, via Station KOW in San Francisco. Her accompanist is Franz Rupp. (E. F. Joseph Photo).

Let Every Day Be 'Open House'

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

(Reprinted From Last Week's Late Edition)

(An Editorial)

THE NEWSPAPER goes into the homes of the people to carry information needed to create honest and worthy opinions. It helps, too, to formulate a basis for, and serve as the coordinator of community mass action. And because it is more of less taken for granted, little thought is given to the reception of a newspaper in the home which like a good friend, is hardly missed until it is not found where expected. 3-18-44

But what happens when this process is reversed; when the people come into the home of the newspaper; this Nation, and our pledge to devote the physical and mental resources of the Journal and Guide to the immediate objective of winning the war. But we know that they realize that never for a moment, will we ever lose sight of its ultimate objective of making as real as possible the concept of democracy for America's largest minority group.

3-18-44

Between us, the people and their newspaper, the bonds of friendship and dedication of aims are now on a more substantial basis. And in the future, let all of the days be "open house," carrying the Journal and Guide into the home of the people, and bringing the people into the home of the Journal and Guide.

Census lists 164 active Negro papers

Tribune 9-4-44
Los Angeles, California

WASHINGTON — The Negro press included 164 active newspapers in 1943, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Census, and released this week. Although 58, or 35.4 per cent of these publication were accounted for by 20 cities, 34 states and the District of Columbia were represented.

A combined average net circulation of 1,613,25 per issue was recorded for 144 Negro newspapers during the period July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943. During the same period 81 Negro newspapers carried 2,121,141 inches of advertising. Of this lineage, however, almost two-thirds (65.1 per cent) was accounted for by 14 newspapers.

Out of the 144 Negro newspapers reporting years of establishment, somewhat more than two-thirds (*74 per cent) was less than 25 years old. Seven of them, however, were published prior to 1880. The returns for all Negro publications including both newspapers and periodicals show that 11 were inactive, that is, had suspended publication. However, a number of publishers stated that as a result of labor shortages they were finding difficulty in publishing their newspapers.

Of the 105 Negro magazines and bulletins for which names and addresses are available, 79 reported a combined average net circulation of 1,850,378 per issue.

Not less than 15 news-gathering agencies were operated by Negroes in 1943. Four of these agencies each served 40 or more newspapers with a combined circulation of one-half million or more. One agency distributed releases to 57 newspapers with a combined circulation of 947,000.

One or more of the 164 active Negro newspapers were published in the District of Columbia and in each of 34 states. Of the remaining 14 states none had more than 33,000 Negro inhabitants in 1940.

Three states had more than 8 active Negro newspapers: Texas with 12, Pennsylvania with 11, and Illinois with 9. Fourteen states and the District of Columbia were represented by from 5 to 8 Negro newspapers each. These states were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Rork, Ohio, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Fifty-eight, or slightly more than 1 out of every 3, of the active Negro newspapers were accounted for by the 20 cities having 50,000 Negro inhabitants or more in 1940.

The circulation of 62 out of 108 newspapers reporting passed beyond state lines. For these newspapers, from 0.6 per cent to 98.7 per cent of their total average net circulation was accounted for by states other than the state of publication. Eleven newspapers reported that their out-of-state circulation represented 46.7 per cent or more of their total circulation. Two newspaper in this group had circulations of 210,000 and 133,180, respectively, but of the other 9 newspapers none had a greater circulation than 26,500.

The remaining 46 newspapers reporting on this item indicated that their average net circulation per issue was confined to the state of publication.

The dates of establishment for 144 active Negro newspapers, 110 of which are general in scope, range from 1848 to 1943, but 97, or 67.4 per cent, of these publications are accounted for by the period 1920 to 1943.

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

WRITES A SOLDIER from Fort Benning, Ga., "I've found out that the Negro press is much more powerful than I thought. An incident that happened last week proved this. All news dealers caught selling The Pittsburgh Courier and The Chicago Defender were picked up and ordered off the Post with the admonition 'not to bring those N—— papers out here any more.' To say that we Negroes were furious is putting it mildly, but after a bit of reflection we took it as a compliment."

* * *
4-8-44

It becomes clearer and clearer that our white folks simply can't take it. They used to accuse us of "being too sensitive," but the war has proved that they not only cannot take criticism, but cannot even abide by the facts. In a crisis they chatter hysterically, as witness their blubbering over the Pearl Harbor attack made successful by criminal negligence. When Negro newspapers print the facts and criticise the criminal collusion between officialdom and crackerdom leading to treasonable discrimination against and mistreatment of Negro soldiers and sailors simply because they are colored . . . a cry goes up, not for a change of policy toward the Negroes, but for penalization of suppression of the Negro newspapers.

Church Paper Hits Book Ban

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-8-44

BOSTON—(ANP) — "Another flash of fascism" is the way the current issue of Zion's Hearld, independent Methodist weekly published here, characterizes the blocking of the distribution in the Army of the pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind."

"The pamphlet," Editor Lewis O. Hartman says, "appears to be a discussion based soundly on widely recognized scientific trends, and its findings, therefore, will not be easily upset by outbursts of oratory or secret expressions of race prejudice."

Willkie Awards Organized for Negro Writers

Post — Washington, D.C.
12-21-44

Announcement has been made of the Wendell L. Willkie awards, a first prize of $500 and a second prize of $250, to be given annually for distinguished writing in the Negro press on any question of general public interest. Articles in newspapers, monthly and quarterly magazines will be eligible. The awards will be granted during October at a public meeting or dinner.

The announcement was made by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, who is chairman of the honorary committee, and by Mark K. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and chairman of a committee of journalists.

The honorary committee includes Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, of Princeton University; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, eminent anthropologist, now director of special research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California; Channing H. Tobias of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association; Carl Van Doren, the author, and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the editor and publisher of The Washington Post, who is secretary-treasurer of the committee.

12-21-44

Regional Representatives

The regional representatives on the journalistic committee are Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Marquis Childs, columnist, Washington; George Cornish of the New York Herald Tribune, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Marshall Field of the Chicago Sun, Palmer Hoyt of the Portland Oregonian, Louis M. Lyons of the Boston Globe, Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, Basil L. Walters of the Detroit Free Press and Harrington Wimberly of the Altus (Okla.) Times-Democrat.

The regional chairmen will form committees of representatives of the Negro and white press to assist them in making the regional selections.

Drew Pearson exposes alleged British "grab" in Ethiopia

Los Angeles Tribune Cal.
12-4-44

WASHINGTON—Drew Pearson, in his nationally syndicated column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round", of Tuesday, accused the British Government of occupying parts of Ethiopia against the wishes of the Emperor of the country, Haile Selassie.

The State Department "is trying to hush it up," Pearson declared, "but Ethiopia has sent a strong protest to the United States Government against the British Government for refusing to evacuate Ethiopian territory."

Last month Emperor Selassie attempted to communicate with him, Pearson said, but either because of British censorship or the State Department, the communication was stopped.

Through other channels, he has ascertained that the British are "not only occupying parts of two Ethiopian provinces, Ogaden and Harar, but apparently intend to keep them," Pearson declared.

"The soulful, white-robed figure of the little Emperor, whose pleading speeches before the League of Nations against Mussolini's aggression in 1935 brought world popular opinion to his support, now can no longer appeal to the league, so he has written to the United States," Pearson said. Continuing, he wrote:

"Three years ago, when the Italian armies finally were pushed out of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie was restored to his throne.

"Newspapers all over the world, especially in London, made quite a fuss over the restoration. There was much rejoicing. The first seeds of war had sprouted when Mussolini romped roughshod over the peace machinery of the league and sent his heavy artillery against the rhinoceros-hide shields, the curved scimitars and the breech-loading rifles of His Majesty's army. Therefore, London newspapers editorialized that the first wrong of the war had been righted.

"Under the agreement by which the British restored the Emperor, the British could occupy Ethiopia for two years. Last March that agreement was extended for another year at the urgent demand of the British, though the Italians and Germans long had been gone from Africa.

12-4-44

"Last month, however, the Emperor, still under the illusion that this war was being fought to free the world, asked the British if they woulr leave his territory by the end of the year. In reply the British government informed His Majesty that the natives of the rich Ogaden and Harar provinces did not want him as Emperor any more but desired to pay allegiance to a more powerful monarch, King George VI of England.

"Discouraged, but never surrendering, the Lion of Judah pressed the point. He was told that the British had no intention of leaving. Parts of Harar and Ogaden provinces, it became clear, were to be annexed to nearby British Somaliland.

"At this point, the Emperor, greatly disillusioned, addressed his appeal to the State Department. Distressed State Department officials have been sitting on the lid, trying to keep the matter quiet, though making polite representations to the British Foreign Office that it should respect the rights of little nations.

"When the British wanted to build a dam on Lake Tana to control the headwaters of the Blue Nile, the Ethiopians countered by arranging a deal with the J. G. White Corporation of New York, figuring they would build the dam without any political strings attached. The British hit the ceiling."

Alabama Citizen

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION

We must doff our hats to the Southern Press Association and its founder for the splendid service it is rendering the Negro Press and the efforts it is making to promote a clearer understanding of the problems we are facing in this section. Although at first we were skeptical of the plans presented us by J. J. Israel, its youthful founder and director, we now find the information it disseminates to be both constructive and valuable. Too often, the Associated Negro Press and other national newsgathering agencies get an incorrect version of our activities and the nationally circulated papers have stories that are in many instances distorted and untrue. We feel that representatives of the Southern Press Association know the section they serve and are in a better position to obtain the details of a story than some person entirely unfriendly and unfamiliar to this section. Too, the service being rendered to Southern papers is very much needed. Many events missed by the national agencies will be unearthed and publicized by one operating in the Southern states. We have noticed for many years the tendency of the larger weeklies to present their audience with only the more unfavorable and distasteful news stories originating in the South failing at all times to mention the progress and advancement being made by the Southern Negro. The editors of the Southern Press Association release unbiased accounts of the Southern Negro's activities giving attention to both, his sad plight at the hands of certain prejudiced white elements and his trail of progress over all obstacles. The Southern Press Association belongs and we wish Mr. Israel and his associate, Mr. I. W. (Billy) Chambers, every possible success. 12-7-44

Voice of the People

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Words Of Praise For Press Week Broadcasts

3-11-44

Editor, Journal and Guide:

I wish to congratulate you, and the entire Negro press through you, on the program celebrating National Negro Newspaper Week. I heard first the broadcast over NBC on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 p. m. This program was one of the grandest I have ever listened to. It was imbued with a loftiness of purpose that characterizes few radio programs, and was seasoned with the kind of loyalty and patriotism, that one seldom reads about (even in fiction), and less often, actually has the pleasure of feasting his ears on, when done in real seriousness.

This program convinced me, and I am quite sure it did the whole radio audience, that certain prewar customs and practices are not only out for the duration but outmoded forever. Two outstanding ones are: appeasement and intimidation. 3-11-44

The purpose of your association is worthy of highest commendation and can receive nothing short of the most hearty approval of the entire citizenry of this country, and the population of all the democratic countries of the world.

The eradication of the practices and things your press denounces is the only possible way of attaining a true democracy.

Any one, and every one, who heard your broadcasts over NBC and other networks, who were clad in their right minds, are already convinced that there is no possible way, they can conscientiously differ with your views, and I am quite satisfied they have made a secret pledge that from now on, they are going to put forth every effort to help bring about a real democracy in our native land, and other earmarked democratic countries. 3-11-44

The Journal and Guide and its staff come in for special mention. They have proven themselves most capable editors, good press agents, fine war correspondents, excellent script writers, and ranking radio announcers.

I fear that many of us do not fully appreciate our editors and our newspapers. We do not realize the major role they play in the great world drama, and also on the local community stage.

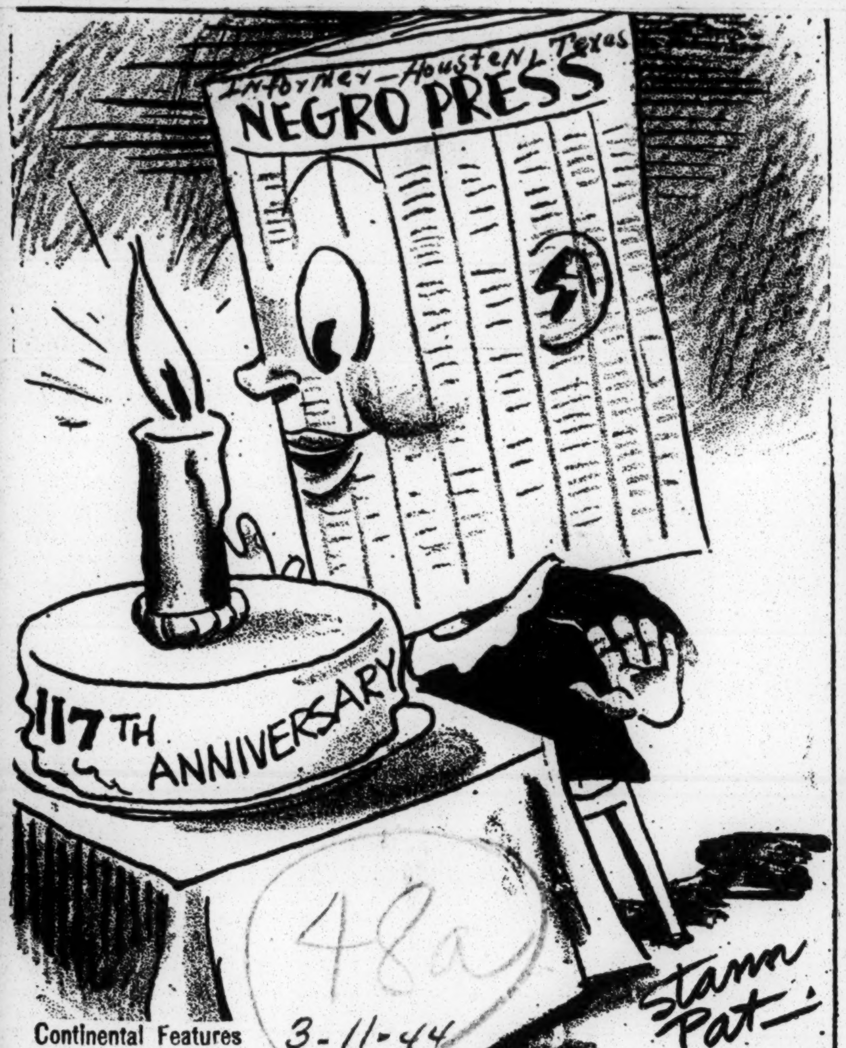
Those whose jobs are at stake or the perpetuation of their business interfered with, or the permanency of their institutions jeopardized, will naturally disagree with your philosophy, and your logic.

There is one quotation that constantly looms up in my mind, and that is, "We reap what we sow." This is inevitable and invariable, if we live long enough.

First let's back the attack, and then back our newspapers.

F. R. TRIGG, M. D.

Norfolk, Va.



Continental Features 3-11-44

The Light - - - Hope - - - And Determination - - - To first class citizenship, will forever burn, as long as we have the Negro Press.

Defender Third Paper To Sign Guild Contract

People's voice — New York, N.Y.
8-5-44

CHICAGO—Best contract ever signed by a Negro newspaper with the American Newspaper Guild belongs to the Chicago **Defender**, embodying more advantages and higher pay than contracts signed by the two other Negro papers which have Guild contracts—New York **Amsterdam News** and New York *Peoples Voice.*

The *Defender* contract provides for its editorial workers: three weeks vacation with pay after five years of service; severance pay upon resignation; time and a half for overtime after eight hours, wage minimums up to $50 for reporters and $55 for editorial deskmen and special writers after three years, $70 for editors.

8-6-44

These pay levels are approximately twice the salaries now being paid editorial workers on the majority of Negro newspapers.

First Negro paper to sign a Guild contract was the *Amsterdam News;* second was the *Peoples Voice.* The Guild has tried vainly to sign contracts with the Pittsburgh *Courier* and *Afro-American,* where the workers are organized.

Seeing the success of the *Amsterdam News* and *Voice* Guildsmen, other newspaper workers organized into units but none has been successful in getting publishers to sign with the Guild, until the *Defender* unit crashed through.

Celebration When AFRO Passes 200,000 Mark

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
5-6-44

BALTIMORE

The circulation department workers interrupted a board of directors' meeting last Thursday to present this certificate announcing that the net paid circulation of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers had exceeded the 200,000 mark for the first time in history during the month of February.

In the photo (left to right) are Mrs. Rebecca McMaster, Miss Ora Culson, James Murphy, Carl Murphy and Mrs. Pauline C. Bailey.

The testimonial reads:

"In recognition of a signal success in the field of American journalism for twenty-five years, this testimonial is presented to our guide, coucellor and friend, CARL MURPHY, editor-in-chief and president, to whose unflagging zeal, constant encouragement, fearless leadership and unparalleled example, we of the Circulation Department of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers proudly announce a net paid sale of 201,319 copies for the issues of February, 1944."

(Signed) 5-6-44

JOHN H. MURPHY, JR.
Circulation Director
JAMES H. MURPHY
Circulation Manager

City Managers

MARSHALL HOOD
Baltimore Afro-American
DONALD RANDOLPH
Philadelphia Afro-American
CHARLES STEWART
Washington Afro-American
FLOYD CEPHAS
Richmond Afro-American
JAMES KENNAMON
New Jersey Afro-American
A. J. TURNER
Afro-American (National Ed.)
B. T. GILLESPIE
Afro-American (National Ed.)

Willkie Fund Established To Honor Negro Writers

News — Birmingham, Ala.
12-21-44

NEW YORK—(AP)—Establishment of the Wendell L. Willkie Awards for distinguished writing of general interest in Negro newspapers, monthly and quarterly magazines, was announced Wednesday by two chairmen of the project.

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of The Richmond (Va.) News-Leader and chairman of the honorary committee on awards, and Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, chairman of a committee of newspaper men, said the awards would be a $500 first prize and $250 for second.

They said preparations were made by Willkie shortly before his death for the awards and that they were named after him with the permission of his widow as a tribute to his achievements in the betterment of interracial relations.

Named on the honorary committee were Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, author and editor; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, University of California; Channing H. Tobias, National Council of the Young Men's Christiain Association; Carl Van Doren, author, and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, of The Washington Post, secretary and treasurer of the committee.

Willkie Awards to Be Given for Best Articles In Negro Press

Freeman, Ethridge Head Judging Groups

Creation of annual awards for distinguished writing on any question of general public interest published in the Negro press, to be known as the Wendell L. Willkie Awards, was announced yesterday by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of The Richmond News-Leader, and Mark Ethridge, publisher of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times.

Douglas is chairman of an honorary committee which will make final selections for the awards and Ethridge heads a committee of journalists which will submit the most distinguished articles to the honorary committee.

First Prize Is $500.

Idea of the awards was originated by Willkie shortly before his death and they have been named for him with Mrs. Willkie's permission as a tribute to his achievements in the betterment of interracial relations, the announcement said.

First prize of $500 will go to the author of the winning article published in newspapers or monthly and quarterly magazines. A second prize of $250 also will be given.

The honorary committee in-

cludes Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, anthropologist, now director of special research of the National Association ofor the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Robert G. Sproul of the University of California; Channing H. Tobias of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association; Carl Van Doren, author, and Mrs. Eugene Meyer of The Washington Post, who is secretary-treasurer of the committee.

Regional Groups Planned.

Regional representatives on the journalistic committee are Dr. Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Marquis Childs, columnist, Washington, D. C.; George Cornish, New York Herald-Tribune; Virginius Dabney, Richmond Times-Dispatch; Marshall Field, Chicago Sun; Palmer Hoyt, Portland Oregonian; Louis M. Lyons, Boston Globe; Ralph McGill, Atlanta Constitution; Basil L. Walters, Detroit Free Press, and Harrington Wimberly of the Altus (Oklahoma) Times-Democrat.

Region cvhairmen will form committees of representatives of the Negro and white press to assist them in making the regional selections.

Pittsburgh Courier
-50, 1944 -a.

"COLOR" to make debut next
week.

Charleston, W.Va.--The
new monthly publication,
"COLOR", containing an
eight-page rotogravure sec-
tion, will make its debut
the latter part of next
week, according to the edi-
tor, it was announced. First
issue of the publication
will pay tribute to Negro
womanhood and Negroes in
the armed forces, and will
carry the political views
of five prominent politi-
cians. Aim of "COLOR" is to
to promote harmony between
the two races.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

By WALTER WHITE

Chance for Negro Press

A FEW DAYS AGO I talked with one of the top-flight figures in American political life. He knows all the angles from years of experience. He has no discernible prejudice for or against the Negro. With him politics is a science and voters are voters irrespective of race.

6-24-44

"One of the most important factors in the 1944 campaign so far as the Negro is concerned," I told him "is the Negro press. It has more than two-million circulation. It has influence with the Negro voter who is independent and dissatisfied. The Negro press is affluent and unpurchasable. Unlike the white press whose editorial and news policies are largely determined by advertisers, the Negro press is supported in the main by its readers to whose interest it is devoted and responsible."

Walter White

The politician looked at me and smiled pityingly. "Just wait until we begin to spend big money and you will see how your press responds."

News Policy Not for Sale

6-24-44

IT IS DISHEARTENING to find how widespread this man's opinion is among party politicians. Nineteen forty-four affords the Negro press a glorious opportunity to demonstrate that it is independent and unpurchasable. It has the right, just like other publications, to sell advertising space to any reputable political party or candidate. But it also has the right and obligation to make it clear that it does not sell its editorial or news policies.

Intelligent editors are not going to be guilty of killing the goose which lays the golden egg. They know that they are dependent for their support during the three years of each quadrennium when there are no presidential elections on readers who each week buy Negro papers. They know, also, that these readers have a right to demand that support or opposition to any party or candidate is based upon the editor's judgment of the record of these parties and not upon how much money that political party or candidate has spent with that paper.

Crucial Election

SOME UNPLEASANT RUMORS were circulated at the recent Negro Newspaper Publishers association convention in New York of how much this paper or the other one had already received or been promised by political parties. I was told this by one of the delegates.

6-24-44

Let us hope that in this most crucial election since the Civil War, so far as Negroes are concerned, that those who accuse some of our papers of being purchasable be shown up as false.

Only in this way can the Negro press attain its full stature as an independent, unpurchasable institution whose integrity is beyond question. Most of the Negro papers have already demonstrated this. Let us hope that all of them without exception do so.

2-12-44

Publishers Discuss Newspaper Trends

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The raising of ethical standards in business methods and in news presentation, a more active role by the Negro press in movements related to racial progress and a greater degree of co-operation by publishers to assure a healthier Negro press, were among recommendations submitted here on Thursday and Friday at the Eastern regional meeting of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association.

The highlight of the meeting, a sure barometer of the prestige and influence the Negro press has built for itself in this country, was a White House visit on Saturday.

CHANGED CONCEPTS ARE DISCUSSED

Panel discussions covered scores of problems and issues, and were held on Friday in the Howard university library. The executive committee, following the White House visit, convened on Saturday in the conference room of the Social Securities building in the downtown area.

2-12-44

Most basic and perhaps the most important of the discussed changes was seen in the decision that the Negro press must no longer reflect social trends, but must actually, in order to fulfill its destiny, organize and guide such trends. In other words, that the Negro press must no longer be content to serve as the crying wall of those who have been denied democracy, but must take a leading role in crystallizing and channelling the opinion of privileged classes so as to bring a full measure of democracy to all underprivileged groups, irrespective of race or creed.

The connotation here is that the Negro press has reached a conclusion that the Constitution of the United States has never had a loyal, fearless and honest guardian and that it is now up to the Negro press to play this role.

URGE SCHOLARSHIPS

"Potentialities for leadership and service are at their peak," said President John H. Sengstacke. "Unity and harmony are the keys to the future." He urged Negro newspapers to make a serious study of the Negro market and to dispense entirely with unethical tacts and imaginary information.

The editorial panel, pointing out that the Negro press was a vulnerable target of attacks against liberties of the press, warned of the need of watching for such attacks and of combating them relentlessly. This panel also urged "awakening of latent journalistic talent" through association scholarships, and recommended publication of an association quarterly.

Those present were as follows: Afro-American, D. Arnett Murphy, Howard H. Murphy, James Murphy, Ralph Matthews, Joe LeCoeur, William Gibson; Journal and Guide, P. B. Young, Jr., Thomas H. Young, Ellis F. Corbett, John Beldon and John James; Houston Informer and Dallas Express, Wesley Carter; Scott Newspaper Enterprises, C. A. Scott; Philadelphia Tribune, John D. Bogle; Pittsburgh Courier, Ira F. Lewis and P. L. Prattis; Chicago Defender, John H. Sengstacke and Charles P. Browning; Michigan Chronicle, Louis Martin; Cleveland Call, William O. Walker; Jackson (Miss.) Advocate, Percy Green; Washington Tribune, Alexander Barnes; Amsterdam Star-News, Dr. C. B. Powell.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, spoke briefly to the publishers at Friday's meeting.

EDITOR'S DIGEST

Weekly Review
By ROBERT DURR
Birmingham, Ala.

New York Report
6-24-44

Well folk, I can say this about my attendance at the National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association meet in New York last week: I never worked harder in all my life. I did not run into work either, it ran into me.

One of the first persons I ran into was the great Ted Browning, editor of PEP Negro Publisher, Editor and Printer, who upon seeing me again after five years exclaimed, "Well they finally got you out to something." I suspect that Ted is guilty of having me made one of seven members of the powerful recommendations committee, which had to pass on all recommendations coming from all the panels dealing with editorials, advertising, administration and the business, mechanical, circulation and promotion techniques and policies to guide the 150 newspapers represented at the meet. And I know when it came time to pick a three man committee to go up to Gov. Dewey's apartment-offices in the Roosevelt Hotel to escort him to meet the representatives of the Negro press to the tune of over two hundred from all parts of the United States, my friend Ted Browning the super-politician and darn swell guy Dr. C. B. Powell, editor of the New York Amsterdam News — a man whom Mr. Dewey appointed to a ten thousand per annuam post on the New York Athletic Commission — Mr. John Sengstacke, president of the Chicago Defender and Robert Durr of The Weekly Review. I got a chance to chat with Mr. Dewey, to look at him and to study him and to get settled in my mind why he is Governor of New York. Dewey impressed me as an honest, capable, determined and yet a very swell sort of fellow.

It is for these reasons I don't think he could be elected to the presidency of the United States. I think Dewey, if elected would be PRESIDENT. I don't think any Mr. Bigs or lip-service politicians could handle Dewey. I don't think progessional "gimmies" could make Dewey turn the country into a missionary society either. On the contrary, I got the impression that Dewey could be PRESIDENT of the country if he got himself elected. 6-24-44

The most outstanding address of the meeting was made by Dr. Max Lerner, chief editorial writer of PM. In substance Dr. Lerner urged the Negro to see and seek the solution of his problem along with all progressive groups and not in a separate struggle. He pointed out that whereas in the United States as long as there is a problem there is a solution, but that under Nazism, there would be no problem — simply slavery and doom. A brief except from his text will be found in another section of this edition.

Our guest speaker on Thursday evening at the banquet sponsored by the Associated Newspapers, Inc., at the McAlpine Hotel was a Mr. Howard Nix a top-notch advertising agency executive handling copy for clients of such publications as the Saturday Evening Post, Life and Time. He appraised the listeners on the fact that the world has its eyes on the 13,000,00 Negroes in the United States as never before. That this group represented in the past a great producing but below par consuming group, but that with the scarcity of markets facing the world the Negro in America is looked upon as a tremendous market—in fact a surer and a potentially market than any like group of people, anywhere in the world. He told us that we had something to sell, but that we had not made sufficient presentation of the Negro market and that if and when the Negro publisher does that — the Negro Press — which is now reorganized as the most powerful force in Negro life, will make tremendous progress and a comparable contribution to the communities they serve

The Southern Region of the National Negro Presss Association will undoubtedly hold its 1945 session in Birmingham, with the national meet going to Durham, N. C. 6-24-44

About four of the big mule publications have correspondents with the invasion forces now on the march to Berlin. About fifteen have pooled resources to maintain a white-house correspondent and an assistant to cover the Presidential and various other press conferences each week in Washington. These watch-dogs of the Negro press, both at home and abroad are here, there and over there to keep the Negro readers informed in activities affecting Negroes in all walks of life. This sort of thing for which Negro publishers pay hundreds of thousands of dollars each year merits at least two local and one national Negro newspaper in the home of not only every Negro, but every white person who doesn't want to stand still with his back turned while the parade of progress marches by.

We were able to get the recommendations committee to take due cognizant of and urge that this matter of furthering goodwill, tolerance, and appreciation on the home front intra and interracially is most important, because the rise of strife, prejudice and hypertension can cause America to lose the peace, even it it wins the war. 6-24-44

One of the points to be urged to the limit by the Negro Press is this important business of improving the conduct of Negroes in public. In this matter, it would be most noble if ministers, civic leaders, educators and leaders in all walks of life joined the crusade for better public conduct on the part of the great masses of our people.

Harlem Negroes may hang out the windows on hot nights, but I did not see any barelegged women flopping up and down the streets with heads uncombed, dirty dresses or sitting on porches eating out a plate with their fingers.

Editors Confer With Navy Heads

People's Voice - New York, N.Y.
3-4-44

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION, Ill.—Members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association will meet here Thursday, March 2, to confer with Navy officials on a new program for integration of Negroes into the United States Navy.

Navy officials present will include Admiral Carpenter, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District; Captain Emmert, Commandant of Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Commander Daniel Armstrong, commanding officer of Camp Robert Smalls.

PV editor-in-chief Adam Clayton Powell, jr, will attend the meeing here after filling a speaking engagement in South Bend, Indiana.

Just Before 'On The Air' Signal Came

Broadway stars are pictured here as they ran over their parts for the special program in honor of Negro Newspaper Week, presented by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association over the National Broadcasting network, Saturday, February 28. Shown l to r are Canada Lee, actor; Mary Lou Williams, Cafe Society pianist; Muriel Rahn, star of the Broadway hit, "Carmen Jones," and Willie Bryant, star of many Broadway successes Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, was the principal speaker.

National Negro Newspaper Week

Star of Zion — Charlotte, N. C.

This is written on the eve of the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, commemorating the 117th anniversary of the Negro Press. The astounding progress of American Negroes, the de-bunkers to the contrary notwithstanding, records no phase of racial advancement more fundamental or scintillating than that of the Negro Press. It is, therefore, particularly fitting that a week, February 27th to March 4th, should be given to a national display of the remarkable prestige and popular favor which the Negro Newspapers now enjoy in the American nation.

It is but fair and honest to say that the wholesale attacks upon the Negro Press in 1942 and 1943 by both whites and Negroes were one of the most stimulating things that could have been done. Negro newspapers "took it on the chin," but came up fighting harder and more effectively than ever before. Certain evils have been corrected, valuable improvements have been perfected and Negro newspapers continue to be the most potent secular power and influence in the nation, and they are steadily and surely winning the confidence and cooperation of the whole American nation. 3-9-44

Refusing to be stifled, knowing what it is about, fearlessly and courageously contending for every right which Negro citizens of the country are entitled to, the Negro press has played an amazingly important and successful role in the prosecution of World War II, both on the battle fronts and on the home front. This latter fight is pungently put in the "Negro Press Creed": **"The Negro press believeth that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt so long as any one is held back."** 3-9-44

The resourcefulness and enterprise of Frank L. Stanley, chairman of the publishers' committee, are to be highly commended for arranging nationwide broadcasts during the week and for the effective and complete publicity of the national observance.

Negro Newspaper Untrammeled Voice Of Thirteen Million Americans

Tribune- Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK—February 27 to March 4, 1944—Marks the 117th anniversary of the Negro Press in America 2-26-44

During the dark days of slavery John Russwurm began the publication of the first Negro newspaper. Even the silver tongued orator, Frederick Douglass, realized that in the struggle for freedom his great powers of speech needed the assistance of the printed word and edited a newspaper which assisted in the abolitionist movement.

From those early beginnings and through the years which have followed those who publish Negro newspapers have never lost sight of the goal—full and absolute equality for all people.

Sometimes the way has been hard. Sometimes our feet have faltered from the pathway of right. Sometimes we have hesitated and listened to those who would mislead and betray us into the hands of the enemy. Sometimes we have wondered if the easy way was not the best way.

But, thank God, the men and women who make the Negro Press have never doubted too long; have pressed forward through great difficulties until today the Negro Press is one of the most powerful forces in America for the equality and freedom of mankind.

The Negro Press is not perfect. It makes mistakes, it commits errors; but, by and large, those mistakes and those errors are of the head, but never of the heart.

In comparison with other colored businesses, the Negro Press has made tremendous material gains. But more important than the fine buildings and valuable machinery which are necessary to publish the present day Negro newspapers, are the brave and intelligent men and women who put their very souls into the job of making the Negro Press an influence for good.

Truly it is the untrammeled voice of 13 million colored Americans.

News Week Broadcasters

KENNETH SPENCER

PAUL ROBESON

DUKE ELLINGTON

CANADA LEE
c. Thomas Young

Newspaper Week Radio Programs On 3 Networks

Tribune-Philadelphia, Pa

2-26-44

This will be an all-Navy program occurring at the time of the visit, by invitation of the Navy, of Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to Great Lakes.

Program time—March 2nd (Thursday), 4:00 to 3:30 CWT

Speakers include: Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox; Admiral Carpenter, Commandant of the Nlnth Naval District; Capt. Emmert, Commandant of Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Commander Daniel Armstrong, Commanding Officer, Camp Robert Smalls, Great Lakes; and Publishers Louis Martin, Roscoe Dungee; Miss Olive Diggs and J. E. Mitchell, of Detroit, Oklahoma City, Chicago, and St. Louis, respectively.

Exploits of several colored Navy Heroes will be dramatized on the program, and the glee club and orchestra of the training station will be heard. These are composed of men famous in civilian life.

Navy is using seven men, including five colored, to write the script of the program.

Admiral Carpenter and Capt. Emmett are both Pacific heroes.

National Broadcasting Co., Saturday, February 26—3:00 p. m. to 3:30 Eastern War Time.

FEATURE:
Statement on Negro Newspaper Week by the narrator—Canada Lee.

A Report From The Nation: The Negro in Defense Industry by Paul V. McNutt.

Willie Bryant U. S. O. Overseas Unit Kenneth Spencer and Julia Gardner.

Piano Selection Hazel Scott

Interview of Army Heroes by Negro War Correspondents who have returned to this country:

a. David Orro
b. Ollie Stewart

Randy Dixon—Pick up from London, England.

Statement.."The Negro Press and The War Effort." C. B. Powell, Publisher of New York Amsterdam-Star News

Solo .....Muriel Rahn
Proposed Negro Newspaper Publishers Association Broadcast—
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Monday, February 28, 11:30 to 12:00
P. M. Eastern War Time.

Pickups from overseas:

a. (Lem Graves) From Italy
(Art Carter)

b. (Fletcher Martin) South Pacific.

Sengstacke—pick up from Chicago

Interview with Negro Merchant Marine, Captain John Godfrey, S. S. R. L. Vann—by P. B. Young, Jr.

Paul Robeson. 2-26-44

FEATURE: 2-26-44 DRAMATIZATION—

Music ....."Wings Over Jordan" choir

Opening Statement on Negro News-paper Week by narrator, Juan Hernandez with music by the "Wings Over Jordan" Choir.

Written by Carlton Moss.

Music.....Duke Ellington's Orchestra

The exploits of Pvt. Woodall I. Marsh of Pittsburgh who won the Silver Star for saving the lives of 12 wounded paratroopers in Italy, by Carlton Moss.

Statement by President Roosevelt.

Statement on the Negro Press....John

"America, Democracy and the Negro Press!"

Call-Kansas City, Mo. 2-25-44

INDIVISIBLE AND INSEPARABLE SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE FIRST NEGRO NEWSPAPER - 117 YEARS AGO

The first Negro newspaper came into being for the purpose of guaranteeing to all men a full and equal enjoyment of a free, rich and stimulating existence under the greatest flag in the world. Today the Negro press is still dedicated to that high purpose. Through the years it has provided the platform from which could be made the pleas and demands of men seeking that equality of opportunity to which every human, black or white, is entitled. Progress has been made. Barriers have been removed. Broader vistas have been unveiled. But a further job lies ahead . . the job of helping America to see that no one can be truly free until all are free. To that job the Negro press continues to dedicate itself. . . . with the firm conviction that the full concept of Democracy can, and will find full flower in the fertile soil of our own beloved country.

★ Today, as never before, the ideals of service and devotion to the common good are uppermost in the mind of every man. To the Negro in America, who has risen to that challenge of devotion and responsibility, this National Negro Newspaper Week is dedicated. ★

HEAR THESE SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAMS

NBC–FEB. 26– 2:00 P.M. CWT
CBS–FEB. 28–10:30 P.M. CWT
BLUE–MAR. 2– 3:00 P.M. CWT

PRESENTING:
President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sec'y of the Navy Frank Knox, Paul V. McNutt, Paul Robeson,, Hazel Scott, Muriel Rahn, Willie Bryant, Kenneth Spencer, Wings Over Jordan, Duke Ellington, Dorothy Donegan, Overseas Negro War Correspondents, Negro Army, Navy and Merchant Marine Heroes . . and many others.

National Negro Newspaper Week

★★★★★★★ **FEBRUARY 27 TO MARCH 4, 1944** ★★★★★★★

Voice of the People
Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
3-11-44

Words Of Praise For Press Week Broadcasts

Editor, Journal and Guide:

I wish to congratulate you, and the entire Negro press through you, on the program celebrating National Negro Newspaper Week. I heard first the broadcast over NBC on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 p. m. This program was one of the grandest I have ever listened to. It was imbued with a loftiness of purpose that characterizes few radio programs, and was seasoned with the kind of loyalty and patriotism, that one seldom reads about (even in fiction), and less often, actually has the pleasure of feasting his ears on, when done in real seriousness.

This program convinced me, and I am quite sure it did the whole radio audience, that certain prewar customs and practices are not only out for the duration but outmoded forever. Two outstanding ones are: appeasement and intimidation.

The purpose of your association is worthy of highest commendation and can receive nothing short of the most hearty approval of the entire citizenry of this country, and the population of all the democratic countries of the world. 3-11-44

The eradication of the practices and things your press denounces is the only possible way of attaining a true democracy.

Any one, and every one, who heard your broadcasts over NBC and other networks, who were clad in their right minds, are already convinced that there is no possible way, they can conscientiously differ with your views, and I am quite satisfied they have made a secret pledge that from now on, they are going to put forth every effort to help bring about a real democracy in our native land, and other earmarked democratic countries.

The Journal and Guide and its staff come in for special mention. They have proven themselves most capable editors, good press agents, fine war correspondents, excellent script writers, and ranking radio announcers.

I fear that many of us do not fully appreciate our editors and our newspapers. We do not realize the major role they play in the great world drama, and also on the local community stage. Those whose jobs are at stake, or the perpetuation of their business interfered with, or the permanency of their institutions jeopardized, will naturally disagree with your philosophy, and your logic. 3-11-44

There is one quotation that constantly looms up in my mind, and that is, "We reap what we sow." This is inevitable and invariable, if we live long enough.

First let's back the attack, and then back our newspapers.

F. R. TRIGG, M. D.
Norfolk, Va.

With Our Sincere Appreciation

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 3-7-44

The Atlanta Daily World owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the schools, colleges, churches and citizens of Atlanta for their wholehearted response and generous support to its observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, which was climaxed here Sunday afternoon at the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Beginning at Morehouse College last Wednesday morning with Mr. Warren R. Cochrane, Executive Secretary of the Butler Street YMCA as the speaker and continuing on Thursday morning at Clark College, with Dr. C. C. Spaulding, eminent president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, as the principal speaker, the observance assumed increased intensity and interest, culminating in the mass meeting at Wheat Street Sunday, with Bishop L. H. King delivering the address.

In several important respects, the week's observance served to emphasize a number of vital lessons not ordinarily descernible in the every-day social intercourse and routine of our people. In the first place, the celebration gave to Atlantans a brief moment to consider the great struggles which their papers are making to keep them informed on matters of vital concern to the race throughout the world. In the second place, it enabled the Atlanta Daily World and its staff to learn, at first hand, of the close and friendly ties it sustains to a wide and appreciative reading public. Finally, it provided, both for the World and the Atlanta public, a great opportunity to obtain a microscopic view of the close, interlocking interests which we sustain to each other in carrying forward our common struggle.

For practical purposes, we are not permitted at this time to enter upon a discussion of the great truths uttered by the speakers during the week. Nevertheless, there are certain cardinal principles enunciated by Bishop King to which we should like to call attention. The Bishop in his challenge to the Negro press, called upon us to do a number of important things. First, we should tell Negroes to behave, watch their conduct in public places, stop this daggering and cutting each other to death and stop this wild, boisterous discussion of their personal business while riding on street cars and buses. In the second instance, he would have us wage an uncompromising, ceaseless war upon reactionaries within the race. And third, he called upon us to help "smite the race superiority dogma" with all our strength as unscientific, un-American, un-democratic and un-Christian. 3-7-44

All in all, perhaps, the scholarly bishop has never delivered a more forceful message than that delivered Sunday afternoon. As a whole we share the opinions expressed by him. But as a matter of principal we disagree with our distinguished guest speaker and proven friend in the opinion expressed about the Durham Conference, which we have supported in these columns since the inception of the idea.

We sincerely believe that the white liberal leaders and Negro leaders of the SOUTH should get together in a program as outlined in the Durham and Atlanta meetings without interference from other sections. The Durham statement which has been published in full in this paper is no compromise on any basic right. It has been accepted by white southern liberal leaders and offers a sound basis for better interracial cooperation and goodwill.

National Negro Press Week

The date of the founding of Freedom's Journal, first Negro newspaper published by John B. Russwurm 117 years ago, now seems incredibly far away. When it came into being the Underground Railroad, the Three-cornered trading system, slave ships, are all vivid memories of the times. Teaching Negro slaves the arts of reading and writing was expressly forbidden. And public gatherings of slaves were strictly prohibited by law, unless under the sanction of the slave masters. Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 2-27-44

Much has happened to this nation since those days and considerably more has happened to the Negro. Thus as we approach our founding anniversary, which officially begins throughout the nation this Sunday, February 27th to continue through March 4, we may well pause long enough to pay tribute to its achievement through these 117 vicarious years.

No single Negro organization has achieved so much under so many odds to crystallize Negro thinking and to focalize their aspirations, their hopes and their fears. The recent confirmation by President Roosevelt of a Negro as an accredited White House correspondent, is a history-making achievement, which will not only enhance the influence and prestige of the Negro press but it will likewise advance the cause of the entire race. Moreover, the epoch-making conference of Negro editors and Publishers with President Roosevelt and their statement of the Negro's war aims and post-war aspirations, on behalf of the millions of colored Americans, cannot fail to react to the good of all Americans. In a very real sense, the Negro press has been the ready medium through which our people have been interpreted to the white people of America and in turn, it has been the means through which white Americans have been interpreted to Negroes. 2-27-44

Our Negro schools and colleges, therefore, can make no greater contribution to the race nor render a more vital service to their students than to set apart some time during this week in which well-informed speakers or faculty members will devote special attention to the work and achievements of the Negro press in the light of our present handicaps and opportunities. Ministers of the several denominations should find it convenient to devote portions of their messages to these fruitful efforts. And the numerous clubs and civic organizations can render invaluable service by devoting their next meeting hour to a consideration of this nation-wide undertaking. For the Negro Press has become of age and is today, a vital, throbbing part of Negro life in America.

FDR Hears Negroes Protest 'Second-Class Citizenship'

PM - New York, N.Y. 2-10-44

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A PM's group of leading Negro newspaper publishers has submitted to President Roosevelt a "Statement of Negro War Aims" calling for an end to "second-class citizenship."

The statement was presented to the President on Saturday by the publishers' group and made public today with the approval of the White House.

It was read to FDR by P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier*, in behalf of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn., representing Negro newspapers in 25 states and the District of Columbia. The conference marked the first occasion on which any President has met with an organized group of Negro publishers.

Declaring that "this is our war" and that "Negro Americans on every battlefront are giving their lives to defend the soil, the homes, and the democratic ideals of their native land," the statement continued:

"We believe that second-class citizenship now imposed in many ways upon Negroes in America violates the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, prevents full utilization of the material and moral resources of our country at war and destroys all possibility of a just and enduring peace."

2-10-44

The publishers pledged to work for abolition of discrimination in industry, equality in educational facilities, protection and equal treatment for Negroes in the armed forces and "application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples, not only European and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world."

President Roosevelt spent more than half an hour in an off-the-record discussion with the delegation.

On Tuesday, Harry McAlpin, Washington correspondent for the Atlanta *Daily World* and the Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn., attended a White House press conference for the first time. He is the first Negro correspondent to be accredited to the White House during the Roosevelt Administration.

Negro Publishers Submit Aims to FDR

Daily Worker — New York, N.Y. 2-11-44

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A 21-point statement of the Negro's "war aims" and "post-war aspirations," handed to President Roosevelt at a White House conference last Saturday by representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, has just been made public.

The conference, lasting 35 minutes, was the first in the nation's

history involving a President of the United States and an organized delegation representing the Negro people's press.

One result of the conference was that for the first time a Negro newspaperman, Harry McAlpin, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta **Daily World**, was accredited to the White House correspondents corps. He will represent the Negro press in the U.S.

PLEDGES ALLEGIANCE

The 21-point statement opened with a pledge of "unlimited and unsullied allegiance to the nation," and, deploring "any and all forms of disunity that threaten the winning of victory for democracy," offered to clasp hands with "all Americans who join in the crusade for liberty of all peoples, a better world and a better nation in which true democracy may prevail."

"The Negro's paramount objective is to help win the war and establish a just peace under which all men may achieve human dignity and equality of opportunity," the statement said. "He wholeheartedly and unreservedly supports the government in prosecuting the war and in planning post-war reconstructions toward the above ends."

The statement named the following as among the Negro people's aims in the war: 2-11-44

Abolition of the color bar in industry.

Equal opportunity for employment and advancement in public services.

Equality in all public educational facilities.

Unrestricted suffrage in national, state and municipal elections.

Full protection by government in the enjoyment of all civil rights and liberties established in law.

Full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for Negroes in the armed forces of the United States, according them the respect which the uniform should command.

Extension of the system of social security which recognizes the right of the individual to self-development, protection against the hazards of illness, unemployment and want, and promotes the orderly development of the nation's resources.

Application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples, not only Europeans and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world.

Full participation of the United States in establishing and maintaining such international machinery as may be necessary to establish a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination and social justice will prevail.

Negro Journal Week Observance To Close Today

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
3-5-44

Spaulding And Cochran Appear At Two Colleges

By SPIKE WASHINGTON
(WORLD Staff Writer)

One-hundred and seventeen years ago a small acorn took root. Today, that small acorn is a giant oak. That oak is the Negro press of America.

All over the nation the past ten days observances have been held in various forms commemorating the birthday of that great influential and opinion shaping agency which has done a magnificent and an outstanding service to the race and country in aiding in its growth and expanding its development.

FIFTH PRESS WEEK

Not only are Negro newspapers celebrating the 117th anniversary of the founding of the Negro press, they are also culminating the fifth annual National Negro Newspaper Week observance, a national program which is far-reaching in effect and educational in value. 3-5-44

Throughout this week Atlanta has been playing her part in the national scheme. She has been presenting various types of programs that have been national in scope and through these programs the beginning of the press, its objectives, its struggles, hardships, difficulties, combined with its steady growth and accomplishments have been told by distinguished speakers, two who have appeared at two of the higher institutions of learning here.

The distinguished business mogul, C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, was heard in a newspaper week address at Clark College, and students, faculty and friends of Morehouse College were fortunate to hear Warren R. Cochrane, executive secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, in an address which touched upon the observance. Then there were held programs in other educational institutions of the city, all bearing on the newspaper theme.

OBSERVANCE TODAY

Today in the Greater Wheat Street Baptist Church a program culminating the celebration will be held, and elsewhere today may be found a detailed story on that event which is promised to be uplifting, and which will be highlighted by eloquent addresses by several Atlantans.

These 117 years have not been all fruitful ones. They have not all been successful ones. They have been filled with heartaches, setbacks and disappointments, mixed with some of the joys and some success and accomplishment.

"Freedom's Journal," first Negro publication on this side of the Atlantic, took on life in 1827. It was launched by John Russwurm, whose name should always brightly shine on the hearts of black peoples of all lands. He represented the manhood and the courage, as well as the spirit that has lived in the soul of the downtrodden and imposed upon from the very beginning of the day the black man arrived in America, until this present day.

Despite the unhappy surroundings to which the American Negro has been exposed these 117 years, he has never given up hope, but has fought on, keeping faith trusting God and remaining loyal to the core. Russwurm gave a great leadership during that early period. Close on his heels came the noted Phyllis Wheatley, and in that same leadership of Richard Allen, Prince Hall, Peter Ogden, Benjamin Banneker, George Liele, Lemuel Haynes, Paul Cuffe, and scores of others of equal statue. This group made a grand contribution, having many attainments to their credit, and passed off the scene.

DOUGLASS IS MILITANT

Then along comes another group, known as the militants, and led by the great and immortal Frederick Douglass, who gained fame and a large following through his founding and editing of the "North Star." He had his hardships and disappointments, but never gave up. He fought on with his chief work being that of urging the members of his race to join the union army, and urging President Lincoln to free the slaves. There were many others during Douglass's day who were courageous in their spirit and firm in their beliefs. Their names too, shall go down in the book of history as having made the world better by their living in it. 3-5-44

Following Douglass came such outstanding journalistic and newspaper leaders as Thomas Fortune, William M. Trotter, Fred Moore, and coming behind them the Robt. S. Abbotts, the Robert Vanns, the Murphys, the Scotts, the Youngs, Dunjees, and hundreds of others who have made notable records, and all who have made possible this long and fruitbreaing life of the Negro press in America. Most of these latter are still enjoying large growths and are circulating record numbers of newspapers to the race which needs them most.

In the old days Negro newspapers were not as much appreciated as they should have been, and were given poor support. But this did not stand in the way of a determined press leadership. Today, because these pioneers were willing and ready to carry on we have the Negro press, a press which Negroes all over the country are giving their unstinted support.

Atlanta may well feel proud too. This far southern metropolis boasts of the only daily newspaper in America. It is now in its sixteenth year, and was founded by W. A. Scott, 11, whose younger brother, C. A. Scott, has been the guiding head since the demise in 1932 of the founder. Atlanta has a great, and glorious boast in that feat. 3-5-44

LOYALTY ABOVE ALL

During all these years of the Negro press it has stood for one thing above all else. It has been loyal to this country. It has loved, respected, honored and obeyed the stars and the stripes. Its pledge is to continue to do just that.

But in doing this with saneness it will continue a relentless campaign against segregation, disfranchisement, jimcrow in all forms, equal pay for equal work, discrimination in all its ugly forms, and equal opportunity to have healthy and happy homes, and an equal share in the educational funds for the posterity of the race. It will further advocate justice and fair play in the courts and fairness to our boys on the fighting fronts.

This and more can be done and still remain loyal to those stars and to those stripes.

National Negro Newspaper Week!
The Union—
Cincinnati, Ohio

SPONSORED BY THE N. N. PUBLICATION ASSOCIATION!

2-24-44
OUR FIRST NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES 117 YEARS AGO!

Many Negro newspapers have direct and have given outstanding jobs.
ly or indirectly sponsored local drives For instance:
in each of the four war loan drives Bud Billiken organization, has been

The Negro Press has done great work in:

SCRAP METAL DRIVES!
The Kansas City Call, in its Brown Bomber campaign in the Third War Loan totalled $300,000 in bond purchases which was many times the response Negroes had given any previous campaign.

SMOKES FOR SOLDIERS CAMPAIGNS! 2-24-44

COOPERATIVE ADVERTISING!
WAC RECRUITING DRIVES!
GOVERNMENT SALVAGE PROGRAMS!

HOLD YOUR JOBS CAMPAIGNS
The Negro press has been 100 percent behind this effort to make secure the employment gains that have come through wartime needs. This aid has included education to the trade union idea, cooperation with the Urban League effort, independent local campaigns, conferences with industry's personnel management, formation of local advisory groups, etc. The Michigan Chronicle's "Miss Defense" contest served to reduce the obsentesism in the Detroit area.

LOCAL CHARITIES EFFORTS!
RATIONING AND BLACK MARKETS!
VICTORY GARDENING AND FOOD CONSERVATION!

48=1944

National Negro Newspaper Week

Bishop King Speaker Today At Press Week Observance

Daily World. Atlanta, Ga. 3-5-44

Noted Methodist Orator To Discuss 'Press And Problem'

The Negro Press will be lauded today for its 117 years of continuous and outstanding service to the nation, when the fifth annual National Negro Newspaper Week observance will conclude with a program beginning at 5:30 o'clock in the Greater Wheat Street Baptist Church, Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor.

Heard in the principal address from the subject, "The Negro Press and the Negro Problem," will be Rt. Rev. L. H. King, resident bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area of the Methodist Church, of this city. There will be heard also three talks of three minutes duration each. The program is being held under the sponsorship of the Atlanta Daily WORLD, and the newspaper sections of the various colleges, schools, fraternities and sororities of the city. 3-5-44

Present as special guest at this mammoth celebration will be the distinguished president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham who will add his felicitations to the press during the short program.

BISHOP WAS AN EDITOR

Bishop King is a former editor himself, having served capably and with honor and dignity in the highest office of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, one of the official organs of the Methodist Church, with editorial offices at New Orleans. He held that post for nine years, and following his stay there he held the pastorate of the great St. Mark's Church in New York City, from which he was elevated in the 1940 general conference to the bishopric, the highest gift within his church.

He is a noted speaker, a distinguished churchman, and has the admiration and respect of religious followers of all faiths. His work has been an outstanding one and has reflected much credit upon his church, race and nation. He will be heard from a special subject in connection with the occasion and it is expected that there will be large numbers present to hear him.

Having a part on the excellently prepared program in addition to Bishop King will be other well known newspaper, ministerial and fraternal figures, several who will be heard from selected subjects touching upon the Negro press, its birth, development, objectives for the future and its wide influence.

Speaking from the subject, "Some Objectives of the Press," will be C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily WORLD and Southern Vice-President of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association, and speaking on the theme, "What Fraternities and Sororities Can Do to Supplement the Work of the Press," will be J. H. Calhoun, president of the Pan-Hellenic council of this city. 3-5-44

BRIEF SPEECHES

Talking briefly from the subject, "The Influence of the Press in Atlanta," will be C. L. Harper, president of the local chapter of the NAACP.

Presenting Bishop King will be Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, and offering prayer will be Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church. Giving remarks will be Rev. Borders, whose church is host to the gathering, and pronouncing the benediction will be Rev. D. T. Babcock, pastor of Big Bethel AME Church, this city.

Also featured during the afternoon will be music selections by various accomplished music groups of the city, and serving as ushers will be the charming ladies which compose the sorority groups of the city. Serving as master of ceremonies will be V W. Hodges, associate editor of the Atlanta Daily WORLD. 3-5-44

It is expected that large crowds will be on hand to play their part in Atlanta's tribute to the great and growing Negro Press in this its annual observance.

Three Networks To Air Negro Press Week

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

2-26-44

NEW YORK—A third national radio network has been secured to carry the story of the Negro Press during National Negro Newspaper Week, February 27 to March 4, it was announced here this week by Frank L. Stanley, chairman of the publishers' committee making arrangements.

The Blue Network and affiliated stations will beam a program originating at Great Lakes Naval Training station on Thursday, March 2, from 4 to 4:30 p.m. (Eastern War Time).

Negro Press Creed

The Negro press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt so long as anyone is held back.

117th ANNIVERSARY

Previously announced broadcasts in connection with the observance of the 117th anniversary of the Negro Press will be:

Saturday, February 26, 3 to 3:30 p.m. (EWT) over NBC and affiliated stations.

Monday, February 28, 11:30 p.m. to 12 midnight (EWT), over Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Blue network broadcast spotlights the visit to Great Lakes of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association on the invitation of Lt. Commander Daniel Armstrong on March 2 and 3.

Dorothy Donnegan

The songstress, Dorothy Donegan, along with the Great Lakes orchestra and Glee club will provide music for the half-hour broadcast. A statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox on "The Negro in the Navy" wil be heard as well as a brief message from Commander Armstrong.

HEROES INTERVIEWED

A feature of this program will be the interview of several Navy heroes by Edgar T. Rouzeau, war correspondent for The Pittsburgh Courier, who is back in the United States after a year and a half in Africa.

War correspondents at battlefronts abroad as well as three others who have returned to this country will be heard on the other programs.

On NBC Saturday David Orro of The Chicago Defender, Ollie Stewart of the Afro American, and Thomas W. Young of The Journal and Guide will speak on their experiences abroad, and also interview Army and Air Forces heroes in the New York studios.

Then tehre will be a pick-up direct from London with Randy Dixon, war correspondent for The Pittsburgh Courier, telling of the role being played by Negro soldiers in the preparation for invasion of the continent. 2-26-44

OVERSEAS PICK-UPS

Arrangements have been completed with the War Department and Columbia Broadcasting system for overseas pick-ups on Monday night bringing to American radio audiences the voices of four war correspondents now in combat zones.

Kenneth Spencer

Lem Graves, Jr. of The Journal and Guide, Art Carter of The Afro American and Ollie Harrington of The Pittsburgh Courier will be heard from Naples. They will also interview several Negro soldiers and fliers who have been cited for heroic deeds during the Italian campaign.

Jumping half way around the world, the CBS mike will then pick up Fletcher Martin, war correspondent for the Negro Newspapers Publishers' association pool, from the South Pacific.

Musical and dramatic talent will also feature these two programs. On NBC are Canada Lee, Willie Bryant, Kenneth Spencer, Hazel Scott and Muriel Smith.

F.D.R. STATEMENT

On CBS will be the Wings Over Jordan choir, Duke Ellington and his orchestra, Paul Robeson, Juan Hernandez and Carlton Mose. There will also be a statement by President Roosevelt, an interview of a Negro Liberty ship captain by P. Bernard Young, Jr., and a message by John H. Sengstacke, president of the publishers' association.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of War Production Board, will report on the Negro in defense industries, during the Saturday broadcast by NBC.

On the same program, Dr. C. B. Powell, editor of the New York Amsterdam News and member of the New York State Athletic commission, will speak on the Negro press and the war effort.

Other members of the press week committee in addition to Stanley, who is general manager of the Louisville Defender, are P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor of The Journal and Guide, and Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call.

National Press Week Dedicated to All of Us

Peoples Voice-New York, N.Y.

2-26-44

National Negro Newspaper Week, February 27 to March 4, is dedicated this year to "The Negro in America who has risen to . . . the ideals of service and devotion to common good, uppermost in the mind of every man."

A series of special radio programs, over coast to coast hookups, centering around the theme, "America, Democracy, and the Negro Press," will be featured during this week, presenting noted speakers and musicians. President Roosevelt has been announced as speaking over one of the broadcasts, as well as Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox; overseas correspondents, and men who have made records of heroism in this war. Noted artists and musicians for the radio programs are Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, Hazel Scott, Muriel Smith, Kenneth Spencer, Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, and Wings over Jordan. These programs will be heard over NBC, February 26 at 5 pm; CBS, February 28 at 1:30 pm, and Blue Network, March 2, at 4:00 pm—all Eastern War Time.

National Negro Newspaper Week

Tribune-Savannah, Ga

Washington, D. C. —Arrangements have been completed with War Department officials here for overseas radio pickups featuring soldiers and war correspondents in several major theaters of operations during National Negro Newspaper Week, Feb. 27 to March 4.

Half hour radio programs given by two of the nation's major radio networks will feature, in addition to the service men and war correspondents, some of the country's outstanding artists and entertainers 2-17-44

Negotiations were in progress at week's end for a third nation-wide network program, but no definite commitment had been made by the broadcasters. The publishers' committee planned to stage this program at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, where they have been invited for a two day inspection tour on March 3 and 4.

The first broadcast is over NEC on Saturday, February 26, from 3 to 3:30 p. m.. Hazel Scott, famed boogie-woogie pianist, will be on this program along with another of the country's outstanding artists for whose appearance final clearance had not been obtained when this announcement was made. 2-17-44

Canada Lee, stage star of "Native Son" and "Lifeboat" fame, will narrate a statement on the purposes of Newspaper week and a high government official will speak briefly.

Reports on soldiers overseas by three returned Negro war correspondents will be heard as well. They will interview colored heroes who have come back from the war fronts, too. An overseas pic up will bring in one of the war correspondents direct from a theatre of operations.

Willie Bryant and members of his USO overseas orchestra unit which entertained troops recently will be heard also. And there will be a statement on "The Negro Press and the War Effort" by Dr. C. B. Powell, editor of the New York Amsterdam News. 2-17-44

The Columbia program on Monday, Feb. 28, from 11:30 a. m. to 12 noon, will feature Duke Ellington's orchestra, Paul Robeson, the Wings Over Jordan choir and four Negro correspondents direct from their overseas posts in the European and Pacific theatres.

Other numbers, including J. Hernandez in a narration on the purpose of the observance, a statement by President Roosevelt, and the interview of a Merchant Marine Liberty ship captain. "The Negro Soldier from Bunker Hill to Guadalcanal" will be dramatized by Carlton Moss and John H. Sengstacke, president of the Chicago Defender and of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, will make a statement on the Negro press.

Tentatively, there is also a dramatization of the construction of the Alcan highway, featuring a Negro member of the engineering unit which did the job direct from Alaska.

Last year the Newspaper Week broadcast came over two of the national hook-ups and favorable comment poured in from all over the nation to the member papers. On those programs three of the overseas war correspondents were brought in for brief commentaries. 2-17-44

The committee headed by Frank Stanley of the Louisville Defender, spent a week in New York and Washington recently working on the arrangements. Others on the committee are Dowdal Davis of the Kansas City Call and P. Bernard Young, jr., of the Journal and Guide. Complete line ups of the broadcasts have been promised for next week.

Newspaper Week Programs Honor Negro's War Contributions

Tribune-Washington, D.C

2-26-44

NEW YORK—A third national radio network has been secured to carry the story of the Negro Press during National Negro Newspaper Week, February 27 to March 4, it was announced here this week by Frank L. Stanley, chairman of the publishers' committee making arrangements.

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Paul V. McNutt, chairman of War Production Board, will report on the Negro in defense industries, during the Saturday broadcast by NBC.

On the same program, Dr. C. B. Powell, e ditor of the New York Amsterdam News and member of the New York State Athletic Commission, will speak on the Negro press and the war effort.

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

February 27 to March 4, we are observing National Negro Newspaper week, honoring the one hundred seventeenth anniversary of the Negro press and designed to acquaint the public with the history, aims and accomplishments of Negro newspapers. The movement is sponsored by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association composed of the leading papers throughout the country.

The credo of the organization is a restatement of the policy of the Negro press during newspaper week. It reads as follows: 2-24-44

"The Negro press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonism when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt so long as anyone is held back."

The Negro, like all other races which have arisen from a low status to a creditable position, is engaged in a constant struggle for a place in the sun. The Negro press has been in the midst of it from the beginning and has had much influence in shaping the program by which his progress has been made.

Current activities of the Negro press find it aiding War Bond Drives, scrap metal drives, hold your jobs campaigns, smokes for soldiers campaigns, cooperative advertising, WAC recruiting drives, government salvage program, local charities efforts, rationing and black markets, victory gardening and food conservation, hygiene and public health and influences on civilian and soldier morale.

And as a result of these activities recognition of the Negro press as a vital force in the nation's leadership is borne out by the increased notice that is being given it in Washington and by Army and Navy heads. Sponsored tours of army and navy camps have been held at the invitation of the War and Navy departments. Recently, Harry S. McAlpin, representing the Atlanta Daily World and the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, attended the press conference which made him the first fully accredited Negro White House correspondent. President Roosevelt recently received representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association for an interview and a presentation of a 21-point program dealing with the Negro and the war. This was the first conference of its sort in history. In OWI, Army and Navy press relations sections are devoted to the matter of handling news of Negroes. 2-24-44

Like other enterprises among Negro publications of lesser magnitude. These papers maintain trained staffs and modern equipment. They have grown because the management has given the public a better product.

Negro Editors' Plea

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

THE 21-point statement handed last week to President Roosevelt by representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association recalls, naturally, "A Declaration by Negro Voters," issued last November by representatives of 20 organizations and more than 6,000,000 persons. The Declaration, however, was chiefly a political document — the Negro's declaration, with respect to the 1944 elections, that he had "come of age politically" and that, calling upon "enlightened labor, church, farm and other groups to oppose actively the current wave of reaction," he would unite, in the elections, "on a minimum program with such enlightened groups."

2-12-44

The 21-point statement takes the next logical step forward: it declares the Negro's "unlimited and unsullied allegiance to the nation," his avoidance of "any and all forms of disunity" and his eagerness "to join hands with all Americans in the crusade for the liberty of all peoples." This statement, in short, declares to the President and to the nation that 14,000,000 Americans of African descent unconditionally support our anti-fascist war, a fact which is already known to everybody who knows the Negro, but a fact, nevertheless, which cannot be repeated too often.

Others than the Negro are realizing that he has "come of age politically." The Negro's gains—politically, industrially and socially, under current wartime conditions—have taught him how to go about demolishing his "second-class" citizenship status: to ally himself with "enlightened labor, church, farm and other groups" which are actively opposing "the current wave of reaction." In fighting with his allies against current reaction he is learning that he is establishing himself on the side of progress for the future, too. The belated assigning of a Negro newspaperman to the White House corps of correspondents, a direct result of the editors' and publishers' statement to the President, was one way of telling the Negro people and the country that their program is also the nation's.

2-12-44

Urge New Role For Negro Press

Daily Worker, N.Y., N.Y.

June, 17 1943.

Speakers at the fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the Harlem YMCA said yesterday that the Negro press, now and after the war, must become the volce of colored people's the world over.

"The importance of the American Negro's keener interest in foreign affairs, particularly those affecting countries whose people have a kinship of color and, frequently, of oppression," said Harry McAlpin, only accredited Negro White House correspondent, "is being more and more realized by the Negro press. It is a field into which the Negro press ought to and will enter more fully."

The convention held its first session at the YMCA, 180 W. 135th St., Thursday morning, when Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, welcomed the publishers and editors. He praised the Negro press for its part in building and maintaining morale in behalf of the war.

Morris was followed by John H. Sengestacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, who declared that the Negro press is dedicated to the winning of the war and the peace. He condemned "those subversive policies which prevent Negro citizens from effective participation in the war effort."

Panel reports today will be followed by the adoption of resolutions and election of officers.

NEGRO PUBLISHERS GREETED BY DEWEY

New York Times

Newspaper Men at Meeting Urge End of Poll Tax

New York, N.Y.

Governor Dewey extended greetings on behalf of the people of the State yesterday to the delegates from many sections of the country who have attended business sessions for the last three days of the fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

6-18-44

The Governor attended an informal reception in the Hotel Roosevelt as the guest of Dr. C. B. Powell, president of The Amsterdam News, and executives of that publication. Dr. Powell was appointed a member of the State Athletic Commission during Governor Dewey's first year in office.

Preceding the recepti[on] of the delegates adopted a resolution urging the abolishing of the poll-tax and others bearing upon the war program and the publishing business at their executive sessions in the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 180 West 135th Street.

Stressing the evils of the poll tax system the delegates urged that the major political parties seek the repeal of the tax by act of Congress.

Publishers See FDR; Tell Him Post-War Need

AFRO-American Baltimore, Md.

2-12-44

21-Point Statement of War Aims Gives Pledge of Allegiance

END OF 2nd-CLASS CITIZENSHIP ASKED

Session Sets White House Precedent for Colored Newsmen

(Complete text of statement on an inside page)

WASHINGTON

Thirteen publishers, representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, spent thirty-five minutes with President Roosevelt at the White House Saturday and left with him a 21-point statement of war aims and post-war aspirations.

2-12-44

It was the first time in the nation's history that a President had formally received as an organized group representatives of colored newspapers.

Allegiance Is Pledged

The 21-point statement, made on behalf of all colored Americans, opening with a declaration of "unlimited and unsullied allegiance to the nation," deplored "any and all forms of disunity" and offered "to join hands with all Americans in the crusade for liberty for all peoples."

Among the aims toward which the publishers resolved to work were:

1. Abolition of the color bar in industry;
2. Equal opportunity for employment;
3. Equality in all public educational facilities;
4. Unrestricted suffrage in national, State and municipal elections, including primaries;
5. Full government protection of all civil rights and liberties;
6. Government refusal to impose, enforce or sanction patterns of racial segregation;
7. Full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for colored members of the U.S. armed forces;
8. Extension of the system of social security;
9. Application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples.

Second-Class Citizenship Hit

The paramount objective of colored Americans, the statement declared, "is to help win the war and establish a just and enduring peace under which all men may achieve human dignity and equality of opportunity."

Series Is Climaxed

The interview with Mr. Roosevelt climaxes a series of conferences held by the association with high government officials during the past several months, during which they have advocated greater justice for, and utilization of, colored Americans in the war production program and in the armed forces.

Previous conferences were held with:

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Navy Secretary Frank Knox, Attorney-General Francis Biddle, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, Maj.-Gen. Lewis Hershey of Selective Service, Assistant Secretary of War John J— McCloy, O.W.I. Director Elmer Davis;

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, chief of navy public relations; Gen. A. D. Surles, director of War Department public relations; Admiral Randall E. Jacobs, chief of the bureau of personnel, Navy Department; Stephen Early, Presidential press secretary; and Donald P. Nelson, War Production Board administrator.

The delegation of publishers consisted of:

Carter Wesley, editor, Houston (Texas) Informer; William O. Walker, editor, Cleveland (Ohio) Call-Post; Howard H. Murphy, NNPA secretary and business manager, AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, Md.; C. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World; P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor, and Thomas W. Young, business manager, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher, Amsterdam Star-News, NYC; Ira Lewis, president, and P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier; Louis E. Martin, editor, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; John H. Senstacke, general manager, and Charles P. Browning, national representative, Chicago Defender.

Lerner, Lists Negroes' Aims

P.M., N.Y., N.Y.

June 19, 1944

Max Lerner, PM editorial writer, in a week-end address before the Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn. at the Hotel Roosevelt, debunked the idea that Gov. Dewey is of the caliber necessary to lead a great people "facing a harsh future." He said:

P.M., N.Y., N.Y.

"We shall need a mature people which does not raise mediocrity into a heroic quality, or invest silence with sanctity. We shall need a people which does not think that the cop's virtues of gang-busting fit a man for world leadership, or that the housewifely talent for budget-balancing is the same as statesmanship."

He told the publishers that they have a three-fold task in fitting the Negro people to meet the coming period:

6-18-'44

"First to help your people understand their world, and the means by which they can best carry on their fight for equality and freedom. Second, to help them to see that this fight can best be carried on within the framework of the larger struggle for a decent economic system and a warless world. Third, to make certain that your people are not embittered by the fight beyond the point where they will be able to enjoy freedom and equality when they have fully achieved it."

The four-day convention will end Sunday with a round-table discussion with Mayor La Guardia on his WNYC broadcast.

An Historic and Significant Event

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va

AN EVENT, epochal in the annals of this nation, occurred on Saturday, February 5, when President Roosevelt received at the Executive Mansion for a 35-minute audience the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, marking the first time in the history of this country that a President has formally received representatives of the Negro press as an organized group.

2-12-'44

Historic or epochal as the occasion was in marking the initial entry of the Negro Press into the White House, it is the salutary reaction upon our national welfare that is destined to come out of such a meeting which holds for this country the greatest significance.

When Mr. Roosevelt exchanged views with the publishers association, he exchanged views with Negro Americans as a whole. What he heard from these representatives of the Negro press was an expression of the combined sentiments, reactions, aspirations, hopes, and determination of this entire segment of our national citizenship.

On no occasion since the promulgation by Abraham Lincoln of the Emancipation Proclamation, and the subsequent adoption of the

Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, has Negro sentiment been more keenly and definitely focused than in the "Statement of Negro War Aims" presented to the President by the newspaper group.

It is a document to which not only Negro Americans subscribe in full measure, but one to which all enlightened Americans must subscribe, should they hope to preserve this country as a land of free men.

Mr. Roosevelt has done this nation an historic service in receiving this delegation representing the Negro press and public. It is a service that will most certainly aid in the prosecution of the war, in the promotion of national unity and in the shaping of a better postwar world.

Negro Publisher Fights Fraud in Ads

World-Telegram-Newyork 6-17-44

A campaign to eliminate fraudulent advertising of "luck charms," and fake medicines from the Negro press was advocated yesterday at the fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn. in the Harlem branch of the YMCA at 180 W. 135th St. Prominent Negro newspapermen from all sections of the country joined in discussing newspaper and racial problems and possible solutions.

President Asked to Elevate Race From Second-Class Citizenship

Tribune - Washington, D.C. 2-12-'44

Eastern Publishers Vow to Support War Effort; Fight For A-1 Race Citizenship

The eastern regional meeting of the Negro Publishers Association met at Founders Library, Howard University, Friday, when representatives from the eastern newspapers met in a two-day session.

The meeting began with Alexander Barnes, eastern vice-president, presiding. Reports from the vice-presidents showed that the interest was keen and that the program of the Negro newspapers called for the winning of the war and the assurance of first rate citizenship for all Americans. The group was received in behalf of Howard University by President Mordecai Johnson, who made appropriate remarks.

John H. Sengestacke, president made his report. He told the publishers that the work of the Association had caught the eye of the nation and that the Association was now regarded as representative of the Negro press. He gave the delegates a challenge to not only to go after new members but to see that peace and harmony be the keynote of the publishers.

The president reported that conferences had been held with practically all of the governmental officials. He told of having had conferences with army and navy officials about the treatment of Negroes in the armed forces. He told the conferences that the fight was not over and that he was going to continue to fight to see to it that Negroes be treated fairly.

Problems of the editorial departments were discussed by a panel led by P. B. Young, Jr., editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; make-up, writing, and reporting were the topics discussed. Louis Martin, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, and W. O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post, participated.

The circulation panel brought out many interesting points about distributing papers during this critical period. E. F. Corbett, Journal and Guide, and James H. Murphy, Afro-American, were leaders of this panel.

Women Making Strides

The panel on management was led by J. D. Bogle, Philadelphia Tribune. H. H. Murphy, Alexander Barnes, and T. W. Young were the other members of the management panel. This panel had to do with personnel. The question of draft replacements was of much concern to all those present. The hiring of women in all phases of the paper got much consideration. It was found that women are making rapid strides in all departments of the papers. 2-12-'44

The sports panel was not formally held but President Sengstacke told about the meeting with Judge Landis to place Negroes in the majors. There was some discussion on this matter. Lanier Covington and Mischael Jones, Tribune sports staff, represented this department of the paper.

The second day meeting of the conference was held in the conference room of OWI. Members of the conference who are members of the executive committee met with the other members in an executive session. This session had to do with the oppointing of a White House correspondent and other pertinent points affecting the publishers.

The papers and persons representing them were as follows Afro-American; Howard, Arnett and James H. Murphy, William Gibson ,Ralph Matthews, Joe Shepard, Mabel Austin and Joe La Cour; Amsterdam Star News: Dr. C. B. Powell; Harry McAlpin, Atlanta Daily World; C. A. Scott; Chicago Defender: Charles Browning, Harry McAlpin and John Sengestacke; Cleveland Call & Post: William O. Walker; Houston Informer: Carter Wesley; Jackson Advocate: Percy Greene; Journal & Guide: P. B. and Thomas W. Young, John T. Belden, John A. James and Ellis F. Corbett; Michigan Chronicle: Louis Martin; Pittsburgh Courier: Ira Lewis, Edgar Rouzeau, and P. L. Prattis; St. Louis American: N. A. Sweets; Washington Tribune, Helene Southern, Dovie Broks, Lanier Covington, Mischael Jones, and Alexander Barnes. J. D. Bogle, Philadelphia Tribune.

Publishers Reelect All Officials

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

By EMORY O. JACKSON

NEW YORK—(SNS) — Delegates to the National Negro Publishers Association closed out their fifth annual convention sessions here Saturday by re-electing all officers and then went cocktailing with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, actual but unannounced aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News and Dewey appointee to the New York State Boxing Committee, was cocktail host at the Hotel Roosevelt which set a background that preceded political impressions. 6-20-44

A few conspicuous delegates shied away from the party. While it never reached the open, several leading delegates were unhappy over the interpretation that might be made of the cocktail event.

Max Lerner, editorial writer on the newspaper, PM, in his address to the Publishers the previous night, sought cleverly to show up Dewey without making direct reference to him by name.

Lerner said, "We shall need a mature people which does not raise mediocracy into a heroic quality, or invest silence with sanctity. We shall need a people which does not think that the GOP's virtues of gang busting fit a man for world leadership, or that the housewifey talent for budget balancing is the same as statesmanship."

The following officers were re-elected: John Sengstacke, of the Chicago Defender, President; C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, Southern Vice-President; H. H. Murphy, of the Baltimore Afro-American, Secretary-Treasurer; Alexander Barnes, of the Washington (DC) Tribune, Eastern Vice-President; Frank Stanley of the Louisville Defender, Central Vice-President; C. A. Franklin, of the Kansas City Call, Western Vice-President.

Selected delegates were guests Sunday of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City at his weekly broadcast, with the executive session and a tour of the city following. 6-20-44

TO FIGHT BIAS

At the Saturday session before the election of officers, the convention adopted resolutions takking an emphatic stand to remain nonpartisan in politics, to continue to fight against the poll tax, to push the fight against discrimination in the armed forces and to take measures to eliminate objectionable advertisements from Negro newspapers. 6-20-44

he convention presented a scroll honoring Walter Hoving, Chairman of the United Negro College Fund for his contribution toward greater educational opportunities for Negroes.

NEGRO PUBLISHERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

National Group Hears Proposal for Widened News Service

A keener interest in foreign affairs by American Negroes and the expasion of news facilities to

make this possible were advocated yesterday at the fifth annual convention of the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association in the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 180 West 135th Street. Delegates from many sections of the country joined in panel discussions during the day, dealing with problems affecting publications. C. A. Scott, publisher of The Atlanta Daily World; William G. Nunn, managing editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, service to be supported by member plans for a nation-wide Negro press

editor of The St. Louis Argus, acted as chairmen of the panels. The annual dinner was held last night in the Hotel Roosevelt, at which Dr. Max Lerner, chief editorial writer for the newspaper PM, proposals were made during the day, dealing with of jointly as to establish news agencies for the newspaper PM, Africa and India and continue was the principal speaker.

48a-1944

Newspapermen Hear Max Lerner

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YOFK CITY — (SNS) — There is a Negro problem declared Max Lerner, editorial writer of the newspaper PM at a banquet of the National Negro Publishers Association held at Hotel Roosevelt Friday night. "Treatment of Negro Minority in a Society Dominated by Whites," Lerner said, constituted the Negro problem.

He said that the Negro must consider himself as a part of whole America instead of a minority.

Lerner said that in a Democracy "You can solve the problem with freedom, dignity and equality as constrasted with fascism where there is no problem but "Predestined Doom."

He warned that there can be no freedom for the Negro unless there is freedom for all other underpriviliged people in a free world. When a Negro is lynched this freedom of the whole majority is lynched. He contrasted rival ideas of post-war of the world and freedom in politics and said that the Negro would have to show maturity and cut across party lines.

The speaker without reference by name audited the records of the two likely Presidential candidates with availed criticism of a "silent candidate." Governor Thomas E. Dewey was guest Saturday night at a Cocktail Party sponsored by the Amsterdam News in honor of the Publishers at Hotel Waldorf Astoria 2-16-44

Negro Newspaper Publishers Association Doing Great Work

Union, Cincinnati, Ohio

2-6-'44

The Press Committee of the Association met in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 14-16, in Washington, D. C., on January 20, and in New York City on January 22-26. Radio programs have been developed for three of the major networks. At this writing we have definite committments for two of these networks. At present, we are working on the third and feel reasonably certain that the time will be granted. We cannot, at this particular time, name the networks nor the hour because they do not wish any advance publicity given to their booking schedules with the station of the networks. However, within a short while, the Committee will send the complete details of each radio program—the time, the day and the hour.

We should like to point out, however, that all three of these programs will develop the theme, "America, Democracy and the Negro Press." Full utilization of both our pool and individual war correspondents presently abroad or in the continental United States will be made. Other features will include interviews of returned Army and Navy heroes, a Merchant Marine Captain, and Negro award winners in industry. Aso there are plans for the dramatization of the Negro soldier from Bunker Hill to Guadalcanal. Fortunately, this Committee has been able to line up excellent Negro talent. Most of the artists have responded to our invitation and we believe we will be able to secure practically all that we desire. 2-6-44

In addition to the radio program, a special clip sheet is being prepared by the Committee as well as an appropriate cartoon and emblem. Moreover, many suggestions will be made as to what you can do in your community, not only toward publicizing the week and the various radio programs, but toward fuller participation on the part of your community in the observance. Last year few of the papers did anything.

We think it important, therefore, that you go all-out this time in order to make it the best observance we have had. Our time is very short but you may expect from time to time in the very near future, the information and materials mentioned above.

Frank L. Stanley, Chairman
P. Bernard Young, Jr.
D. H. Davis, Jr.

From the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1944.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

2-26-44

Dear Mr. Sengstacke:

I am happy to send greetings to the National Negro Publishers Association on the occasion of the 117th anniversary of the founding of the Negro press in America. I have been informed that your association is celebrating this event through its sponsorship of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Much has happened to this nation since John B. Russwurm founded "Freedom's Journal" in 1827. But nothing has been more symbolic of the rightness of the democratic ideal than the progress made by one tenth of the American people in the intervening period. An important contribution to this progress has been the leadership of a vocal and independent Negro press — an integral and worthy segment of the great American free press.

The enemy we fight has torn the voice of freedom from the very throats of the 135,000,000 people of the occupied countries. The untrammeled existence of the Negro press is a continuous reminder that Americans may still think and speak as they please. That is a privilege the enemy dare not grant.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. John Sengstacke,
President,
National Negro Publishers Association,
3639 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

A Great Credo

By RUTH TAYLOR

To me there was one moment at the Negro Newspaper Publishers Convention that was a high point in all the conventions I have recently attended.

It was the reading of the "Credo for the Negro Press" written by P. Bernard Young, Jr., of the Journal and Guide. There was only one thing I didn't like about it—and that was it specified that this was a credo for the "Negro" to be too sure of the rightness of one's cause to stoop to but had made it apply to all newspapers. It is too good to any people."

This is a great credo. Would that we all could be restricted.

While the Credo was designed as a yardstick for editors, there are great phrases contained in it which should be a credo for all—whether they be leaders or followers—who are trying to bring about the fullest expression of democracy in our daily life.

"I shall be a Crusader, but I will not permit my fervor permit the exploitation of my people (columns) by self seekers and narrow special interests." To be too big for hatred and petty prejudices, to be too courageous to accept aid from those who are motivated only by self interest, milicious talk, that is a yardstick for any leader and for

"I cannot deny or overlook my people's vices and shortcomings. Neither will I permit their virtues and good attributes to be hidden or denied." To be too proud to alibi, too fair to minimize the good, too just to allow disparagement of a group because of an individual, bespeaks that inner poise which is the hall mark of the man who has thought things through.

"I will knowingly say (print) nothing with malice nor

Newspaper Publishers Hold Conference in Washington

Members of the Eastern Region of the Negro Publishers' Association and members of the executive committee confer with OWI at Social Security Building, Washington, Saturday. During a two-day session they conferred with President Roosevelt. Friday's meetings were held in the Howard U. Library. Those shown (clockwise from center) are: D. Arnett Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN; John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; P. B. Young, Jr., Norfolk Journal and Guide; Mrs. Dovey Brooks, Washington Tribune; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Ralph Matthews, AFRO-AMERICAN; Ira Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier; C. B. Powell, Amsterdam News; E. M. Green, Jackson (Miss.) Advocate; C. A. Scott, Atlanta World; E. F. Corbett, Journal and Guide; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier; W. O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post; Louis Martin, Michigan Chronicle, and Howard Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN.

Statement of War Aims

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md. 2-12-44

Submitted by the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association to President Roosevelt, February 5, at the White House.

MR. PRESIDENT:

We are Americans. Our allegiance to the ideals and guarantees and principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States is unlimited and unsullied.

This is our country to share with all other Americans. We have purchased our stake in this, our native land, with our blood and toil during more than three hundred years. We have a right and duty to share its blessings, its sacrifices, and its sufferings.

Our War Too

This is our war. Colored Americans on every battlefront are giving their lives to defend the soil, the homes, and the democratic ideals of their native land. They, and we, are fighting for the freedom of America and of all oppressed and exploited peoples.

We deplore any and all forms of disunity that threaten the winning of victory for democracy. We extend our hands to all Americans who join in the crusade for liberty for all peoples, a better world and a better nation in which true democracy may prevail.

Main Objective

The colored man's paramount objective is to help win the war and establish a just and enduring peace under which all men may achieve human dignity and equality of opportunity. He wholeheartedly and unreservedly supports the Federal Government in prosecuting the war and in planning post-war reconstructions toward the above ends.

We believe that second-class citizenship now imposed in many ways upon colored people in America violates the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, prevents full utilization of the material and moral resources of our country at war, and destroys all possibility of a just and enduring peace.

Fight on Home Front

WE MAINTAIN:

That it is our duty and obligation to fight for every right guaranteed by the Constitution to all people, for to refrain from doing so would impair our democracy at home and abroad by weakening the principles on which it is founded;

That the Federal Government should begin now to use its authority and powers of persuasion to end abridgement of colored people's citizenship so as to bring about a more truly democratic America.

Such action would support our claim that we fight for a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination, and social justice will prevail.

IT IS OUR RESOLVE TO WORK:

Seek End of Job Bias

Foor the abolition of the color bar in industry still maintained by many employers and labor unions to the detriment of our war effort;

For equal opportunity to colored people for employment and advancement in public services;

For equality in all public educational facilities;

Want Ballot for All

For unrestricted suffrage in national, State and municial elections, including all primary elections;

For full protection by government in the enjoyment of all civil rights and liberties established in law;

For the principle that government should not impose, enforce, or sanction patterns of racial segregation;

For full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for colored men in the armed forces of the United States, according them the respect which the uniform should command;

Extension of Social Security

For extension of the system of social security which recognizes the right of the individual to self-development, protection against the hazards of illness, unemployment and want, and promotes the orderly development of the nation's resources;

For application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples, not only Europeans and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world;

For full participation by the United States in establishing and maintaining such international machinery as may be necessary to establish a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination, and social justice will prevail.

WE ARE AMERICANS

Informer - Houston, Texas

The meeting of the representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association with the President of the United States on February 5 was historic. It culminated a year of conferences with high Federal officials, where the just demands of the Negro as a people were presented, and where the elimination of injustices and discriminations was earnestly and vigorously sought. In this picture also is the fact that the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association has taken all of these steps wholly at its own expense of its member publishers. It has not passed the hat asking Negroes to contribute a single dime to these high and noble purposes.

But all of this can be easily and readily understood by discerning aright the true meaning and import of the first three words of the written memorandum which the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association presented to the President in that historic conference on February 5. Those immortal words, which should be seared into the conscience and heart of every Negro who owes allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, are: WE ARE AMERICANS.

3-11-44

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association is fighting the traditional American practice of treating us as less than Americans. It does this because WE ARE AMERICANS, without any qualifying limitations. It does this because it knows that American ideals of liberty and equality will and must be vindicated for all, or one day be lost for all.

Negro Editors Confer With F.D.R.

Bee - Chicago, Ill.

THE recent conference of members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association was historic. It is the first time in our nation's history that a president received, formally, an organized body of Negro pressmen. This in itself in tangible evidence of the growing esteem of the nation's leaders of the power of the Negro press.

The president spent approximately 45 minutes with this group, addressing, off the record, and in turn, listening to the demands presented. There were twenty-one points in the statement presented. All of them are vital for the national welfare. There is no more articulate group among Negroes than the press fraternity that can and will work for the fruition of these demands. 2-20-44

The Negro press representatives rightly took cognizance of the fact that this is our country and our war, because "we have purchased our stake in this, our native land, with our blood and toil during more than three hundred years."

The responsibility of the Negro was outlined: "The Negro's paramount objective is to help win the war and establish a just and enduring peace under which all men may achieve human dignity."

A resolve to work "for abolition of the color bar in industry still maintained by may employers and labor unions to the detriment of our war effort," was made known to the president. Likewise, "For equal opportunity to Negroes for employment and advancement in public service," and, "full protection and equality and treatment and opportunity for Negroes in the armed forces of the United States, according them the respect which the uniform should command." 2-20-44

The president will be provoked to give much thought and attention to the Publisher's statement to him. He knows and the nation knows that the Negro press is unrelenting in the causes it espouses or the battles it must often fight. The swing now to the right is growing with astonishing swiftness. It is well that the president has given audience to those who if encouraged would halt this ominous tide.

Negro Press Week

Bee - Chicago, Ill.

FOR 117 years the Negro press has been crusading for human justice. Since the early days of Fred Douglass's North Star, literate Americans have been conscious of the Negro's reaction to the forces surrounding his existence. 3-5-44

In his day Douglass labored almost alone against great odds, but the tradition of intelligent militance and courage that he bequeathed to Negro members of this day's press fraternity is preciously regarded.

No force among Negroes today is more influential than the Negro press. It is ceaselessly spurred by the flagrant abuses and injustices accorded to Negroes to make its effort virtually herculean week after week. But more—it is a force for interracial unity and understanding. As such it is a force for democracy.

All America this week was made more conscious of the Negro and the problems which afflict him because of the impetus given this year's Negro Press Week.

The three national radio networks which extended their facilities to aid in commemorating Negro Press Week exemplify, in preeminent degree, the kind of democratic spirit that should everywhere and always be accorded to citizens in a democracy. We extend our plaudits to these networks.

The BEE staff feels proud that its editor, Olive M. Diggs, played a conspicuous part in the radio commemoration programs. Actually the BEE regards every week as Negro press week and especially now. Incipient fascism at home, the abolition of the poll tax, frequent and recurring injustices provoked by those who are still ignorant of the meaning of democracy, not to speak of special armed service problems and post-war planning, to mention only the more important problems, are quite enough to provoke and tax our best effort.

As difficult as these problems sometimes seem, our efforts have often been rewarding. We need not dilate, simply ask this question: "What would the Negro's status now be in the Army and Navy, industry and all other areas of the American scene if we had been without a hard-hitting, unremitting Negro press?" It is the epitome of what can be done through articulate, forthright and intelligent action.

As we enter the 118th year of the existence of the Negro press, we vow anew to Douglass and all of the other courageous, justice-loving exponents and martyrs, we propose to fight with unrelenting persistence to bring into existence their civilized dream of a nation of first class citizens, regardless of their color.

"BACKING THE ATTACK ON ALL FRONTS!!!"

Pointed Points

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

By S. W. GARLINGTON

THE MOST SIGNIFICENT THING which has ever happened to the Negro is the reception National Negro Newspaper Week received from the Nation at large. 3-4-44

It's a sad commentary, but most Negroes refuse to accept anything hook, line and sinker until it has been given an "O. K." by whites. Of course, this contention is the acme of stupidity —yet, it exists, despite the crop of "Uncle Toms" approved by our Caucasian brothers. However, since the Nation, or the President, officials in high public offices and networks have publicly expressed recognition of the Negro Press as an important institution, there is no longer room for lack of wholehearted support of the Negro Press by each and every one—including those among us who take their cue from whites.

Mr. Garlington

The Negro Press has come of age . . . Pardon! It's been of age since Fred Douglass' The North Star back in 1828. But you know, those "dear people" in control have tried to have you believe otherwise. 3-4-44

Because of miseducation too many Negroes were ashamed to be seen with their own papers when in the presence of whites or in their so-called "high society." These ignoramuses took delight in sabotaging the Negro press by pointing up each and every weakness of the press. On the other hand, because they were overlooked by the dailies, they readily purchased copies—lots of 'em, too—each time write-ups and pictures appeared concerning them or their friends. The day for such individuals as these are over! The Nation at large recognizes the Negro Press and they must follow the general current. Hence, it's high time that these and other Negroes act their age—as matured adults —and religiously support the most potent force working in their behalf—the Negro Press. The sooner this is done, the sooner will be the fruition of their goals.

Rahn Thrills On Newspaper NBC Program

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
3-4-44

NEW YORK — Lovely Muriel Rahn, singing star of the Broadway success, "Carmen Jones," set the pace for a star-studded national radio program over NBC stations Saturday afternoon as a part of the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Miss Rahn, who consented to sing on this program on relatively short notice, provoked enthusiastic applause from the studio audience by her rendition of that famous aria, "L'Habanera" or "That's Love." 3-4-44

Three war correspondents, now in this country on leave after tours of duty overseas, a little later came to the microphone to give their observations on the part that Negro soldiers are playing all over the world in helping our beloved nation."

Dr. C. B. Powell, editor of the New York Amsterdam News, and the first Negro member of the New York State Boxing Commission, represented the member papers sponsoring the program. He said that the Negro press believes in and advocates, "first, allegiance to the ideals, guaranties and principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; second, the right and duty of all citizens of America to share the sufferings and blessings of their country; third, 1827—was to the unity of effort in the fight to win a democratic victory; fourth, a full and a free existence a first class citizenship for all citizens of the United States, and it has pledged itself to continue to fight for those beliefs until all of them have been realized."

Mary Lou Williams, who is currently starred at Cafe Society Downtown, and frequently referred to as the engineer unit in England, who was picked by his company as the most representative soldier, to appear on this program. 3-4-44

Afterwards Randy Dixon, war correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier, spoke from London on an overseas pick-up and in turn introduced Sgt. William Jacobs of Philadelphia, member of an

PLEDGES DEVOTION

"Today the Negro pr
pledges its devotion to
pose," Mr. Lee added, "fi
vinced that democracy
will come to full develo

CROWD SEES BROADCAST—A portion of the studio audience at the NBC broadcast in New York City on Saturday which initiated the celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week. The broadcast originated from famous "Studio 6-A"—the largest at NBC. Nearly 400 persons were in the audience. (Smith Photo)

"First Lady of Boogie Woogie," played a number on the piano.

The Journal and Guide's war correspondent, Thomas W. Young, led an 11-minute sequence during which the three war correspondents in the studio spoke and interviewed two soldiers and also brought in the correspondent from London. Young was introduced by Canada Lee and opened with these remarks:

SAGA OF LOYALTY

"We war correspondents are here to bring you vivid word-pictures of the part our soldiers are playing to speed victory, in Africa, in Sicily, in Italy, and in England. It is a saga of priceless loyalty and devotion which these colored men in uniform are writing in the history book of World War II. Most spectacular, of course, are the pilots of the 99th Fighter Squadron who very recently shot down sixteen planes in one week.

"The pilots are like the ball carriers on a football team. They get most of the limelight and most of the headlines—all of which they richly deserve.

"But today I would like to pay tribute to the unsung heroes of the 99th—the ground crews whose anonymous work is just as essential to the success of the planes as is the gasoline they burn. It takes ten men on the ground to keep one fighter pilot in the air. 3-4-44

"Few people comprehend the devotion to duty, loyalty and sacrifices of maintenance crews like those of the 99th. Their record for maintaining their equipment while in training in the United States and in combat overseas is one of the best in the books.

"It was no rare thing for them to stay down on the line long after dark working by flashlight, or no light at all, to put their planes in perfect flying trim, and then the next morning to get up before daybreak to preflight their Warhawks for a dawn take-off.

"Day after day, under the most trying conditions imaginable, I saw these aviation mechanics of the 99th going about their job without a whimper. Their only incentive was the love they had for their work; their only reward, the satisfaction that comes with a difficult job well done."

After introducing Lt. Campbell who won the Air Medal after 37 sorties in combat, Young reminded him of the first bomb ever dropped by a Negro on enemy territory — a bomb that Lt. Campbell dropped on Pantelleria last June 2nd."

"I was a bit nervous," Campbell replied. "We didn't know much about combat flying then, you know. But we were all pretty determined to do our best."

BROTHER IS CAPTAIN

Later, in answer to a question by Ollie Stewart, Afro-American war correspondent, Campbell explained that he had a brother who was a captain in the Medical Corps and a sister who is a captain in the WACs and another who is a cadet nurse.

Campbell said that he and the other eight pilots who had been returned to the United States from the 99th occasionally get a bit restless over here.

"We would like to get another crack at combat," he explained. "I'd like to go to England, next time," he added.

Asked why to England, he explained, "England is the hot spot. And I'd like to know how I stack up against the pilots in the 'big league'."

Stewart had previously related his most vivid experiences after 16 months in England, North Africa, Sicily and Italy.

David Orro, Chicago Defender war correspondent, after giving a few observations on the part Negro soldiers are playing in the war, interviewed Walter E. Morris of New York City, member of a Coast Artillery regiment who was injured in North Africa and is at present a patient in Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island.

Morris referred to a colored field artillery unit which during the heavy fighting at Kasserine Pass helped to blast a road for the Allied armies to march through the Pass. He said he later spoke with white soldiers who highly praised the work of this colored unit for the effective barrages it laid down ahead of them.

McNUTT IS HEARD

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, spoke from Des Moines, Iowa.

"Negro troops are fighting and dying among the hills of Italy and on the atolls in the Pacific," McNutt said. "Like thousands of other Americans, they are giving their lives for their country. 3-4-44

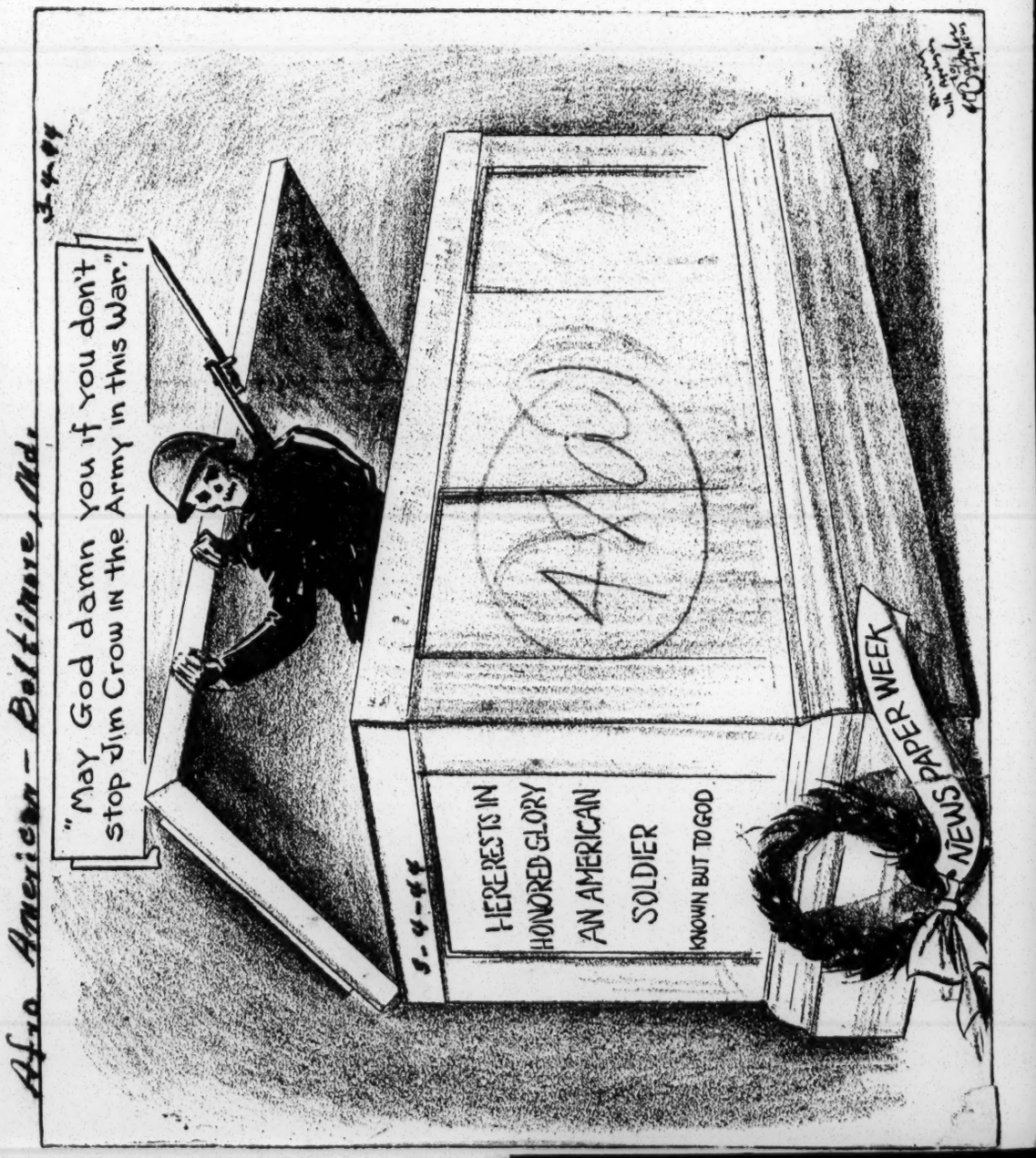
"On the home front," he added, "Negro workers have plunged into the thick of the great battle of production to help furnish the materials of war needed by our Army here and overseas. They have every right to be proud of their record of accomplishments."

Pointing to the tremendous production job still ahead before victory can be realized, Mr. McNutt added, "I know this hope of early victory is close to the heart of every Negro as it is to every other American. I know he will continue to do his full share."

Willie Bryant, funnyman band leader, and Kenneth Spencer, movie star, who were members of a colored USO unit that entertained our soldiers at the war fronts, told about their trip overseas.

Spencer also sang Langston Hughes' "Freedom's Road," with a background of music furnished by the NBC concert orchestra to the tune of "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

In closing the program Mr. Lee, for the Publishers Association, thanked Mr. McNutt, the artists and correspondents and fighting men who appeared on the program, the War Department, especially Major General A. D. Surles, director of the Bureau of Public Relations, the radio branch staff of the War Department and Truman K. Gibson, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.



1827-1944, 117th Anniversary

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

48b-1944

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS SEND MISSION TO AFRICA.—

The Negro Newspaper Publishers African Mission has arrived safely in Africa, John H. Sengstacke, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association, announced this week from Chicago. The members of the mission are shown here with Mr. Sengstacke before their departure. Left to right, P. B. Young, Jr., editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Mr. Sengstacke; Vincent Tubbs, war correspondent, Afro-American newspapers; and James B. Cashin, chairman, board of directors, Chicago Defender. While in Africa, this mission will visit Liberia, Nigeria, Gambia, French Equatorial Africa, the British West Coast and will return to America via the Virgin Islands. The visit was undertaken primarily to study colonial administration and to acquaint Negroes with more information about Africa in general. The visit grew out of a conference of publishers with President Roosevelt last February.

11-10-44

Uncovering Washington

Tribune—Philadelphia Pa.

BY HARRY McALPIN

10-7-44

Maybe Westbrook Pegler set the pace for retractions and re-evaluating one's opinions when he acknowledged in one of his columns last week, speaking of Negroes, that "it all seems reasonable and feasible when you just sit down and meet as men and colleagues in a business and begin to understand each other, instead of beating one another over the head with meat-ax editorials as total strangers on opposite sides of town."

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I'm in that mood this week. I have witnessed two performances by a man of whom I, along with other Negroes, have been very critical. What he did has warmed my heart, caused me to cast aside an emotional antagonism, and make an objective evaluation of his worth and the handicaps under which he must operate.

Perhaps I should wait to write this column until events and circumstances make it possible for me to call that man's name and give a blow-by-blow description of the fight he put up for Negroes in these two performances. To do so now, however, probably would do him more harm than good. His opponents in these fights would welcome the opportunity of attacking him for having let out the story . . . which he didn't.

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Another reason for this vagueness is that a lot of people who would prefer to see a different winner than I in that great American event which climaxes on November 7, would accuse me of playing politics through this column.

I could not give that blow-by-blow account without in one case seeming to throw bouquets at one of the presidential candidates for his forthright stand on an economic matter, in which the principle involved touched the heartstring and pocketbook of every Negro in America—where the might of the United States Army was used to back up that principle.

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And in the other case, too, it would sound like political "stumping" because to describe the performance would necessitate divulging how one of the presidential candidates stood foursquare and insisted upon the elimination of segregation in a phase of operation in an institution where jim-crow has been one of the Negro's pet peeves.

But the events have so impressed me that I could not resist the urge to say that I have had to re-evaluate my opinion of this unnamed man.

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I regret I can do no more at this time than pin a nebulous medal on an anonymous hero.

How Dorie Miller Met His Death

* * * Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa. * * *

"He Thought He Would Be Home Around 1945..."

6-3-44

Dorie Miller of Waco, Texas, who manned a machine gun on the ill-fated Arizona during the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 1941 . . . was discovered by this newspaper and was awarded the coveted Navy Cross to become the race's No. 1 hero of World War II, won't return to his native State. He won't be "home around 1945," as he wrote his mother in a brief messagerible 23 minutes the ship, mortally wounded, gasped its last.

His story tells how the attack some time ago.

Because Dorie, who died a messman, was a member of the crew of the Liscome Bay, the baby flat-top, sunk by a torpedo from an enemy submarine on the day before Thanksgiving, 1943. The torpedo came from a Japanese submarine, resulting in the second largest Navy casualty list of this war.

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Robert L. Schwartz, Y 2/c, and Navy correspondent for Yank, Army publication, wrote a thrilling story of "The Sinking of the Liscome Bay" and detailed the "hellmorning)..

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"It was on the ill-fated Arizona that he became famous. During the Pearl Harbor attack he rushed to the bridge and manned a machine gun, firing it through the explosions and devastation around him.

"For this action Dorie Miller was awarded the Navy Cross.

"In the Negro world Dorie Miller became an idol. There were fan clubs organized for him and songs written about him. His mother was brought up from Waco for a big rally in Harlem. She spoke there.

"I just got a letter from Dorie,' she said. 'He didn't write much. But he said he thought he'd be home around 1945 . . .'

"Dorie Miller was in the AFTER section of the Liscome Bay and most of the crew survived."

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Reading between the lines, one can piece together the story of the Negro messman on the ship, including

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SYMBOL OF AMERICA

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"Most of the men in the stewards' branch of the Navy are Negroes. They wait on tables, serve as orderlies and work in the officers' galleys.

"There was an unusual messman on the Liscome Bay. The son of an impoverished farmer near Waco, Texas, he had joined the Navy to help his family earn a living.

6-3-44

Dorie Miller

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6-3-44

48b-1944

Call-Kansas City, Mo.
11-10-44
48b

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Because Dorie, who died a messman, was a member of the crew of the Liscome Bay, the baby flattop, sunk by a torpedo from an enemy submarine on the day before Thanksgiving, 1943. The torpedo came from a Japanese submarine, resulting in the second largest Navy casualty list of this war.

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His story tells how the attack was a complete surprise as the Liscome Bay was on her first battle assignment, covering the occupation of Makin in the Gilberts. Of the probable more than 1,000 men as ship's complement, only 260 were saved.

6-3-44

Reading between lines, one can piece together the story of the Negro messman on the ship, including Dorie, who "never had a chance."

Wrote Schwartz:

"General quarters had sounded at 0505 (which to landlubbers is five minutes after five in the morning).

6-3-44

CREW DIED INSTANTLY

"Most of the men in the stewards' branch of the Navy are Negroes. They wait on tables, serve as orderlies and work in the officers' galleys.

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"'I just got a letter from Dorie,' she said. 'He didn't write much. But he said he thought he'd be home around 1945 . . .'

"Dorie Miller was in the AFTER section of the Liscome Bay and WAS NOT a survivor."

Thus ends Schwartz' story. But the things the story doesn't stress is the long search to discover the name of the "unnamed messman hero" of Pearl Harbor . . . the difficult time to have the Navy send him home so admiring thousands could see him . . . the unsuccessful fight to have him advanced above the rank of messman.

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SYMBOL OF AMERICA

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DIED IN ACTION — Dorie Miller was serving on the Liscome Bay when it was torpedoed by an enemy submarine. He died at his battle station without knowing what had happened.

Negro ensigns who recently graduated, nor of John Swain Hope, now a Navy lieutenant.

Dorie Miller is gone . . . but his influence continues.

Dorie Miller won't be home "around 1945" . . . but he'll never be forgotten by 13,000,000 Negro Americans to whom he will always be a symbol of Americanism at its democratic best.

VIEWS and Reviews

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

10-28-44

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Some of my sable-hued intellectual friends were wounded by my October 14th column in which I expressed some unpopular views about the CIO-PAC and the newspaper PM. Lloyd S. Genus of Washington, D. C., who writes the most intelligent criticism so far received through the mails, contends that these agencies have appealed to the Negro intelligentsia because they have "offered them more tangibles than any paralleling 'American' agency. CIO has swelled the pay envelopes of millions of Negro workers who, prior to their 'joining up,' were receiving the crumbs from American paymasters and were either on relief or WPA. Too, it has made them union conscious and taught them to expect and demand the same amount of pay for the same amount of work that the white worker receives. As for PAC, it has made the mistake of awakening the working masses to their political power and stakes in this alleged democracy and has, in so doing, incurred the disfavor of the '60 Families.'" Mr. Genus blesses PM because it has "adapted the worst features of our vigorous Negro press and directed them at the reactionaries, pseudo-liberals, white supremacists, etc., thereby earning the reputation of being a SMEAR sheet and a left-wing rag." Negroes, therefore, says he, "have refrained from biting the helping hand that holds the all-powerful pen."

Naturally I am all for the CIO. I was in at its birth, covered its organizational drive in 40 cities and wrote page-long articles about it for three months, which articles were widely used by CIO organizers in their efforts to sign up Negro workers. This drive did succeed in organizing about one million Negro workers, equalizing their pay and improving working conditions. However, it is wrong to believe that it took the CIO to make Negroes union-conscious. Negro workers have been union conscious for 75 years, beginning with the organizing of the National Negro Labor Union in 1869. At that time the Negro workers in New Orleans had a daily labor paper with a circulation of 10,000 copies. At the first Workingmen's Congress held in Paris when Karl Marx presided, Sella Martin from the aforesaid union was a delegate from the United States. Throughout the South there were powerful unions of skilled Negro workers until well into this century. In New York hundreds of Negro workers belonged to radical unions, mostly German, where they learned about Socialism. During the World War I there were powerful Negro unions in New Orleans, Norfolk, Philadelphia and New York on the docks, the one in Philadelphia being the largest and most powerful I.W.W. local in the country. So it is wrong to assert, as many do, that Negroes were not union conscious until the CIO and the Communists arrived.

10-28-44 * * *

However, the CIO and the PAC are not entirely the same. My objection to the latter is not that it has engaged in political activity, but that it is using its great power to keep in office a warmongering, fascistic regime whose sole interest is in making monopoly capitalism function more effectively. If the PAC were plugging for a real workers' party dedicated to taking over the government of this country in the interests of the working people, I would be all for it. As it is, it is deceiving the workers by urging them to keep in power the left wing of the monopolistic bird as opposed to the GOP right wing. Since when have people like Truman, Bilbo, Stettinius, Ickes, Ma Perkins, Kelly, Hague, Hull, Forrestal, Stimson and their ilk been champions of labor or advocates of a workers' republic? And the echo answers WHEN!

* * *

Moreover, it is an error to say that it remained for the PAC to awaken the Negro masses to their political power. My memory runs back to the beginning of the century, and I cannot recall a time when the Negro masses have not been aware of their political power and used it when and where they could. I resent the notion that Negro workers were dumb clucks until the CIO-PAC came along. In the South they used their political power as long as they could, and in the North they used it as soon as they could: i.e., as soon as their numbers were sufficient to win something. The NAACP is, in a sense, a political organization, largely organized and wholly supported by Negroes since 1909 for the purpose of improving the political, social and economic status of the Negro masses.

10-28-44 * * *

As to the newspaper PM, which is in reality a daily pamphlet, no one is opposed to its championing equality and justice for Negroes. Where the Negro intelligentsia is foolish is in swallowing the rest of its propaganda because it likes its Negrophilism. I refer to its warmongering, its reckless smearing, its lack of balance, its editorializing of the news to a worse extent than any other sheet . . . all of which defeats clear thinking about all the major issues of the day. Merely because an individual or institution is fair on the Negro does not make it fair on everything. Many so-called reactionary sheets like the New York Times are fair on the Negro and continually write excellent editorials on questions concerning us, and yet no intelligent worker swears by everything it prints. Moreover, it does not customarily inject its prejudice and class interests into its news columns. While Governor of Mississippi, "The Man" Bilbo got more appropriations for the Negro State college than any chief executive before or since, and yet we do not worship him for that reason, forgetting everything else he stands for.

Walter White Gets Lost on Battlefront

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

BY WALTER WHITE

ALGIERS. — (By Mail, passed by Censor) — One of the most important of all lessons a war correspondent must learn is to avoid losing one's way near battlefronts. Ollie Harrington of the Pittsburgh Courier, Art Carter of the Afro-American and The Kansas City Call, Lieutenant James Freeman of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and I have just been taught this lesson at the Cassino front in Italy. *4-14-44*

The four of us set out from Naples early in the morning for Cassino. The Army Public Relations Office instructed us to go to (censored) where Col. Kenneth Clark would give us directions from that place on.

Motorcycle Escort

Through bomb and shell-battered Capua, made famous by Shakespeare, and equally battered Caserta (censored) we drove over roads which became more and more choked with vehicles and men moving up to the front.

The heavy, high-bodied reconnaisance car which can go almost anywhere a jeep can, bumped its way over recently shelled roads which had been hastily and expertly repaired. A friendly military police officer in a markedly Southern accent offered us motorcycle escort to Col. Clark's tent which we gladly accepted.

Col. Clark turned out to be an old friend I had met some years ago when he was a New York newspaperman. He told us to avoid Route 6 as Nazi guns were blazing at it and to take a somewhat more circuitous road to the front line where we would find the New Zealand headquarters from which the battle was being directed.

Given a Guide

There we would be given a guide to take us to the crest of a hill which was the nearest point to Cassino it was safe for correspondents to go. But even as he was telling us this Bill Morgan of the Chicago Daily News with whom I had been billeted at Algiers and Naples, entered the tent to inform us that he and other correspondents had just been shelled by Germans at the hill.

4-14-44

The four of us decided not to let this discourage us so we set out for (censored) where the New Zealand Command was located along roads even more choked. The sound of guns and exploding shells grew louder and louder. Ammunition trucks filled to the brim moved up to the line of battle; ambulances almost as full of wounded moved back from the line.

4-14-44

We had not noticed a 155-millimeter gun emplaced by the road as we drove towards it. We did notice it, however, when it was fired just as we drove past it. Back in Naples our car had seemed heavy and solid. But now the tremendous concussion of the huge gun lifted it up and over to the right as Lt. Freeman skillfully wrenched the wheel to the left, to avoid capsizing.

Into Cassino

It was about this time that Freeman began to wonder if we should not be at the New Zealand Command's station. But Carter confidently assured him it was a mile and a half further on. As he had been there before we continued to drive. Suddenly a New Zealand sentry rushed in front of our car commanding us to stop as we could go no further.

Shouting to make myself heard over the roar of the guns I asked him where we could find his command. Pointing back down the road on which we had travelled with such difficulty he informed us, "It is four and a half miles back!" I asked him where we were. He pointed to a pool of smoke and dust in the valley below us and answered, "That is Cassino!"

4-14-44

We are now laying plans to "buck" for a citation for having led the advance wave into Cassino, even though we did so unwittingly and unwillingly.

48b-1944

Meet Rudy Dunbar . . .

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

By LEM GRAVES, Jr.
Journal and Guide War Correspondent
(Copyright—Reproduction Prohibited)

This is by way of introducing Rudolph Dunbar to Journal and Guide readers. Since this writer is currently carrying by-line features and news from Normandy in these pages, it occurred to me that our readers might like to know something about him.

8-5-44

When I walked into the massive, subterranean correspondents room of the Ministry of Information in London, a few weeks ago, I was looking for some of my old friends like Ollie Stewart, Randy Dixon, or Eddie Toles, U. S. war correspondents in that theatre, whom I had known before. But the only Negro war correspondent I saw was a dapper little man, sitting hunched over a typewriter at the far end of the jammed correspondents room.

He didn't look like anybody I knew and I thought I was pretty well informed on who and where the Negro war correspondents were in spite of the fact that I had been away from the United States for some time. I presumed that this was one which had escaped my sources of information and I rushed over to greet this "newcomer" in the field of foreign news coverage with all the air that those of us who have been out of the States a couple of weeks can assume.

The little man, dolled up so neatly in a brand new U. S. war correspondent's uniform, turned out to be Rudolph Dunbar — who is no "newcomer" in this business of writing foreign news for domestic U. S. papers but on the contrary one of the real oldtimers. He greeted and welcomed me instead of the way I had figured it would be.

With the social amenities taken care of, we got down to the business of getting to know each other. In the process I formed some quite definite impressions, which may interest you.

Rudy Dunbar is a West Indian and no youngster at that. A native of the British West Indian islands, he is not an American —in spite of the uniform. He has not been to the United States in quite some time, altho he visited here several years ago. However, the Associated Negro Press, which he represents, succeeded in getting him accreditation as an official U. S. war correspondent, and there he was wearing the latest official uniform and supplied with more U. S. credentials than I had, at that time. He was waiting for the "go" signal to jump off to the French invasion coast.

MUSICIAN, NOT WRITER

8-5-44

Having been, for several years, theatrical editor of this newspaper, I was familiar with the name Rudolph Dunbar . . although I never guessed he possessed such versatile talents. For Rudolph Dunbar is not a writer by profession. He is a musician. And, a good one. So good, in fact, that he had established a precedent by conducting the famous London Symphony orchestra on several occasions and was a pretty big name in London musical circles. That this was no ordinary achievement is measured by the genuine respect that I later learned that he commanded among the top classical musical professionals in England and the contacts he had in that sphere. He really cuts a "caper" in big time English symphony and opera circles.

REVIEWED CONCERTS

Most of his pre-war writing had been confined to contributions to the Associated Negro Press and these contributions were mostly concert reviews and articles on Negro musicians who were popular or respected in England. He had been known to try his hand from time to time on color and class interpretations but most of his stuff had dealt with music.

I was surprised to find him accredited as a war correspondent and there immediately arose in the minds of all of us who were journalistic professionals a doubt if Dunbar was qualified for war reporting.

I am happy to be able to report, after reading some of his initial stories, that among his other accomplishments, Rudy Dunbar can also write war coverage.

8-5-44

CONTROLLED ORCHESTRA

Dunbar is a short, small, very dark man of about forty years. He is nervous, impressionable, irratic, talkative, friendly, hospitable and persuasive. I suppose these qualities would be found in most successful orchestral conductors. I was told by experts that Dunbar really controlled the experienced musicians who form the London Symphony as if they were so many puppets. His expressive hands are rated without a peer in his field among English contemporaries.

These valuable hands have gone to the war zone and are now fashioning news stories of our boys in the armed services in the same deft manner that they once directed seasoned musicians.

When I say that Rudy Dunbar is talkative and impressionable I have not exaggerated. His nervous, enthusiastic conversation makes for good listening, nevertheless.

8-5-44

He is a bachelor and, I understand, quite a gay blade around London-town. But at the time I talked to him, all he could talk about was a young Red Cross worker — notably dignified and cultured, — whom he had a chance to squire to a few really important London functions. **The girl was Miss Betty** McDougald, of New York City, Hunter College graduate and the director of a Red Cross club in Southwestern England.

Dunbar never got a chance to reveal whether or not there was [illegible] raves were confined to the fact that this young American woman had so impressed the smart set in London with her poise, refinement and culture that she had become the talk of the town. He was genuinely proud to have been her escort. At one particularly elaborate affair, given in honor of King Peter of Yugoslavia, Miss McDougald, scion of the well-known Durham, N. C., family of bankers and businessmen, had indelibly impressed the royalty and the British bigwigs.

We later checked with Betty McDougald who denied that there was any romantic interest in her excursions into London society with Correspondent Dunbar.

8-5-44

STICKS TO MUSIC

One thing, above all else, reveals Rudy Dunbar's intense interest in and love for music. On two occasions while we were all awaiting assignment to Normandy, the war correspondents decided to run down to London's famed Piccadilly Circus (equivalent of New York's Times Square) and hit a couple of clubs which were run by West Indian Negroes but which were noted for catering to the best nocturnal trade. Despite his eager desire to accompany us, Rudy declined both excursions to these intimate bars because he wanted to attend some concerts. When war correspondents pass up bars for concerts particularly in robot-bombed London ,they must like concerts pretty well.

Special Paper Lauds Negroes

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP)—A new mammoth newspaper, the victory progress edition, containing six sections and 192 pages, has been announced by the Indianapolis Recorder.

10-14-44

The newspaper, titled "Twenty Thousand Years of Negro Life," among other subjects will discuss the Negroes' progress in politics, religion, education, science, sports, economics, business and his activities in the fighting forces.

Contents

Numbered among the contributors and their subjects are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, "Africa's Future in America"; Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business league, "After the War: What in Negro Business?" Dr. Emmett J. Scott, member of personnel staff, Sun Shipbuilding Company, "Conserving War Gains"; M. F. Spailding, agronomist, Tuskegee, "Problems of the Negro Farmer"; George S. Schuyler, journalist, author, "Race Prejudice; Design and Practice"; Dr. Robert Hutchins, University of Chicago president, "The War and Peace"; George H. Spaulding, "Science and Religion"; Eugene Kinckle Jones, general secretary, the National Urban league, "For Social Service Among Negroes."

Toward Freedom

A Bloodless 'Civil War'

By Doxey Wilkerson

REV. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., once characterized this election campaign as a "Civil War." His phrase is apt. The real issues and the nature of the forces in conflict are now much the same as during the 1860's; and the role of the Negro people may prove decisive.

The worst coalition of reactionaries ever seen in American politics is now united in the struggle to suppress that upsurge of democratic power which this people's war and the progressive policies of Roosevelt have brought to maturity. They know that this is their last chance to capture control of our government, by constitutional means, for a long, long time to come; and they are using every GOP, all find "unity" in support of the defeat

ARRAYED against them are the forces of the people: Almost the entire labor movement, far greater in numbers and more effectively organized for political action than ever before; great democratic captains of industrialists like Henry J. Kaiser; small business-men and farmers; enlightened southerners like Sen. Pepper; the bulk of our fighting men in uniform; civic, professional, business, religious, fraternal and other people's groups of every kind; the Communists; and a whole new series of "citizen's nonpartisan committees" which have sprung up in Washington and Charles-ton to give organized political expression to the otherwise inarticulate masses of democratic Americans.

Just look at the line-up of forces: The real Hearst-McCormick isolationists and anti-Semites and imperialists; reactionary, anti-labor industrialists like Avery; rabid dustry, like "Cotton Ed" Smith and Eugene Talmadge; labor saboteurs of workingmen's interests like John L. Lewis and Matthew Woll; outright pro-fascists like Gerald L. K. Smith and Coughlin; the seditionists on trial in Washington for conspiracy with our fascist enemies; anti-Sovieteers from the "right" and the "left"; alien-baiters, anti-Semites and democratic Americans. These, together with true friends of democracy, the KKK, racy in all political parties, are also finding a new unity in support of the election of Roosevelt and Truman.

Here is sharp conflict between two ways of the life; but, very significantly, it is not class conflict. The small but powerful forces of capitalistic reaction and their hirelings, who constitute the spearhead of the Dewey-Bricker candidacies, now find themselves confronted by almost the whole American people, including the bulk of the capitalists who, in alliance with labor and other progressive forces, can and will prove decisive.

AMONG the parallels between this election campaign and the Civil War, few are more striking than the dependence of the national welfare upon the freedom-struggles of the Negro people.

Dewey-Bricker bid for national leadership.

48b-1944

Meet Rudy Dunbar . . .

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

By LEM GRAVES, Jr.
Journal and Guide War Correspondent
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This is by way of introducing Rudolph Dunbar to Journal and Guide readers. Since this writer is currently carrying by-line features and news from Normandy in these pages, it occurred to me that our readers might like to know something about him. 8-5-44

When I walked into the massive, subterranean correspondents room of the Ministry of Information in London, a few weeks ago, I was looking for some of my old friends like Ollie Stewart, Randy Dixon, or Eddie Toles, U. S. war correspondents in that theatre, whom I had known before. But the only Negro war correspondent I saw was a dapper little man, sitting hunched over a typewriter at the far end of the jammed correspondents room.

He didn't look like anybody I knew and I thought I was pretty well informed on who and where the Negro war correspondents were in spite of the fact that I had been away from the United States for some time. I presumed that this was one which had escaped my sources of information and I rushed over to greet this "newcomer" in the field of foreign news coverage with all the air that those of us who have been out of the States a couple of weeks can assume.

The little man, dolled up so neatly in a brand new U. S. war correspondent's uniform, turned out to be Rudolph Dunbar — who is no "newcomer" in this business of writing foreign news for domestic U. S. papers but on the contrary one of the real oldtimers. He greeted and welcomed me instead of the way I had figured it would be.

With the social amenities taken care of, we got down to the business of getting to know each other. In the process I formed some quite definite impressions, which may interest you.

Rudy Dunbar is a West Indian and no youngster at that. A native of the British West Indian islands, he is not an American —in spite of the uniform. He has not been to the United States in quite some time, altho he visited here several years ago. However, the Associated Negro Press, which he represents, succeeded in getting him accreditation as an official U. S. war correspondent, and there he was wearing the latest official uniform and supplied with more U. S. credentials than I had, at that time. He was waiting for the "go" signal to jump off to the French invasion coast.

MUSICIAN, NOT WRITER 8-5-44

Having been, for several years, theatrical editor of this newspaper, I was familiar with the name Rudolph Dunbar . . although I never guessed he possessed such versatile talents. For Rudolph Dunbar is not a writer by profession. He is a musician. And, a good one. So good, in fact, that he had established a precedent by conducting the famous London Symphony orchestra on several occasions and was a pretty big name in London musical circles. That this was no ordinary achievement is measured by the genuine respect that I later learned that he commanded among the top classical musical professionals in England and the contacts he had in that sphere. He really cuts a "caper" in big time English symphony and opera circles.

REVIEWED CONCERTS

Most of his pre-war writing had been confined to contributions to the Associated Negro Press and these contributions were mostly concert reviews and articles on Negro musicians who were popular or respected in England. He had been known to try his hand from time to time on color and class interpretations but most of his stuff had dealt with music.

I was surprised to find him accredited as a war correspondent and there immediately arose in the minds of all of us who were journalistic professionals a doubt if Dunbar was qualified for war reporting.

I am happy to be able to report, after reading some of his initial stories, that among his other accomplishments, Rudy Dunbar can also write war coverage. 8-5-44

CONTROLLED ORCHESTRA

Dunbar is a short, small, very dark man of about forty years. He is nervous, impressionable, irratic, talkative, friendly, hospitable and persuasive. I suppose these qualities would be found in most successful orchestral conductors. I was told by experts that Dunbar really controlled the experienced musicians who form the London Symphony as if they were so many puppets. His expressive hands are rated without a peer in his field among English contemporaries.

These valuable hands have gone to the war zone and are now fashioning news stories of our boys in the armed services in the same deft manner that they once directed seasoned musicians.

When I say that Rudy Dunbar is talkative and impressionable I have not exaggerated. His nervous, enthusiastic conversation makes for good listening, nevertheless. 8-5-44

He is a bachelor and, I understand, quite a gay blade around London-town. But at the time I talked to him, all he could talk about was a young Red Cross worker — notably dignified and cultured, — whom he had a chance to squire to a few really important London functions. **The girl was Miss Betty** McDougald, of New York City, Hunter College graduate and the director of a Red Cross club in Southwestern England.

Dunbar never got a chance to reveal whether or not there was [illegible] raves were confined to the fact that this young American woman had so impressed the smart set in London with her poise, refinement and culture that she had become the talk of the town. He was genuinely proud to have been her escort. At one particularly elaborate affair, given in honor of King Peter of Yugoslavia, Miss McDougald, scion of the well-known Durham, N. C., family of bankers and businessmen, had indelibly impressed the royalty and the British bigwigs.

We later checked with Betty McDougald who denied that there was any romantic interest in her excursions into London society with Correspondent Dunbar. 8-5-44

STICKS TO MUSIC

One thing, above all else, reveals Rudy Dunbar's intense interest in and love for music. On two occasions while we were all awaiting assignment to Normandy, the war correspondents decided to run down to London's famed Piccadilly Circus (equivalent of New York's Times Square) and hit a couple of clubs which were run by West Indian Negroes but which were noted for catering to the best nocturnal trade. Despite his eager desire to accompany us, Rudy declined both excursions to these intimate bars because he wanted to attend some concerts. When war correspondents pass up bars for concerts particularly in robot-bombed London ,they must like concerts pretty well.

Special Paper Lauds Negroes

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP)—A new mammoth newspaper, the victory progress edition, containing six sections and 192 pages, has been announced by the Indianapolis Recorder. 10-14-44

The newspaper, titled "Twenty Thousand Years of Negro Life," among other subjects will discuss the Negroes' progress in politics, religion, education, science, sports, economics, business and his activities in the fighting forces.

Contents

Numbered among the contributors and their subjects are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, "Africa's Future in America"; Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business league, "After the War: What in Negro Business?" Dr. Emmett J. Scott, member of personnel staff, Sun Shipbuilding Company, "Conserving War Gains"; M. F. Spailding, agronomist, Tuskegee, "Problems of the Negro Farmer"; George S. Schuyler, journalist, author, "Race Prejudice; Design and Practice"; Dr. Robert Hutchins, University of Chicago president, "The War and Peace"; George H. Spaulding, "Science and Religion"; Eugene Kinckle Jones, general secretary, the National Urban league, "For Social Service Among Negroes."

Toward Freedom

A Bloodless Civil War

By Doxey Wilkerson

AMONG the parallels between this election campaign and the Civil War, few are more striking than the dependence of the national welfare upon the freedom-struggles of the Negro people.

A RRAYED against them are the forces of the people: Almost the entire labor movement, far greater in numbers and more effectively organized for political action than ever before; great democratic captains of industry, like Henry J. Kaiser; small businessmen and farmers; enlightened southerners like Sen. Pepper; the bulk of our fighting men and women in uniform; civic, professional, business, religious, fraternal and other people's groups of every kind; the Communists; and a whole new series of "citizen's committees" which have sprung up to give organized political expression to the otherwise inarticulate masses of democratic Americans.

REV. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., once characterized this election campaign as a "Civil War." His phrase is apt. The real issues and the nature of the forces in conflict are now much the same as during the armed political conflict of the 1860's; and again, the role of the Negro people may prove decisive.

The worst coalition of reactionaries ever seen in American politics is now united in the struggle to suppress that upsurge of democratic power which this people's war and the progressive policies of Roosevelt have brought to maturity. They know that this is their last chance to capture control of our government, **by constitutional means,** for a long, long time to come; and they are using every GOP, all find "unity" in support of the election of

Just look at the line-up of forces: The Hearst-McCormick isolationists and imperialists like Gerald L. K. Smith and Father Coughlin; the seditionists on trial in Washington for conspiracy with our fascist enemies; anti-Sovieteers from the "right" and the "left"; alien-baiters, anti-Semites and Negro-haters; the Christian Front, the KKK, racy in all political parties, are also finding and practically every other organized expression of reaction in the country. These, together with true friends of democracy and Tiese, together with the "Here is sharp conflict between two ways of life; but, very significantly, it is not class conflict. The small but powerful forces of capitalistic reaction and their hirelings, who constitute the spearhead of the Dewey-Bricker candidacies, now find themselves confronted by almost the whole American people, **including the bulk of the capitalists who, in alliance with labor and other progressive forces, can and will prove decisive.**

Dewey-Bricker bid for national leadership.

The victory of the democratic forces around Roosevelt is also largely dependent upon the role of the Negro people. Some three million potential Negro voters can easily hold the balance of power in toomrrow's elections; and the fact that their continuing struggle for freedom is now again linked up with the broader struggles of the masses of Americans—for victory, enduring peace and security—that fact is of the utmost importance to the future of our country and our world.

New Times

The Ways Of Little Men

The Worker — New York, N.Y.

WENDELL WILLKIE'S death I felt as a personal loss. And I make bold to say that there wasn't a progressive American who did not feel an intimate personal sorrow. Here, indeed, was a big man. Americans admire big men—big people. Willkie made mistakes — some obvious. But they were not mistakes of pettiness, meanness and picayune cheapness. His bigness — his courageous elevation of principle above doctrinaire formulas — was always a sort of a guarantee that his honesty would be expansive enough to acknowledge the truth that his restless mind led him to.

Then I felt another shock. This time it was from the consummate hypocrisy revealed by Mr. Dewey in his statement on Willkie. Dewey is a little man, a little man who, in the words of Earl Browder, is trying to cut down the presidency to fit his lilliputian dimensions. Dewey said that Willkie was one of the "great men of our times." That is true, in spite of Dewey. But who can believe that Dewey means it, or actually thinks so? Why on earth if Dewey believes it, did he and the McCormick-Hoover leadership of the GOP exclude Willkie from the GOP convention? How could such a cruel, heartbreaking act be committed against one of the "great

by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

men of our times?" Was Dewey proud that Willkie was a Republican? Why didn't he say so?

* * *

THE only appreciation Dewey showed of Willkie was to try to exploit him—especially when, after making the asinine blunder of trying to wreck the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Dewey called on Willkie to save him. Willkie held out a charitable, nonpartisan hand, but not on Dewey's terms—he exacted a price from Dewey which the small-town district attorney could scarcely pay.

Not even John Foster Dulles, the legal brain-trust of Franco and the Nazi cartels—the unofficial Secretary of State in the Dewey dynasty—has been able to steal this historic conference as a triumph for his prize client, Dewey. But Dulles is still at it. What real American does not feel a sense of shame—not to mention serious apprehension—that Dewey, the political whip-snapper, not dry behind the ears, should lead our nation in this world crisis!

I take little stock in the current speculations on which candidate Willkie would have supported. That is not knowable. Enough is known to do the Hoover-McCormick-Dewey clique considerable damage. No doubt one reason why the Republican high command is calling upon their political spirit-mediums like Henry Luce to say Willkie would have supported Dewey, is because they have to resort to the occult to extract from Willkie what they could not get out of him while he was alive and real.

* * *

WILLKIE was too big to confine his thinking to the limitations of party labels. And the Republican Herald Tribune—although it sold him down the river for Tom Thumb Dewey—grew lush over this virtue of Willkie in death. However, when Franklin D. Roosevelt places principle above party label, and for example, finds himself at odds with the reactionary polltax wing of his own Democratic Party—then Mr. Roosevelt "cannot control" his party, he is a "poor administrator," a "tired, old man," etc. Yet it was Mr. Roosevelt, crossing party lines, who commissioned Mr. Willkie to make the global pilgrimage which resulted in his intelligent, advanced One World. It was Mr. Roosevelt who snatched him from the grave of political oblivion where Mr. Dewey's political godfather Hoover had consigned him. For this bigness, Mr. Roosevelt is damned to hell and high water by the little GOP leaders—although they're falling over themselves basking in the glory of an illustrious man to whose growth Mr. Roosevelt and his policies contributed, and whose political future they tried to crucify on the altar of cheap political partisanship.

Rides "White" Press Train to Democratic Convention

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

By HARRY McALPIN

EN ROUTE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION VIA PENN. R.R.—(NNPA) — This is an all-Pullman, special train on which are riding principally newspaper men and women.

Travis Hedrick, who represents the Federated Press for Labor in Washington, a two-fisted fighter and all-round good guy, suggested to me at the White House the other day that I try to get accommodations on this train.

He gave me the name of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger agent to contact.

The agent, Harry Karr, when I called in person for the reservation he promised me over the phone, presumed I was Harry McAlpin's messenger. He carried out his telephone commitments courteously. In doing so, he suggested that I have "him," referring to McAlpin, mail certain material to the PRR.

Only Tan Passenger

It turned out that I was the only colored American on the whole train as a passenger. When I entered the gate at Union Station in Washington, I was challenged by a PRR official, who wanted to know who I represented.

His attitude showed that I was not expected. He seemed sure I was coming through the wrong gate. Politely, I informed him of my newspaper connection. His attitude changed immediately and he waved me on with a thrown-in pat on the shoulder.

As soon as I entered my car, Vincent X. Flaherty, prominent sports writer, acting, it seemed, as host for the PRR, suggested I go to the lounge car and have a drink.

Sits in Lounge; No One Bitten

The lounge was very nearly full, but one four-seater table was vacant. I sat there. Soon, two women, who from their conversation, must have been connected with the New York Times and the Washington Herald, took the seats opposite me.

Len DeCaux, publicity director for the CIO, came up and sat and chatted for a while.

The drinks were on the house—served without charge by the PRR.

One correspondent, sitting right behind me, disgraced himself by taking more bourbons and soda than he could stand. After spilling two drinks on another fellow's clothes, he finally went off in a stupified sleep.

Traveling Home From Convention

En route home to Washington, I am riding that same special train which carried me out to the convention a week ago. The same crew is on here—and practically the same passengers.

It's peculiar (or is it) how one brown face stands out so in a sea of white ones.

As I entered the gate at Union Station in Chicago to board the train, the same PRR official who stopped me in Washington to query as to whom I represented, stuck out his hand in greeting and said how glad he was to see me.

While everyone else was being stopped and required to show his ticket and Pullman space, the official waved me on and told the conductor at the gate "he's all right."

When I went into the diner, Oscar Chapman, assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior, and Fowler Harper, formerly deputy to McNutt at the War Manpower Commission, but now in the Department of Interior, invited me to have dinner at their table.

Seated with us, too, was Grace McCoy, whom we decided we would groom for the Vice-Presidency in 1948.

What Negroes Are Doing

News Age Herald — Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The first organized attempt of the Negro press to study colonial administration in Africa began last week with the arrival on that continent of three members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association African Mission, according to announcement by John H. Sengstacke, national president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, and publisher of The Chicago Defender newspapers.

Members of the historic mission are James B. Cashin, chairman of The Chicago Defender board of directors; Vincent Tubbs, war correspondent, Afro-American newspapers, Baltimore, and P. B. Young, Jr., editor of The Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

While in Africa, these newspaper men will visit Liberia, Nigeria, Gambia, French Equatorial Africa and the British West Coast, stopping by the Virgin Islands on their return to the States. The American, British, French and Liberian governments are cooperating with the mission in accomplishing its purposes.

According to Sengstacke, "This unofficial visit grew out of a conference of Negro publishers representing Negro Newspaper Publishers Association with President Roosevelt at the White House last February."

The mission, while being undertaken primarily to study colonial administration and to acquaint Negroes with more information about Africa in general, will also be interested in matters of postwar readjustment growing out of the present conflict.

Upon their return, members of the mission will report to the president.

Now In Africa

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

P. BERNARD YOUNG, Journal and Guide editor, is now in Accra, British West Africa. He is a member of a three-man commission making a study of African affairs. The other members are James B. Cashin, Chicago lawyer and chairman of the board of the Chicago Defender, and Vincent Tubbs, Afro-American war correspondent.

48b-1944

National GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Defender — Chicago, Ill. 6-17-44

INVASION, ACCORDING to our good white folks, chum, means Deliverance for somebody. From here, it looks like somebody else. Germany "delivered" Europe's weak sisters from the English a few years ago. Now the Allies will deliver them from the Germans. Russia also has some delivery ideas. It's confusing and it ain't clear what they're being delivered from, and who they're being delivered to.

One thing is clear. Nobody is delivering any darklings in India, Africa, or Mississippi, from white supremacy. China and Burma will be delivered from the Japanese, but to whom? Sometimes it gets damn near impossible to tell a Nazi, Fascist or southern cracker, apart. Especially when the cracker leaves off his overalls for an Army officer uniform or Congressman's suit

Case you'd like to know, darklings are right up front in the invasion. They got there with the first wave of troops, and every succeeding wave brings more. At the beaches they're unloading ships and loading trucks. Inland they're running bull-dozers levelling air landing strips. Right behind the lines they're cooking and serving meals and handling supplies. Right in the front line, sometimes ahead of it, darkling "engineers" are building bridges and repairing blown-up roads.

6-17-44

Naturally there ain't no darkling combat troops in France — there were none in England. But now and again the "engineers have to whang a German" over the head with a shovel, or stop and shoot a few so they can get on with the building. Darklings in that "invasion" picture you saw are not soldiers, but sailors — messmen with dishpan hands just posing for a study in black and white.

Speaking of pictures, Army has taken some beauts showing darklings working and dying fearlessly under murderous German fire. But for some reason, which maybe you can guess, Army Public Relations is trying every way to keep them hidden. Negro newsmen are raising hell about it.

Y'know chum, it's a damn good thing that as slaves and sharecroppers we learned to keep going when it looked like nothing much to hope for, and we get nowhere fast. Otherwise we might get really mad one day and hurt somebody. "D" day indeed!

Friend or Foe

ORGANIZATIONS PROFESSING to be fighting the liberal cause are dime a dozen, and Charley's fans don't know which ones to contribute to, if any. Let's look at a few each week:

American Civil Liberties Union. Does a rousing thorough job on civil liberties matters affecting darklings. For some reason best known to itself, it bars "Communists" from its National Board and Committees. But at least two Negroes — Thurgood Marshall and Lester Granger — are on its board. It gets the nod.

Common Council for American Unity. Originally interested in problems of foreign-born, but of late years active interest has spread to race problems. Has a good record and its publication, "Common Ground," is recommendation enough Langston Hughes is on Editorial Board. Subscribe, it's O.K.

Japanese American Citizens League. Nothing to do with Negroes but plenty to do with race Seeks to correct "un-American race discrimination against citizens of Japanese descent." Committee studded with white bona fide liberals. Yes, on this one.

It's the Truth, Brother

6-17-44

DARKLINGS RETURNED from Italy, Africa, Australia, Mississippi, and other foreign lands, are agreed on one thing. They are dam sick and tired of movies showing Mose as a servant or a clown. It's gotten so the boys boo lustily and frequently walk out on the army showings. Understandably, their resentment has fastened on some Negro movie character actors, and unless these worthies either drop out of pictures or get some decent roles, they are going to be mighty unpopular after the war. We ain't kidding.

Ft. Huachuca guard house has as reluctant guests, seven Negro second lieutenants of the 92nd Division. Their problems could be aired here if y'all want. Also in clink is one Negro first lieutenant from hospital staff, who is said to have sold several medical discharges for $200 a throw.

Harriet Tubman's descendants, real and fancied, went "Hollywood" at the launching last week. First they quarreled with each other — "Who is you? — you don't look like Lijah's chile!" Then they called author Earl Conrad names for writing a book about Harriet without their permission.

Finally they wanted to know who gave the National Council of Negro Women permission to name a boat after Harriet. Then descendant Mrs. Malvin Proctor shamed them to silence, as the good ship S. S. Harriet Tubman, looking happier than the sour-faced real Harriet. hit the water.

Unhappily, the Secretary of State's Advisory Council on Post War Foreign Policy has been dissolved before it ever met, in favor of another plan. One Negro had already been named to the Council. another was pending. Happily, this new attitude on race on part of State Dept., may be expected to carry over to future committees.

Live and Work

6-17-44

PUBLIC HOUSING is still embattled in D. C. where its future is being decided. It was denounced as "Communism" by Rep. Smith (R.-Ohio), but Negroes through their Housing Committee Chairman (Mrs. Virginia McGuire) made it clear they favor a combined public-private housing program as embodied in the Capper Bill (S. 1930) and McCarran (S. 1699) now pending.

Housing and employment in D. C got mixed. Civil Service is bringing about 4,000 Negro girls here shortly (they hope) for War Dept. work, but there is no place for them to stay. Negroes demanded that housing projects for whites standing vacant be turned over to them, but government is considering plan to lease the Logan Hotel (a rather notorious rendezvous for service men and their pick-up dates) and creating another dormitory. Failure to provide housing may mean no more Negro girls recruited.

On the work front, general opinion is that the WMC's latest announcement that all hiring must come through USES is another of a succession of instances when it has bitten more than it can chew.

Of more concern is the effort to get the FEPC budget by a peevish Senate this week. (Negro Press is still sleeping this one out). Meanwhile Hearings in House Labor Committee on Permanent FEPC Bill go on merrily with Rep. Fisher (Texas) upholding white supremacy, and the Catholic and Protestant Churches, Farmers Union, NAACP, CIO, Mexicans, Jews, Civil Service and Women holding up democracy. Last week from Detroit Inter-Racial Commission came Buelah Whitby to testify, from St. Louis Mayor's Commission Dave Grant, from Kansas City E. Vincent Seward. Hearings adjourn Thursday (June 15), to resume in fall.

Quick Gander

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

DR. EMMETT J. SCOTT, greatest Roman—Tch! Tch! we mean Republican—of them all is worrying the Democrats by keeping too quiet—what's he up to? . . . Listen chum, for the umteenth time, every Negro inductee subjected to Army Jim Crow is a direct violation of the non-discrimination clause in Selective Service Act, but with nearly 700,000 inducted only one (Wifred Lynn) has taken it to court, and unfortunately he was a draft delinquent and his case thrown out. (Must we sleep this war out?)

6-17-44

Under ruling allowing soldiers to transfer to combat units, six Negro troopers of the Cavalry Detachment at West Point have requested transfer to infantry. . . . As the 99th (Black Crows) celebrated its first anniversary, it had downed 16 German planes, and lost 12 of its pilots — 5 killed, 4 missing, 3 prisoners of war. . . . More on that Truman Gibson-Philadelphia Record controversy when it cools. . . . Rumors about something happening to Joe Louis are screwy. . . . OWI Negro News desk (Ted Poston) issued its 1000th release last week. Friends and some publishers had bet Ted he

National GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Chicago Defender

Fables in Sable No. 2

LISTEN YOU ALL," said old King George to the American Colonists in the 1770's, "this ain't no time to be hollering for your rights. I got my hands full with these beefy Frenchies. And look at the progress you made already. Freedom and taxation with taxation and stuff, have to come slow and don't rush me. In 200 years or so, maybe."

Old Pat Henry and George Washington and others of the unwashed, said: "To hell with that jive, Jack, I mear. George. our rights right now." Well, they hollered and fought and so much hell 'til old George said: "Take your confounded

BUY ANOTHER BOND, MISTER, but remember politics in Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina are neither Republican nor Democrat, but "keep-a-nigger-in-his-place," so KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING!

rights, and good riddance." And that's how darkies, tch! tch! I mean America, was born.

Well, today, these same colonists, that is those of them who are descendants of the perverted criminals who were let out of English jails to settle parts of Georgia and Mississippi, keep telling Afro Saxons: "this ain't no time to holler for your rights. We're busy fighting the anti-poll tax, and anti-lynch bill, and oh yes, the Germans and Japanese. Don't rush."

But the Anglo-Africans say: "Lieten Bilbo, I mean Jack, this line was good enough for old Pat Henry and George and Thomas, and it jells for us." And they go right on hollering and fighting and raising hell even if there ain't no French and Poles to help 'em. And boys and girls, that's where she stands right now.

3-25-44

For Your Information

WILLIAM DAWSON, Congressman of color, introduced on March 16, House Resolution 472. If passed as is it would create a special 7-member committee in the House, appointed by the Speaker, to get the low down on race relations. To be studied and investigated: war effort utilization of Negroes, armed forces, manpower, race riots, etc.

FEPC, called "important rather than impudent" by R.R. counsel, welcomed its two new members, Charleys Houston and Young. Tension over unpromising fight for existence has staff jittery. Will Maslow and Gene Davidson flared and almost came to blows over a nonsensity. John A. Davis let it be known he is responsible as head of Research and Analysis, to the chairman and not Ted Jones as reported. Region Director Frank Cook quit to run for Michigan legislature.

Children's Bureau sponsored a panel discussion of 12 youths from all walks and sections, last Friday in D. C. Colored girl member, Geraldine Bledsoe of Detroit thought high quality vocational training should be available in high school. Her white fellows differed. Colored boy member Tom Sutton of Miami is tired of "this everlasting fighting against prejudice" and wonders if it's worthwhile to keep on trying to be a doctor. (Ah, youth!)

Vice President Henry Wallace spoke briefly at the Capital Press Club's weekly luncheon at D. C.'s Club Bengasi, and then listened and asked questions for an hour as colored newsmen gave him the low down on democracy as she is misapplied. Editor Adam Powell, another guest, listened in with ideas a-borning. Satisfaction and pleasure was mutual all around.

486

Mama, That Colored Man Is Here Again

PARATROOPER SITUATION is under control. A 200-strong waiting list has suddenly accumulated and the candidates will be processed PDQ. Typical of the six officers and 16 men who were first colored to complete training for new 555th Jim Crow paratrooper unit, is Lt. Clifford Allen of Chicago (3841 Federal street). When he and his companion "Darchangels" took their qualifying jump, their white Colonel won $300 from cracker officers who bet they would "freeze" and be scared to jump. Record is superb as 16 of original 18 qualified. One developed a hernia and had to be dropped. One was scared.

Secretary Stimson asked by colored newsmen about the 332nd Fighter squadron, said that by number it was a military secret but by color he could say they are in action in the Mediterranean theater. Prompted, the area commander in Italy admitted next day that they were there, young B. O. Davis (his men call him "dour") and all. All over Italy black men look down from the clouds, even as the less swarthy Italians looked down at Ethiopians those fateful years ago.

The Negro infantry is fighting at last. The bloody old 24th kills so many Japanese on Bougainville, nobody has time to count 'em. White correspondents are falling all over themselves to write about the "sensational" success of black fighters. Well, chum, ain't nobody going to give you or Charley any medal for hollering and raising hell until this and lot of other things came about. But don't feel bad, just open your big mouth and keep on. You got to, chum.

Tempis Fugits and Fidgets

ASIBI, AN African native black as coal, furnished the first blood specimen from which all yellow fever vaccine in the world has since evolved. This was 17 years ago. Today, everybody who has had yellow fever has had a bit of this black African's blood in the ir own. Annoying, ain't it.

Britain, in cooperation with the U. S. has produced a film "Welcome to Britain," meant to be shown to all U. S. soldiers in England. It teaches manners and customs, and asks white U. S. soldiers not to mind if white Britains ask U. S. Negroes to their homes, and such. "You must respect these folks ideas" it says, implying "even if they are foolish." It ain't bad, tho'.

Southern Negro-hating Congressmen have scared the pants off Commissioner Studebaker of Office of Education about that recent study of Ambrose Caliver's. Studie is saying now that white colleges are not asked to take in darklings, but just to lend the J.C. colleges some faculty members.

Last week, bilious little Bilbo's ravings over keeping the Negro in his place, and sending him back to Africa, reached such a stage of absurdity, until Sen. Burton (R. Ohio) a member of his Senate committee, asked Washingtonians to pay him no mind. Bilbo tickled even himself, and told a group of colored ministers who waited on him last week, that he is really for Negroes but has to rave to fool the crackers down home. Promised to show them by moving alley Negroes into some available housing now reserved for whites. It's your move, 'bo.

All This and Colored Too

NAVY CAME up against an awful realization—it will have to admit some colored nurses to work with the colored medicos now training as naval officers, or let them use white nurses. . . . National Maritime union is all ready to throw a picket line around Baltimore's Lyric theatre for refusing to let Paul Robeson sing there for the workers—watch it. . . . Interdenomination Ministerial Alliance in D. C. became suddenly militant and petitioned Secretary of State Hull to refuse recognition to the present Italian Government until some adjustment is made of Ethiopian astrocities. . . . Indian name for Bilbo—Little Jackass who has eaten green persimmon. . . . Watch Negro labor come up with a political bill of rights, and soon. . . . Easter tip—Listen girlies, your hair is your weak point, so a carefully chosen, decent hat, should be your one extravagance. . . . Children's Bureau will surprise with some new colored staff and advisory committee members, as result of A.K.A. girls (Thomasina Johnson) needling. . . . Farm Security and FEPC are brothers in misery as the wolves in Congress seek to abolish both. . . . War writers unit of OWI has pledged to give darklings a break in their special stuff. . . . A.K.A. is looking for a Congressman to introduce its bill of resolution to force open WAVES to colored women, probably Margaret Smith (R.-Maine). . . . BUY ANOTHER BOND, MISTER, but would you want your sister to marry a Mississippi Congressman?, KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING!

3-25-44

As The CROW FLIES

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

—By W. E. B. DuBOIS—

5-13-44

ENFRANCHISEMENT

On the whole, the results of the Supreme Court decision concerning the Texas White Primary have been more favorable than we might have expected. Negroes have been voting in White Primary in most of the Southern states in considerable numbers. There have been efforts in Florida and some other places to intimidate them, but this has not been widespread. First therefore, we perceive the new determination of Negroes to vote, led by their preachers and professional men; and in the second place, we perceive the realization on the part of the white South, that in the near fuutre, the Negro is going to be a voting citizen of the United States.

Dr. DuBois

5-13-44

DEMAGOGUES

There was a time when the Southern white politicians could always take refuge in villification of the Negro to insure himself a large vote if not actual election. This was the case with Vardaman and his white oxen; with Jefferson Davis of Arkansas; and Tillman of South Carolina. The end of this sort of thing was forecast when Eugene Talmadge was beaten in Georgia last year. In the recent primary election vote in Florida and in Alabama, there was desperate effort to revive the Negro Problem. Few people in the North realize to what extent the scandal sheets of Birmingham went in this respect. It is heartening to find that while the Negro-haters received a considerable vote, they were beaten in all cases. It looks as though the end of this kind of demagoguery was in sight.

METHODIST CONFERENCES

Two great conferences of two branches of Methodism have been meeting recently. In the West, the great united Methodist Church has been in convention. This is the original church founded by John Wesley, divided by slavery into two parts and then recently united. The three hundred thousand Negroes in that church for the most part, are segregated into one conference. But the segregation is not complete; there are churches in the North with white and colored members, and the colored bishops and delegates to the General Conference sit and work together without great discrimination. More than that, this conference faced pretty frankly the whole question of color discrimination, and asked themselves, what could be done about it? One of these days the church is going to remember that race discrimination within its borders is the greatest possible denial of Christianity; and that of all the human organizations, the Christian church has more color discrimination than any other social organization.

5-13-44

IN PHILADELPHIA

In Philadelphia, there has been meeting the greatest Negro organization of our day, which originated in a split from the white Methodist Church when Richard Allen and Absalom Jones refused to submit to segregation in Philadelphia. Eventually, Richard Allen organized the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Today it is meeting with thousand of delegates, with the governor of the state as guest and many distinguished speakers. It is going to elect four or five bishops and what all of us hope, is that the charges of bribery and direct payment for votes given certain bishops, will not be substantiated in this meeting. There is no doubt of what has happened in the past, but this sort of thing must be suppressed. This church is too great and of too vital meaning to American Negroes to succumb to this kind of social anarchy.

5-13-44

ALABAMA

The governor of Alabama makes speeches without much forethought. He talked at Tuskegee and said a number of things which he did not need to say, and which were unwise and untrue. Recently he has been talking to a Southern church conference, and there he has made some important and worthwhile statements. He admits that the Negro will and must vote in Alabama and the South; but he reiterates his contention that segregation of the races must be maintained. The answer to this is of course that segregation is not maintained; cannot be maintained and it is not for the advantage of white or black that it should be attempted; that in a modern state, it is impossible to draw absolute lines between groups of people. In the long run people are going to associate according to their interest and according to their wishes. The opponents of the governor of Alabama will naturally say: if the Negro votes and if the Negro gets the kind of job that he can do well, then in the long run, white people and colored people are going to associate according to their desires and not according to the desires of the governor of Alabama.

5-13-44

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina in this case of primary election, seems to be rather out in the cold. Following its old, old pattern which led to nullification in the past and secession, the governor has tried to make grandstand efforts in order to tell the world what South Carolina will and will not do with regard to federal law. The legislature has been in session and swept away a number of laws concerning the primary, the result of which cannot be of great importance and is at present unknown. It is curious how a community insists upon certain lines of action and repeats its age-old failures as well as its pattern of success. It certainly is to be hoped that one of these days, white people of South Carolina are going to realize that they are a part of a civilized community and that what community decides to be correct and advantageous, South Carolina is going to follow and like.

5-13-44

BURMA

The war in Burma is a thing toward which we are going to look back in the future with mingled feeling of distress. Here is a country, which before the outbreak of this war asked for a reasonable degree of autonomy and self-government; and was brusquely refused by the British Government. The delegate who came to Britain and the United States to plead for Burmese freedom was eventually killed, presumably by the British. Now in the attempt of America and Britain to unite in driving the Japanese out of Burma, there are peculiar signs of disagreement, and the disagreement affects the relations of

China to the United Nations

48b-1944

The Jewish Proposal

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

The Jewish proposal of an international bill of rights which would include equality of treatment and protection before the law without distinction, will have the generous endorsement of Negro Americans and should be approved and acted upon without delay by the Dumbarton Oaks conference now in session. 8-25-44

Terming their proposal a "test of good faith" on the part of the United Nation, one spokesman brushed aside the Atlantic Charter saying there is "nothing formal about it nor basic to any international structure. Neither is it a legal document."

We are happy to add our voice of approval to the basic truth in the statement. As a sentiment, expressive of the general hopes and aspirations of men of all nations, the Atlantic Charter or the Four Freedoms are noble words. But in actual practice, minority groups as well as small nations, will need to press for much greater assurance than can ever be read into such a document. For indeed, many of the smaller nations and some minority groups are being assured that these do not extend to them.

The Jewish Proposal submitted to the Four-Power Conference on Post-War and International Security, calls for:

"1. Full and complete protection of life, liberty, freedom and worship, and civil rights for the inhabitants of all countries without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion. 8-25-44

"2. Unequivocal equality or rights in law and in fact for all the citizens of every country.

"3 The inalienable right of all religions ethnic and cultural groups to maintain and foster their respective group identities on the basic of equality.

"4. The establishment of appropriate and adequate national and international machinery to secure the enforcement of these rights."

The Need For Mixed Juries

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

It is a basic tradition in our American courts that defendants shall be tried by men of their peers. That tradition is supported by our constitution and by common sense. Is is also supported by elementary justice and fairplay in a democracy. 8-27-44

This fundamental truth is emphasized all the more in the recent sentence in Atlanta of John B. Slaton, 20 year-old youth, who was given a 3 to 5 years penitentiary term by an all-white jury for alleged burglary and attempted rape of a white woman last May.

Three weeks previously, the youth had been tried by the same jury, resulting into a mis-trial when a poll revealed that of the 12-man jury, ten favored acquittal while two voted conviction for the youth. Three weeks later, the same men who voted acquittal reversed their position to make the decision of the other two men unanimous.

This paper holds no brief for lawlessness or for incorrigibles before the law. Nevertheless, as the evidence admitted into the case tends to indicate, the cirlumstances seemed to have been palliating, as was indicated by the votes of the 10 men who are reported to have favored acquittal in the original trial. 8-27-44

In simple justice, we contend that Negroes have every right to except and request that men of their peers be certified by the various courts for service on juries which are to try them. In that way confidence in the course and outcome of the trials will be established, race will be subordinated to its rightful place and they will be judged merely by the gravity of their crimes, rather than by artificial and extraneous standards.

— Report on the South

Interviews With Southern Negro Editors

Daily Worker — New York, N.Y.

By EUGENE GORDON

(Fifth of a Series)

"Southern politics," the editor of a Negro weekly said bitterly, "is the science of keeping the Negro in his place." 8-18-44

I thought: Scapegoat psychology.

Tribal priests of old laid hands on a goat's head and confessed the people's sins. The animal, now burdened with evils he had not committed, was then banished to the wilderness as a scapegoat.

Mississippi's Bilbo and Rankin and South Carolina's Cotton Ed Smith point at the Negro and confess the South's evils. They banish the Negro to the economic, social and political wilderness.

That editor's limited view of southern politics is meat and drink to operators of the southern political machine.

The southern Negro is learning that, contrary to what white demagogues say, the brutal political machine **is essentially designed to perpetuate its manipulators in power.**

POLL TAX

It must, therefore, bar both Negro and white citizens from the polls—Negroes especially. The poll-tax bars both Negroes and whites. Negroes are barred also by the "white primary," "grandfather caluses" and, as in New Orleans, by arbitary refusal to permit them to register. 8-18-44

Some influential Negroes, unfortunately, do not yet understand.

A Negro editor of a New Orleans newspaper, for instance, was amazed and annoyed at my insistence that he wasn't living under "absolute fascism." What about Bilbo, Rankin, Dies, Cotton Ed, Starnes? What about lynching? What about segregation and discrimination?

"Why, man! These fascists not only perpetuate themselves in Congress. They grab, hold on to and control the most vital committees in both Houses! As a result, they've got the Negro down and their heels on his neck! Now they're trying to make the rest of the country treat us like the South."

I could, of course, share this editor's pain. But I couldn't agree that every reactionary move was aimed at him. So to believe would be self-delustion helpful to Bilbo, Rankin, Dies and old Cotton Ed. The South's corrupt political machine **does not operate solely to dominate and persecute the Negro.**

That editor is, unwittingly, continuing to play scapegoat to the reactionary South's high priests.

Bilbo's and Rankin's time will come. They hang on only because the masses of laborers in agricultural Mississippi have not been organized for political action.

PLANTATION POLITICS

Both these misrepresentatives from the "plantation" of Mississippi, with its semi-slave rather than industrial relations, hold Congress seats through fraud. Thousands of "electors" listed as voting for Bilbo and Rankin don't vote, because, under the machine's domination, they can't. 8-18-44

The main function of the southern political machine is not to dominate and persecute the Negro, per se; it is to perpetuate the condition which secures it in power. Why?

Men desire political power for various reasons: It gives them prestige; through prestige and political power, they procure economic and social advantages; reactionary Congressmen in Mississippi, parts of Texas, Arkansas and other agricultural areas, find profit by serving as mouthpieces for landowning interests.

The Negro's first act of resistance against the scapegoat role is to seek that which the machine bosses have tried to keep from him and for themselves: **political power.** He is doing that. Political power is the Negro's key to freedom.

Don Davis, an editor of Houston's Negro weekly, the Informer and Sentinel, told me: 8-18-44

"There's a possibility of our forming a bloc in Texas of 100,000 Negro Democratic votes with the votes of the pro-Roosevelt white Democrats."

That would represent the kind of power needed to smash the machine. But the bosses are arrogant.

"We whites hold power and we intend to keep it," Chris Nungesser, New Orleans registrar of voters, told a Negro applicant.

WERE REGISTERED

This man, however, chanced to be Ernest Wright, both a CIO organizer and president of the People's Defense League. The League, a few weeks later, marched 500 Negro men and women into Nungesser's city hall office. His power being supreme, it could, where the Negro is concerned, be modified—if he thought it wise to modify it. He registered the Negro applicants.

The Negro is as determined as the bosses are arrogant.

The league since then—that was last spring—has educated Negroes for voting. Voters are reminded that the Louisiana law gives the political machine discretionary power. 8-18-44

"That power will be used to keep not only you but also the poor whites from voting," Wright told his pupils. "So, for each of the machine's moves, we must work out a counter move. We can destroy the machine's discretionary power only by destroying the machine."

Having trained some 300 men and women in methods of political action and unionism, the League sent them out. They were instructed not to antagonize black against white but to make the white man a political ally.

NEGRO UNIONISTS

"New Orleans, as far as the Negro is concerned, is a union town," Wright told me. "The CIO and its Political Action Committee, with

their win-the-war program, have instspired the Negro to buck the political machine and its bosses. We'll teach these bosses," he declared.

Democratic Club, told the Negro Citizens ment said, in part:

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8-18-44

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Walden, an organizer of Georgia's the July 4 primary."

Georgians and citizens of a nation dedicated by the fathers to the principles of total democracy and reaffirmed in the Atlantic Charter as an objective of this world struggle," the signers added:

"Finally, we would point out that our action here bears a direct relation to:

"(1) The winning of the war at the least possible cost in lives of our sons;

"(2) Consolidating the peace, and,

"(3) Making secure our nation's moral leadership in world reconstruction."

Georgia Negroes did not vote in that primary, but they will vote in the November national elections. And they will vote in the Georgia primaries. If not next year, then the year after. That is the common view, expressed not resignedly but hopefully, by increasing numbers of white southerners. 8-18-44

Similar strivings for political power by Negroes go on in South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Alabama, Virginia. They are succeeding, because the Negroes, becoming wise in experience, have enlisted the working support of toiling, unionized white, men and women.

The question of a South fit for decent people is one for Negro and white to answer. They are answering.

He who sees "absolute fascism" in such a situation fails to see the uniting of forces able to smash the South's political machine, to release a people from semi-bondage, and to reclaim a region for civilized and progressive living.

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

World – Memphis Tenn. 8-22-44

By HARRY S. McALPIN

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT For Atlanta Daily World & N.N.P.A.

Negro Writer On White Daily Staff

8-22-44

The appointment of a former Washington correspondent of a Negro weekly to the reportorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune is not only a tribute to that individual, but a refutation to the charges of inferiority made against the Negro press by Westbrook Pegler some months ago.

There is indication in this move that Negro journalism has reached a point where its reporters who get the opportunity usually can meet the standards of the more highly geared metropolitan dailies without further training or experience.

One swallow, of course, doesn't make Spring. But Edgar Rouzeau's appointment as a staff correspondent to the well-bred and conservative Herald Tribune, while rare, is not the only instance of this kind.

There has been a long time between drinks. But this has been due more to the closed doors of the white press than to the paucity of capable men.

8-22-44

WALTON ON 'WORLD'

Some years ago, another Negro held a staff appointment with a New York metropolitan daily. He is now the American minister to Liberia, Lester Walton, who was on the old New York World before it merged with the Telegram.

Since Walton's newspaper days, there have been a number of Negroes doing free lance assignments for white dailies, mostly in New York. Rouzeau, himself, once handled stories for the sports section of the New York Daily News. Earl Brown, now with Life Magazine, did pieces for the Daily News and a number of political articles for the Herald Tribune. Ted Poston, of OWI, wrote for the New York Post, Henry Moon, now with the CIO Political Action Committee, used to contribute regularly to the New York Times.

In Philadelphia, Judge Joseph Rainey once wrote for dailies in the City of Brotherly Love, as did Orrin Evans. And in Washington, D. C., Edward Lawson, Sr. wrote sports and other articles for the Washington Post.

OTLEY NOW OVERSEAS

At present, Roi Otley, author of "New World A-Coming," is overseas as a war correspondent for PM.

8-22-44

Rouzeau, too has been overseas. In fact, he was the first accredited war correspondent for a Negro paper to be sent overseas. He has been in the newspaper game for 21 years and has written for many of the outstanding weeklies. He has covered weddings, sports, theatricals, politics, and war. Even fiction has not escaped his pen and typewriter.

Today, on his new assignment, he is specializing in the interpretation of Negro trends. His making good means more than his own individual success. You can play a part in this picture by helping to feed him materials. I know he will appreciate such cooperation.

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga.

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P. B. Young Jr. Guide Editor, Now In Africa

Journal + Guide – Norfolk Va. 11-11-44

NORFOLK — P. Bernard Young Jr., editor of the Journal and Guide, is in Africa as one of a three-member commission studying colonial administration in Liberia, Nigeria, Gambia, French Equatorial Africa and the British West Coast.

Others in the group are James B. Cashin, Chicago lawyer and chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Defender, and Vincent Tubbs, war correspondent for the Afro- American, on leave from the South Pacific. They arrived in Accra, Gold Coast, last week by plane.

TO STUDY COLONIALS

Described as an "unofficial visit" undertaken primarily to study colonial administration and to acquaint Negroes with more information about Africa in general, it will be interested in matters of postwar readjustment affecting colored peoples under rule of Allied governments. 11-11-44

The mission grew out of a conference of Negro publishers with President Roosevelt last February at the White House, according to John H. Sengstacke, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, who completed arrangements for the trip.

Before leaving this country, members of the group elected Mr. Cashin chairman, Mr. Tubbs chairman, and Mr. Young secretary. Enroute home the mission will stop off in the Virgin Islands to study conditions in this American outpost.

Upon their return they will report to the President.

WALTER WHITE TO PACIFIC WAR ZONE

Plain Dealer Kansas City Kansas 12-15-44

New York.—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, left December 5 on the first leg of his trip to the Pacific as War Correespondent for the New York Post. Mr. White expects to visit all areas where Negro troops are centered, and to interview leading government, military, and naval authorities in all theatres of combat and civilian circles. His itinerary will include specifically the China-Burma-India theater, and Russia. Stories, bulletins, articles and special dispatches from these sections will appear regularly in the New York Post, the NAACP press releases and leading magazines. With the addition of experiences in this new assignment combined with earlier ones in the European theatre of operations in 1943 and the beginning of 1944, Mr. White will write ultimately a book dealing with the whole problem of race in World War II. Commenting on the eve of his departure, he said, "I am delighted to visit additional battlefronts and to do whatever the NAACP can in improving the conditions under which Negro soldiers are fighting. I hope, also, by talking with the leaders of China, India, Russia and other countries to call attention to the importance of the world problem of race which must be solved and solved right, if there is going to be any lasting peace in the world." Mr. White will return sometime in the early spring.

48b-1944

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker—New York, N.Y.

by Alphaeus Hunton
(Pinchhitting for Max Yergan)

"Back to Africa" Cry Is Leveled Against Teheran

SO GERALD L. K. SMITH has joined Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi in advocating that American Negroes go "back to Africa." Perhaps we shall soon have Martin Dies denouncing the refusal of Negroes to heed this advice as evidence of "subversive influences" at work, and demanding still another investigation by Attorney General Biddle.

8-17-44

The "Back to Africa" proposal sounds ridiculous, and it is. But at the same time it is no laughing matter. It is no laughing matter to the Negro boys who are fighting abroad in order that they may come home to a better America. It is no laughing matter to the many millions of our darker-skinned allies who look to this war to bring to an end the practice of separating and differentiating between peoples according to race or color. The Hitlerite regime sought to prove that a super-race, a Herrenvolk, could rule the world. The advocates of "white supremacy" in America, together with the anti-Communists and anti-Semites, propose to continue using Hitler's weapons and fighting Hitler's war even after Hitler is defeated.

8-17-44

The Senator from Mississippi recommends that the Negro people seek security and equal opportunity not in America but in Liberia, the Negro republic on the west coast of Africa. The America First leader, Gerald Smith, goes him one better. He proposes that for the purpose of establishing a "homeland in Africa for the American Negro"—one excuse for imperialism is as good as another—this country should demand one million square miles of African territory from Great Britain and France in lieu of their war debts. Could Herr Goebbels himself have invented a better story to try to split the United Nations and alienate the African and other colonial peoples who are fighting with us?

8-17-44

* * *

BILBO and Smith raise the cry of "Back to Africa" at a time when the southern reactionaries are becoming more and more desperate in their efforts to stop the Negro's march toward full citizenship rights. It has always been thus. The first proposal for transplanting American Negroes to Africa, a reliable historian tells us, was made by a white man in New Jersey in 1772 just after a slave revolt. The obvious intent of the proposal was to get rid of the more militant slaves and free Negroes. Gabriel's insurrection of 1800 and Nat Turner's rebellion in 1831 were both followed by new efforts toward stimulating migration to Africa. A colonization society formed in 1816 was sponsored and financed by southern slaveholders, including such men as John Randolph and Henry Clay.

These "Back to Africa" efforts during the slavery period were repeatedly denounced by David Walker, Frederick Douglass and other Negro leaders as intended only to sidetrack the emancipation movement.

THE only African migration plan initiated by Negroes themselves which won any wide following among Negroes was the ambitious "Black Empire" scheme of Marcus Garvey in the early 1920's. The Garvey movement represented many things, but it represented one thing in particular: a widespread conviction among the Negro people **at that time** that they must seek their destiny alone.

World War I had brought a redivision of the colonial spoils among the victorious allies, with the German colonies in Africa being handed over to their new rulers in the form of mandates. In this country during the time of postwar readjustments a wave of terrorization and repression had broken out against the Negro to "put him back in his place," and he was isolated from the American labor movement and from American progressive forces in general. These were the conditions which engendered the Negro's conviction that he must stand by himself, and which made Garvey's "Black Empire" a meaningful symbol of freedom.

8-17-44

That was over 20 years ago. Gerald L. K. Smith and others of his kind are counting upon history repeating itself after this war. To recreate the conditions of the 1920's, it will be necessary for the United Nations to disintegrate, for Teheran to be forgotten, for Roosevelt and his policies to be defeated in November, and for the present close ties between the Negro people and the liberal white forces in America, particularly the CIO, to be suddenly and completely dissolved. Messrs. Bilbo and Smith, of course, would love to see all that happen. But I'm afraid they're in for a big disappointment.

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker—New York, N.Y.

by Alphaeus Hunton
(Pinchhitting for Max Yergan)

Negro People Concerned With Africa's Future

ALTHOUGH the American Negro, as we said in this column last week, rejects as an insult the "Back-to-Africa" mouthings of a Bilbo or a Gerald L. K. Smith, that does not mean that he is indifferent to the future of Africa and its people.

8-24-44

Negro newspapers today carry more news of Africa than ever before, and there is no little discussion of what role the United States will play in Africa, of the future of Ethiopia and Liberia, of self-government for British West Africa, and of the need for drastic reforms in the Union of South Africa. Most widely discussed is the question of whether the claims of African and other colored peoples will receive proper representation and consideration at the peace conference.

All of this, of course, simply means that The Negro is keenly aware of the stakes of freedom in this war. Along with the higher level reached among the Negro people in their struggle for full rights in this country, there has developed a closer relationship to the struggles of other oppressed peoples. One widely circulated Negro weekly, for example, features columns on India, China, and Latin America, as well as news of Africa.

8-24-44

THERE is, however, one dangerous element still too often noticeable in the Negro's thinking about the darker peoples of the world. It is the tendency to view the problem as one of conflict between darker-skinned people **in general** and white people **in general**. This is the basis of the racial separatism advocated by Marcus Garvey and by the surviving remnants of his followers today. This is the basis of a George S. Schuyler's cynical defeatism and his argument for a long war as aiding the Negro's cause. Likewise, it is the basis of some recent prophecies of a third World War between the races.

The National Negro Congress has consistently championed the solidarity of Negro and white labor. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its recent convention in Chicago gave convincing expression to this principle. These and other Negro organizations and interracial bodies, together with organized labor, must increase their efforts toward promoting clarity of thinking among both Negro and white Americans with respect to racial issues, not only in domestic affairs but in international affairs.

8-24-44

* * *

ALL enemies of the United Nations know that in narrow racial nationalism they have a fertile field in which to sow their seeds of division and discord. The doubts, suspicions, and outright lies voiced by a Norman Thomas, a Gerald Smith, or a Thomas Dewey, as to the selfish, imperialistic schemes of the leading Allied powers, either individually or together, find an open ear among those who are already persuaded that the white world is arrayed against the colored world.

The influence of the defeatist forces among the Negro people and among white workers must be nullified by driving home in graphic and inescapable terms the realization that no nation or group of people can find security and democracy today outside of a framework of world-wide security and democracy in which all groups and nations work together for their mutual benefit.

8-24-44

The idea of a separatist "Back-to-Africa" movement is a reactionary pipe-dream, opposed to the objectives of the United Nations and opposed to the determination of the Negro people to win full democratic rights in this country to which they owe allegiance. Just as the struggle here will be won through the close collaboration and unity of the progressive forces in every section of the population, so the liberation and progress of the African people and other colonial subjects must come about through the concerted efforts of the United Nations, first, in winning a decisive victory over fascism and, second, in building a new world of equality, justice, and peace. The darker peoples in every land have helped in the winning of the war, and their full cooperation on a democratic basis will be essential in the winning of the peace.

Walter White Becomes War Correspondent For Post In Pacific

Age—New York, N.Y.

12-23-44

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, left Tuesday, on the first leg of his trip to the Pacific as war correspondent for the New York Post. Mr. White expects to visit all areas where Negro troops are centered, and to interview leading government, military, and naval authorities in all theatres of combat and civilian circles.

His itinerary will include specifically the China-Burma-India theatre, and Russia. Stories, bulletins, articles and special dispatches from these sections will appear regularly in the New York POST the NAACP press releases and leading magazines.

With the addition of experience in this new assignment combined with earlier ones in the European theatre of operations in 1943 and the beginning of 1944, Mr. White will write ultimately a book dealing with the whole problem of race in World War II.

Commenting on the eve of his departure, he said "I am delighted to visit additional battlefronts and to do whatever the NAACP can in improving the conditions under which Negro soldiers are fighting. I hope, also, by talking with the leaders of China, India, Russia and other countries to call attention to the importance of the world problem of race which must be solved and solved right, if there is going to be any lasting peace in the world."

Mr. White will return sometime in the early spring.

Today's Guest Column

Italian Colonies And World Security

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 8-31-44

by Alphaeus Hunton

(Pinchhitting for Max Yergan)

WHAT about the future of Italy's former colonial empire in Africa? Ever since the Axis forces were driven out of Africa, a variety of proposals have been heard from as many different sources. The most recent statement on the question, that of Count Carlo Sforza on Aug. 20, merits attention inasmuch as it was made by a prominent member of the present Italian coalition government in the course of a speech defining the new Italy's foreign policy.

Except for the reference to colonies, the statement of policy was one with which all true sons and friends of Italy will be in general agreement. Count Sforza urged close collaboration of his country with all the principal allies; he defined the role of Anglo-American occupation in Italy as that of liberators rather than invaders; he denounced Mussolini's attack on both Greece and Ethiopia as having been "in defiance of international law and our own interest."

On the question of Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, Count Sforza maintained his previously expressed views that Italy should retain possession of these territories. If this were not possible, then he proposed that not only Italian but all African colonies be "internationalized" or that a form of African "citizenship" be established in all the colonies.

* * *

NOT having the text of the speech, we are not sure just what these alternative proposals mean. But it is clear that the intention behind them is as though the Count had said: "Italy is an ally, not an enemy, of the United Nations. She must not be penalized for Mussolini's crimes by having her colonies taken away, as were Germany's after the last war. However, if the other colonial powers in Africa are willing to yield their imperial prerogatives in the interest of some more progressive scheme of government for the Africans, Italy is ready to join them."

While we commend this expressed readiness to cooperate in providing for Africa some substitute for the customary imperialist rivalries there, it is regrettable that the Italian leader in effect negated this by stressing Italy's retention of her colonies. Like Churchill's well-known statements insisting upon the status quo for the British empire, Count Sforza's remarks about the Italian colonies point backward instead of forward; they promote doubts and dissension at a time when there is the utmost need for unity of aim and effort among the peoples of every nationality, race and color.

A LARGE section of the British public, while praising Churchill as a war leader, differs from him in his empire views. It is also clear that all Italians do not think along Sforza's line on the matter of colonies. Last October Dr. Eugenio Reale, secretary of the Communist Party in the Naples area, said his party was opposed to colonies in principle and that freedom of exchange of trade was the fundamental issue to be considered. Three months ago, six eminent Italian expatriates, including G. A. Borgese, Gaetano Salvemini and Arturo Toscanini, issued a manifesto in which they declared:

"We expect therefore that Italy in a world to come would not conspire or clamor for even a partial restoration of her African empire, with the clear understanding that also the other colonial empires should be put under a supernational authority. Italy will also do her part in making the world aware that this sequel of wars will not end unless colonial imperialism is finally ruled out. As Africa is not Italian, neither is she French, Belgian, Portuguese, nor Spanish, nor British. She belongs to her native peoples."

Yes, Africa's native peoples are vitally concerned about what will be done with Italy's colonies. Ethiopia, hemmed in by Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, as well as by British and French possessions, demands a restoration of part of its former domain so that it may have an outlet to the sea and more ready access to the world's trade.

Decision for November

Daily Worker—New York, N.Y.

By JAMES W. FORD

To discover how Negro voters are thinking about the choice for President in the November elections, the following questions were sent to prominent and influential Negro leaders in eight states of the North where the Negro vote will have a decisive effect on the outcome of the national elections, and also to Negro leaders in the border state of Kentucky:

8-28-44

(A) What is your view of the position which the Negro should take in regard to the choice of President Roosevelt versus Thomas E. Dewey?

(B) What is the present attitude of the Negro people in your community on this matter?

Last week I dealt with replies to this questionaire from a number of prominent leaders in Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and Boston. Today we will deal with an answer to it from Blyde Jackson, prominent Negro leader in Louisville, Kentucky.

Victor H. Bernstein, writing in PM Aug. 13, stated that the sentiment of Negro voters in Kentucky was 60 percent pro-Dewey. Earl Brown writing in Harper's Magazine for July stated that the Negro trend in Kentucky was towards Republicanism. This, he showed, was indicated by Governor Willis' successful election on the Republican ticket in that state in 1942 in which the Negro vote was decisive. 8-28-44

Mr. Brown quoted Mr. Willis as saying that every Negro in Louisville voted the Republican ticket. It was pointed out that the vote in Louisville usually decides which way Kentucky goes in important elections. There are 100,000 Negro voters in Louisville. All of this attaches serious importance to the Negro vote in Kentucky.

The reply which we have received from Blyde Jackson of Louisville throws more interesting side lights on current sentiments among Negro voters as he feels himself and as he sees feelings in his community.

PREFERS FDR

I will quote the exact words of Mr. Jackson:

A. "In my judgement the Republicans who have been in positions to effect national policy have not acted in such a manner as to justify the Negro's support of any candidate less forthright in his espousal of liberal aspirations than Mr. Willkie. It seems to me the Negro should support the President's reelection, though the good Lord knows he is not absolutely a bargain either.

B. "I do not know how accurately I can assay the sentiment of Negroes here. I am inclined to think that more than ever before they are keeping open minds until the campaign closes. There seems definitely to be a general feeling that this election is portentous and a desire to get the evidence before rendering a verdict."

The remarks of Mr. Jackson reveal there is strong sentiment for President Roosevelt, yet the Negro vote is not in the bag for the President. The deep respect with which Wendell Willkie as a Republican is held shows that Negroes do lean toward the Republican Party. 8-28-44

MIND STILL OPEN

The second important factor in the remarks of Mr. Jackson, and certainly should be of serious concern to forces behind the Democratic ticket, is that the Negro voters have not made up their minds. It shows that Administration and labor and other force behind the President have a big job ahead of them. It shows that the 12 years leadership of President Roosevelt as impressive as it is, finds Negro voters indecisive.

Africa Anxious for U.S. Help

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Newsmen Seen as Country's Deliverers

FREETOWN MODERN

Most Aggressive of Sections Visited

12-16-44

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Representative on NNPA African Commission

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone—(By Cable)—Africans here want, more than anything else, to know how many colored people interested are coming to Africa and helping them to raise their living standards to those they understand we enjoy in the U.S.A.

That question we tried not to answer but we have enjoyed "killing the fatted calf," and have been entertained more elaborately than in the Gold Coast.

To give you an idea of African hospitality, this has been our routine:

Visit Oldest Colored Church

Two visits to the Governor, innumerable dinners and luncheons with British official, tours of hospitals, the malaria control setup, education and other departments, the courts, army and navy installations, the local college, Fourah Bay, which is older than any other colored college in the world;

Visits to Mohammedan and missionary groups, paramount chiefs, the congress of British West Africa, the red-robed, self-styled prophet who failed to prophesy anything, and a few talks by this writer about the Pacific war—all this in thirteen days which began infamously but ended with royal flourishes.

Ready for Freedom

Individuals met here have impressed us that above all places visited so far, this one—Freetown—though not completely enjoying action in keeping with its name, is fastest approaching the realiza-
ready for it.
tion of its title and is nearest

However, Freetown is not Sierra Leone, and it must be understood that the hinterlands, called protectorate, are as different from this sector as night and day in educational status, western thinking, and planned aggressiveness—but these people are handicapped in more respects than meet the eye of the average observer.

Anxious for Help

From the protectorate some chiefs came and talked to us through interpreters, for we, in a small measure, are envisioned as deliverers.

We have heard from distractingly numerous sources and listened dubiously to the insatiable desire of Africans to join black Americans.

Along this same line, it is Africans who ask how many Afro-Americans will pioneer with those here in kith and kind to assist where there are some who are "crying in wilderness" for others from afar to "come over into Macedonia."

Boy's Story of Creation

For this writer, nevertheless, language and native approaches to world-known things command an undying interest. For instance, here is the opening story of creation as told by a boy of the Kru tribe in the Patois dialect:

"Hen he begin make oll things, he make eny kind beef; he make bush; he make farm too. After wats he say: 'How I no get people?' Then he take some ground for hand, he mass him, he make turn op loke man, he col him, say, 'Be Kruboy.'

"Beofre he put him for some big big garden; plenty chop live there inside, plenty beef, plenty palmoil, eny kind of beef, too; he live inside, das oll; work no live. So dem place be fine to much.

"'De garden you do pat me, he fine too much, I like him bad; plenty chop live, but oll chop he live for spoil, becos I no get woman for cook him. I think better you dash me sone.'"

Tells of Need for Woman

"One day de Kruboy com for God. He say:

"'Massii, com for you, I get for plave for tell you; no be you, you make me. No be you, you don't put me for dem garden. You no luke out for me, becos you massa for me.

48b-1944

Toward Freedom

Daily Worker 11-28-44 N.Y., N.Y.

By Doxey Wilkerson

The Smiths Are Dying Out

THE aged biological organism labeled Ellison D. Smith ceased living last Friday. It must have been a pretty good specimen, judging from its 80 years of continuous operation. No doubt it will now contribute toward enriching the soil of the ancestral Smith plantation in the appropriately named town of Lynchburg, S. C. But all this is of little concern to us here.

The outmoded political mountebank who gloried in the name "Cotton Ed" Smith had already died the previous week—on Nov. 7, to be exact. This political entity was also a hardy thing, having functioned in the Senate for 36 years, longer than any other. But the sovereign voters of South Carolina decreed that his blatant demagogy and evil purposes should no longer pollute the political life of our country and hold back the progress of the people. And this is of tremendous concern to us here.

The recent political death of Cotton Ed Smith came as the culmination of a process that began long ago—when for the first time since Reconstruction, there emerged to the leadership of our nation a government dedicated to the interests of the common man. That government began to raise the living standards and increase the educational opportunities of the people, even the sorely oppressed white and Negro people of South Carolina.

* * *

THIS new federal Administration introduced programs which hastened the process of industrialization and urbanization in the South, at the same time moving vigorously toward agricultural reform and improvement in the quality of rural life. It also fostered the growth of organized labor in the traditionally anti-labor South. Worse still, it introduced the new federal policy of "no discrimination because of race," and even tried to enforce it in South Carolina.

These were among the basic ailments from which Cotton Ed Smith and his political ilk began seriously to suffer back in the 1930's. The very foundation of the white supremacy-polltax-states rights system which had so long sustained their Bourbon South in power and kept the southern masses in subjection was in process of disintegration.

The author of this new federal program, President Roosevelt, did not restrict himself to indirect attacks upon the tory oligarchy which ruled the South, but he set out in 1938 to campaign directly against the reelection of several of the most blatant southern reactionaries, including Cotton Ed Smith. There are those who interpreted Cotton Ed's return to the Senate after this most difficult political battle as a defeat for the President. But they looked only at the surface. They did not see the underlying new and progressive southern political movement which the President was then bringing into being, and which now, even though still immature, is yielding such magnificant results.

11-20-44

THE NEW YORK TIMES, still anxious about the domestic implications of the Roosevelt electoral victory it helped to achieve, comments that pro-Roosevelt Governor Olin Johnson, who failed to defeat Smith in 1938, was able to win this time only because he "campaigned as an opponent of the New Deal." We suspect, however, that the **Times** is whistling in the dark, frightened at this demonstration of popular support for the progressive Roosevelt polices which are beginning to break through the traditional crust of southern oppression and open up vistas of new life for the people.

It was an acute case of Rooseveltitis that killed Ed Smith. And it is important to note that he is but the last of a long line if kindred enemies of the people who have recently been retired from public life in the South—and that more are sure to go.

The Cotton Ed Smiths are dying out. For this, let us all give special thanks on Thursday.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

By WALTER WHITE

Grief Over Cotton Ed 12-2-44

IT WAS something of a jolt to read the statement of one of the tried and true friends of the Negro, Senator Arthur Capper, that he had seldom seen as genuine grief as he witnessed at the funeral of Senator Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith in South Carolina.

But thinking it over, there are two perfectly valid reasons why Negroes should join in that grief. Personally, I confess that on reading of "Cotton Ed's" passing, I was reminded of the late Bert Williams' statement about a man he didn't like—"I would go to his funeral the same as I would go to a circus."

Walter White

The two reasons for regret at Senator Smith's passing are these: few persons in the history of America have fought as consistently and vigorously to raise the price of cotton and to obtain benefits for cotton farmers as Smith.

Made Friends for Negro 12-2-44

HAD IT BEEN possible, it must be freely admitted, "Cotton Ed" would have barred Negro farmers from such benefits. In the machinations of middle men, speculators and cotton politicians like Ed O'Neal, Negro farmers in the South have been robbed of plenty. But not even terrorism and chicanery could altogether deprive the Negro of the benefits of the fight which "Cotton Ed" made to get special consideration for cotton raisers.

The second contribution "Cotton Ed" made to the Negro's cause is less visible on the surface but no less real. The virulence and intemperateness of his tirades against the Negro made him the laughing stock of intelligent people and thus negated much of the harm he tried to do the Negroes. His manner was so crass and vulgar that, particularly in his later years as he became more manifestly senile, snickers instead of the indignation and racial hatred he sought to create resulted from his blasts.

12-2-44

Accurate With Tobacco Juice

I REMEMBER sitting in the Senate gallery some years ago with the late Heywood Broun. "Cotton Ed" was fulminating in his best rebel manner against the anti-lynching bill. His deep-set, porcine eyes glittered with venom and his huge jowls quivered like twin bowls of jelly as he strode up and down the aisles pounding whatever desk was nearest as he screamed that lynching was necessary to save white Southern virgins from lustful black brutes.

"The South is the only section of the country where culture, refinement and erudition exist," he bellowed. Pausing momentarily in his striding up and down the aisles, he let loose a sibilant brown stream of tobacco juice with deadly accuracy into the shining brass spittoon near his desk. The galleries snickered at this beautiful example of "Southern culture."

Maybe "Cotton Ed" wherever his Confederate soul is today is probably a bit unhappy that his career possibly may have resulted in making friends instead of enemies for the Negro he so profoundly hated.

End of the Story

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

That day we met Rag. Cellura we must have looked like a couple of cowboys on a social call, with pistols strapped around our waists. Nevertheless, the Banker of Licata and his family were most hospitable, and they invited us to come back whenever we wished.

5-27-44

Several days later, Lt. William R. Thompson of Pittsburgh and I again climbed the hill to the little house on its crest. Rag. Cellura was even more gracious this time, even though Bill had his GI .45 calibre automatic pistol and I had my Italian Beretta .32 calibre automatic. We felt we didn't need these at the Banker's home, but there was still about a half-mile of fairly unfamiliar mountain trail between it and our camp.

Instinctively, and actually without any prior consultation or understanding, both Thompson and I laid our pistols on the ground completely out of reach when we sat down. We had in mind, of course, being as comfortable as possible, although in the back of our heads was also the assurance that we would not be needing these weapons as long as we were guests of Rag. Cellura.

But the gesture must have made a profound impression on our host, his family and friends. We could almost feel the reaction. After all, the Sicilians were a part of Mussolini's "empire," and we were very much at war with Il Duce. The Banker probably was flattered by the unintentional demonstration of confidence and trust in him.

5-27-44

It probably established us as friends to be depended upon, because not many days later we were put to the acid test.

"A Friend in Need, Etc."

We had learned that the trail up to his house was without hazard, so we didn't carry our pictols on our next several visits. That established equality between us. Rag. Cellura didn't carry a gun, and if he had one he was much to wise to show it with a sizeable chunk of the American Army in the vicinity.

The acid test came one afternoon when little Angelo—he was the son of one of Rag. Cellura's tenant farmers and had the first name as the Banker, although I don't think any inference can be drawn from that circumstance, for to do so would be to cast suspicion on all the little Booker T. Washingtons and Abraham Lincolns and Thomas Jeffersons we know — came running down the hill, calling frantically to me as he approached my tent.

He was breathless and his eyes glared with excitement. He pointed to the top of the hill and talked very fast. But from his gestures and a few familiar words, I gathered that some crazy "soldato

Americano" was annoying, maybe killing our friend, Rag. Cellura, with something that went "bang, bang, bang!"

There had been some shooting over in that direction but nobody had turned a head, because the soldiers bivouaced in that area had set up a rifle range down by the beach to sharpen their aim. Rifle shots were very ordinary

Dick Tracy & Co. to the Rescue

3-27-44

I took Angelo over to Bill Thompson's tent, and Bill got the same impression I had. We looked at each other and I guess the same thought was in both our minds. Rag. Cellura had befriended us often and now he was in trouble. He needed a friend badly, and we ought to see what we could do to help.

We got our pistols and started for the trail. 1st Lieuts. George R. ("Dick") Bolling of Phoebus, Va., and Louis R. Purnell of Philadelphia, both pilots in the 99th Fighter Squadron, said they'd like to go along. Bill and I naturally had no objections.

We could still hear the shooting over the other side of the hill and we proceeded with extreme caution. After a bit we met Sgt. William O. ("Bill") Warner of Atlanta, parachute rigger for the 99th, coming down the hill. He told us that two more of our men were up there looking for the person doing the shooting. Warner said that this apparently beserk GI had drawn a gun on Technical Sgt. Fred Archer of Corona, Long Island, armament expert, and Staff Sgt.. James S. ("Flicky") Nelson of Atlanta, instrument specialist.

That made Archer and Nelson mad, so mad in fact that they returned to camp for their Tommy guns and were quite ready to give the "one man second front" a warm reception if he showed up again. I began figuring he'd be a pretty slick boy if he got through this dragnet.

The Ice Cream Maker of Licata

He Remains a Mystery

We reached Rag. Cellura's home and found things all quiet, although the folks were still jumpy from their experience. We learned that a soldier, doubtless daffy with wine, had just walked right into the Banker's house, without being asked, or even knocking. That threw everybody into a frenzy. We never learned how Rag. Cellura got rid of him, but he disappeared before doing any harm.

Later we checked notes with Archer and Nelson. They said that when they encountered this soldier on the hill he abruptly drew a bead on them between his miscellaneous shots. By the time they returned with their own guns the daffy one was gone.

We never did learn who this person was, whether he was a soldier, and if so what kind of a soldier. It was a great relief to learn from Archer and Nelson that he definitely was NOT connected with the 99th. 5-27-44

But Rag. Cellura must have been powerfully glad to see us that afternoon, for he brought out one of his choicest bottles of wine and the blue ribbon fruit from his orchard. We sat and talked and laughed and drank and até until it got dark.

Many times since then I have felt very happy that we didn't let our friend down when he needed us most.

Daughter and Wife of Rag. Cellura

Walter White In MacArthur Theatre

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The probability is that Walter White, NAACP secretary, and war correspondent, spent Christmas in the Pacific theatre of war under command of General Douglas MacArthur. In a letter received from Mr. White in the New York office of the NAACP, written from Honolulu on December 20, he stated that General MacArthur had just approved his accreditation to that theatre of activity. 12-31-44

While in Hawaii, Mr. White conferred with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz on two occasion, with Lt. Gen. Richardson, Brig. Gen. Fielder, Admiral Furlong, Brig. Gen Blount and others, as well as with many enlisted men.

According to a clipping from the Honolulu ADVERTISER, more than 200 colored servicemen attended a public forum meeting on December 18 where White was the principal speaker. A lively question period followed in which the soldiers asked about FEPC and postwar employment, the Port Chicago explosion and "mutiny" trial, the courts martial of Negro soldiers at Fort Lawson, Washington and racial tensions in the United States.

In the letter to his office Mr. White stated that from first observation, there have not been as many incidents of friction in the Pacific "as there have been in other theatres I have visited." He also stated that some of the 200,000 military and civilian whites from the mainland have "created problems" in a land which had very little, if any, race prejudice before their arrival, but that officials were working earnestly on the situation, assisted by many whites, including southerners.

Today's Guest Column

N.Y., N.Y.
Daily Worker — U.E.
11-23-44

A New Deal for Colonial And Dependent Peoples

by Alphaeus Hunton

As AMERICAN organized labor meets in conventions this week, and when the delegates convene at the world labor conference in London a few weeks hence, one of the many vital problems of postwar security to come before them will be that of promoting a New Deal for colonial and dependent peoples. In essence, that means **furthering industrialization of all undeveloped countries, and achieving full democratic rights for all peoples hitherto held in imperialist bondage.**

Today the world is divided into two parts, unequal in size and in every other respect. The smaller of these parts, embracing the United States, the USSR, western Europe and some sections of the British Dominions, is highly industrialized and enjoys relatively high living standards. The other part, embracing nearly all the rest of the world including Asia, Africa, and Latin America, has an economy and living standards a hundred years or more behind the times.

The world's peace and economic stability cannot be won as long as this uneven economic development remains. Labor has the most vital stake in pressing for international agreements among the United Nations that will insure the raising of the socially and economically retarded two-thirds of the world up to the level of the more advanced one-third.

Why are the colonial and semi-colonial countries so far behind the rest of the world? Why are they spoken of as "backward areas"? The apologists for imperialism would have us believe that the explanation is in the inherent "primitive" character of the peoples in these territories. And this, incidentally, also gives them the right, so these apologists claim, to rule over these peoples.

The fallacy of this argument has been exposed time and time again by the findings of impartial students of anthropology, archaeology, and history. We have come to know that many of the things which we associate with modern civilization were a part of the culture of these so-called primitive peoples before America was discovered and when Europe was just emerging from feudalism.

NO, THE real explanation for the backwardness of colonial areas is to be found in the nature of colonialism itself. **Colonialism is a synonym for social stagnation because colonies can only be profitable to a minority of foreign investors or immigrant settlers under conditions which are socially and economically disadvantageous to the native inhabitants.**

The world's dependent and semi-dependent countries have in the past existed primarily as sources of raw materials is to be exported

A RETARDED industrial development, shortsighted and selfish production for profit rather than for the needs of the people, restricted markets and discriminatory trade agreements, maintenance of a cheap and easily exploited labor force—these are the inevitable, essential characteristics of colonialism. And these same things spell international conflicts, depressions, and unemployment for the more advanced one-third of the world.

It is the task of American labor and world labor to give leadership in the correction of these evils and to help in building a new order of world-wide progress in place of the old imperialist regime of stagnation.

48b-1944

Believes Pegler Could Help the Negro's Case

12-30-44

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

Writer Discovers That Negroes Are Bias In Appraising Columnist

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

Westbrook Pegler wrote a column a few weeks ago in which he said it had been charged that he was the "ghost-writer" for some of the Republican orators during the recent presidential campaign. Pegler sought to clarify his position, pointing out that the charges were untrue and insisting that the tactics used by the writers of the time were entirely different to his own.

12-30-44

Now, anyone who has read with any degree of regularity the writings of Westbrook Pegler, knows full well that he needs, nor does he seeks any defense for his position as a journalist. The way he writes, whether you like him or not, certainly establishes him as a courageous and fearless individual; moreover, an individual who feels fully able to take care of himself.

JULIUS ADAMS

Devil? or Saint?

Many, many Negroes have written about Pegler, and most of them, apparently hate him. Perhaps, you can hate a man very intensely simply by reading what he writes, or you can love a man for the same reason. It doesn't follow, however, that the man whose writings have made you hate him, is really a devil, or that the man whose writings have made you love him is really a saint.

It must not be presumed that every person who happens to be critical of the Negro or of some Negro activity, is inreconciabably opposed to the Negro's progress, or that he isn't a good American.

It is my opinion that very few Negroes know anything about Westbrok Pegler, the man. Maybe, few Negroes care anything about him. And this is where I believe they make a serious mistake.

Pegler Proves Surprise

One afternon as the Dewey campaign train sat on the siding in Valentine, Nebraska, I spied Westbrok Pegler and Miss Irene Kuhn, Mrs. Dewey's companion sitting in Miss Kuhn's drawing room. It was the first time I had seen the embattled columnist, but I recognized him at once. He waved, Miss Kuhn smiled. I waved. On my way back from a visit to the Indian reservation nearby, I stopped in for a chat.

Frankly, I had been conditioned for something entirely different from what I was to find. Having heard so much about Westbrook Pegler, I quite naturally, expected to meet a standable how a Negro can be constant in his fight for the Negro's cause, but the white man also has his own problem. Pegler, undoubtedly, is an influential individual, like him or not, and he could help the cause of race relations greatly through his articles.

Many white persons now actively supporting the struggle of the Negro had to be sold on the idea, which would indicate to me that it might not be a bad thing if someone tried to "convert" or win the active goodwill Pegler rather than battering him over the head every time he writes something Negroes consider uncomplimentary to them.

It is questionable if any Negro other than Ralph Matthews and I, has ever sought to set Pegler straight on the Negro's point of view in this country. Smart as he thinks he is, I am sure, having talked to him on many occasions, that he doesn't know the Negro story.

They Met Pegler

I learned from Ralph Matthews, of the **Afro-American**, who was on the campaign tour that he talked with Pegler, and was similarly surprised at the personality of the man. Ralph and I spent a great deal of time together on the tour. We had known each other for many years, but not too intimately until that time. But Ralph and I didn't see eye to eye on the presidential candidates, he being not only a staunch New Dealer, he is devout, and I, a middle-of-the road Republican. We didn't fight on the trip; we argued and we respected each others position. But both of us shared the opinion that a great part of Pegler's trouble on the Negro question is due to a lack of information. Not only did we find Pegler uninformed on many matters concerning Negroes but there were numerous other newspapermen . . . distinguished Washington correspondents who have precious little information about the affairs—Negro.

Who Changed Whom?

Since the meeting between Pegler and me, and Ralph and Pegler, which brought expressions or respect from all three for one another, numerous persons have sought to interpret what has happened among us. Some say Pegler has infected Ralph and me; others say we reformed Pegler. They can't get together on just who has influenced whom.

What actually happened that sultry day in Valentine, Nebraska, and since, was the realization that perhaps, both of us had been in the dark on many questions about the other; that we had been sniping from behind ramparts, and really were not fully aware of who was on the other side; that maybe what we were slugging about did not, in fact, exist, in the fashion we suspected.

Issues Warning

Negroes must not fall into the fault of believing every white man, writer or otherwise, must crusade for the cause of the Negro in order to be a good American, or that because such a white man does not so engage himself, he hates Negroes, even if at times, he is critical. It is under-

Rio Ottley Leaves Paris For Italy

Informer — Houston, Texas

11-18-44

PARIS, France.—Rio Ottley, War correspondent for PM and Liberty magazine, and author of the best seller "New World A-Coming," has left Paris for London, from whence he will depart for Italy, Russia and China in his present assignment after having covered phases of the campaign in northern France.

Ottley is a native of New York City and a 1929 graduate of the University of Michigan. He is married to the former Miss Gladys Tarr. He came to England on June 30, and to France July 6. In August he went back to England, and returned to the continent in September.

11-18-44

His current assignment will take him back to the U. S. byway of the Pacific, after covering the China-Burma-India Theatre of Operations.

Afro's Art Carter Comes Home Changed by War

AFro-American Balt., Md.

12-30-44

By RALPH MATTHEWS
WASHINGTON

The last few hours of waiting in the New York harbor to get off the boat and start for home was the most trying ordeal of all his fourteen months as the AFRO's war correspondent in the Italian theatre, Art Carter declared upon his arrival here Friday.

Art's furlough was the AFRO's Christmas gift to his wife, Mrs. Edna Carter, a physical education instructor in the D.C. public schools.

Best Christmas Gift

"This is just about the finest Christmas gift any wife ever had," Mrs. Carter declared after Art came dashing home. My joy is diminished only by the thought that the thousands of other wives, sweethearts and mothers cannot have their boys home today."

Although Art is a crack reporter, I knew after having worked with him for six years that he would be a hard person to interview, even though he had been on the most dramatic story of the age, the battle of Italy.

Art is the strong, silent type of individual who talks in monosyllables. I recalled how day after day he had reported at his desk and after the usual salutation he could pound at his typewriter all day without so much as a passing comment.

12-30-44

Add to this natural non-commital personality the guarded restrictions of military censorship to which correspondents are subjected, even while on furlough, and you will get an idea of how Art and I got along on his first day home.

Where did he come from? How long did it take? How long did he travel ?Well, all this would be grist for the ears of the enemy's spies.

He admitted, however, that he came from somewhere in Italy. He came on a troop ship and he landed in New York. How long did it take?

Do you think the Nazis can't dope out where he came from if he answered that one?

No Submarine Scares

Yes, he had an uneventful crossing. There were none of the submarine scares which marked his journey over to North Africa fourteen months ago, when he lived in constant fear of being dashed to the bottom any minute.

12-30-44

The only part of his trip Art would discuss was his dash from New York to Washington. Once cleared through the customs, it took exactly one half hour before he was on a train heading home, and that ride, he said, seemed the longest part of the whole trip.

Art left most of the boys at the front in nigh spirits, but just as anxious as he was to get the war over so that they can come home.

A Changed Man

But the war and Italy have done something to the AFRO's former sports editor. Before he went off to the wars, Carter was never happier than when steeped in the stench of a prize fight or a basketball game, where the odor of human sweat was as heavy as a pig sty.

His idea of music was the grunts and growls of a brace of beefos in a wrestling match, but now Art talks casually of the relative artistic merits of the Royal Opera Company in Rome as compared with the San Carlo Opera Company in Naples.

He gives the nod to the Royal company and refers to the Carlo company as being "slightly amateurish."

12-30-44

And Art also comments on the architectural beauty of Vatican City, describing it as the most impressive sight he had ever seen.

This, too, alarmed me about Carter, because I know personally that he lived within the shadow of the Capitol, the White House, the Lincoln Memorial and all the other marble palaces of the capital without so much as taking a second look to see whether they were built of wood, brick or marble.

Most Exciting Moment

Asked what he considered his most exciting moment, Carter recalled the day he got across the German lines in a jeep and for more than two hours his life hung in the balance as the Nazi snipers plunked away with rifle and machine gun fire, but he finally came out alive.

I gave him a whole night to sleep over the next question to keep from making a snap answer. It was:

12-30-44

"Who was the most impressive character you met in all your travels—soldier, general, prince, king, or sultan?"

Lauds Gandy

After thinking all night, he answered, Captain Charles Gandy of Washington.

Gandy, he said, was the calmest, coolest, most adventurous soldier he ever met. He never asked his men to do anything he would not do.

12-30-44

It was Charlie Gandy who was driving that jeep the day Art got trapped across the enemy lines, and it was Charlie who, after tirCharlie Gandy was the most reing of being peppered by the Nazis, gritted his teeth and said: markable man I ever knew. He had plenty of guts."

"There's no use of our dying here like dogs at bay; come on,

going out of here."

Art, were Leaping behind the wheel, he stepped on the gas and away they dashed through a rain of steel to safety.

"Yes," mused Art, "I think

Mention Of D.C. Theatre Jim Crow Barred On Radio

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

12-30-44

[EDITOR'S NOTE—For the past two months, Capt. Charles Gandy

erence to the Jim-crow exclusion (NNPA)—Ref. of Negroes from the theatre audi-

has been listed by the War Department as missing in action, but no official statement of his death has been released.]

WASHINGTON.

erices of downtown audiences in Washington, "the capital of the world's greatest and mightiest democracy which at present is engaged in a death-struggle to wipe off the face of the earth the chief exponent of racial superiority," was blue-penciled from the radio script on the Washington Tribune weekly newscast by station WWDC last week.

The script was prepared and being read by Harry McAlpin, who was substituting for Alexander Barnes, promotion manager of the Tribune and regular newscaster. The radio station officials gave as their reason that such a statement might be resented by white persons listening to the program, and that it would stir up the Negroes.

The reference came in a part of the broadcast referring to Lena Horne's personal appearance in Washington at the Howard theatre, to which McAlpin referred as "an uptown spot operated primarily for Negro patronage but not excluding anyone of good manners and the price to pay."

He said Miss Horne was at the Howard for two reasons. First, he said, was a sentimental one. It was in Washington, on the stage of the Howard theatre, back about 1935, that she made her first appearance as a song-bird with the famous Noble Sissle. The second reason was the blue-penciled paragraph, which concluded by saying, "Miss Horne, herself a Negro, would not be a party to such a practice."

McAlpin says he is now in a class with Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell, whose scripts ever so often are blue-penciled by radio officials.

6th Correspondent Arrives in London

Mrs. B. M. Phillips, First Female War Writer

ENDS 26½-HOUR HOP

Hears of Buzz Bombs, Not Looking for Them

By B. M. PHILLIPS
AFRO War Correspondent

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LONDON. — Arrived here Friday, the same day that Prime Minister Churchill admitted in Parliament that enemy V-2, long range flying bombs, had been dropped in England.

My trip over was made in a smooth-flying Douglas C-54. It took 26½ hours. I landed in Prestwick, Scotland, Thursday, spent the night, then made the two-hour journey to London the next morning in a transport.

Tubbs Has House, 3 Servants and Car

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Representative on NNPA African Commission

ACCRA, GOLD COAST. (Via Air Mail)—We are and will doubtless continue to live like communists during this tour. We have a house all our own—courtesy of the local government and three servants.

Our home is a government rest house which is the British way of describing a house set up especially for visiting dignitaries. Our servants are three native boys sent us by a government employment agency. There is a chief steward, his assistant (called "No. 2 boy"), and a cook. Willie, the steward; Godwin, No. 2 boy, and Decca, cook, are veterans of the Frontier Forces who fought victoriously in Abyssinia. Their ages are 18, 21, and 23. We pay Willie 80 cents per day, Godwin and Decca, 50 cents.

Mr. Tubbs

Having these servants wasn't our idea. Local custom dictates that persons of means have many servants. They work for small wages and it is not a bad idea to have as many as ten. We have decided that three will be plenty.

Room for Each Member

Each of us has a separate room, equipped with a bed with a neat white mosquitoe net, a clothes cabinet, a wicker chair, straight chair, writing desk, a dressing table and modern wash basin.

Our sitting and dining rooms are combined. We also use it for a work room. In one corner is a radio which is something like a telephone. It works on a direct connection with the local wave band and is tuned (without dial) to only the British Broadcasting Company (BBC).

Programs are classical music, occasional American jazz, a few English plays and news.

All our furniture is mahogany. Our dining table is 4 by 6 feet, and we have no less than eight well-constructed end tables.

Exchange Everything

We exchange shirts, ties, atabrine, pencils, paper, ink, pens, sox and everything else that one traveler brought that the other didn't or may have run out of. We have two pieces of soap just now, one tube of tooth paste and, happily, we all have individual towels.

We have a station wagon to ride in—courtesy the British—and a driver. Soon, however, we will desert all this luxury for the up-country" where we will doubtless live more like Africans than communists.

Hospitals Are Nice—Phillips

First Woman Reporter in One Unexpectedly

V-2s ARE NOISY

Repercussions Heard Several Miles Away

By ELIZABETH M. PHILLIPS
First Woman War Correspondent in Europe

BULLETIN

The first woman correspondent to set out for the war front in France will get no nearer than a London hospital, the AFRO learned today.

Randy Dixon, the Pittsburgh Courier's correspondent, visited Mrs. Phillips November 27 in the hospital and cabled the AFRO that army doctors recommend her return to the USA for treatment there on account of a recurrence of encephalitis which is not serious. However, she is arranging as early as possible passage home.

This is the second time this ailment has stopped Mrs. Phillips on the threshold of an important achievement. Some years ago it took her off her feet at the University of Minnesota where she was in her senior year in journalism.

LONDON—I am in the inside of an American hospital unexpectedly.

I lost the use of my left hand and I could not type nor button things. Upon arriving here, I was sent to the 150th Station Hospital in London.

Naturally I am upset that I should have come 3,000 miles to get in a hospital bed.

The trip over was swell. First, we went to Newfoundland which was cold, then down to the Azores which were hot, up to Scotland and then by plane to London.

Anxious to See Units

If they will let me out of here soon, I want to visit the colored nurses stationed in this country, maybe five miles away by train and maybe some of the other troop installations, although I have been told that I have been accepted in the French war zone but can't leave this week.

Although all my life I have heard and read about how things are different in England, everything is very strange here, nevertheless. I have heard Englishmen in America, but their accent didn't strike me there as it does here. I want to do a story on that. Then the spelling—"tyre" for "tire." Instead of saying "keep to the right except when passing," they say, "except when overtaking . . ."

I have heard all about the money, but I must keep remembering a pound is four dollars, not 16 ounces. I have made some tragic mistakes but I am catching on fast.

This is a first-class hospital, warm with clean linen, just like those at home. They say, though, it is the only one like it here.

Here is Mrs. Minnie Street of Louisville, Ky., widow of the well-known insurance executive who died recently, H. L. Street of Mammouth Life Insurance Company. She has been assistant director of the Red Cross here. She suffered acute appendicitis and peritonitis and is now recuperating. She has been overseas six months.

Sees New Yorker

Also in the hospital is Pvt. George Williams of New York. He ate a green apple and had a stomach ache. He is on his way back to France for duty with a signal corps unit. He has also completely recovered from a Nazi sniper's bullet received when he was on a telephone pole stringing lines.

Also in the hospital is Pvt. Milton Shaw of Los Angeles, clerk and typist with a quartermaster truck company, who has been here since September, 1942.

In civilian life he was an entertainer and member of the Four Tones and was in the movie, "Harlem in the Prairie." He hopes to get home soon so he can see his 3-year-old son, Herbert.

No Jim-Crow in Hospital

It is cold as heck here. I have to tell you again that Uncle Sam takes good care of the sick GI's—three meals a day of good American food, soft beds and plenty of hot water. And, there is no jim-crow.

Enlisted men and women are housed together in wards. Officers of all colors are in private rooms. At night, walking patients can attend free movies.

There is a radio on each floor which can be heard all over the place. It is constantly tuned in to the American stations.

These darned V-2 Robot bombs are enough to scare you to death. I haven't seen one yet, but I have heard them fall several miles away. They sound as if they are right outside.

48b-1944

Tubbs Dines with A King in Africa

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
11-25-44

By VINCENT TUBBS
Afro Foreign Correspondent
Touring British West Africa with an NNPA Survey Commission

ODUMASE, GOLD COAST. — (Delayed) — Azzu Mate Kole, 34, son of the late Mate Kole who was knighted in Buckingham Palace in 1930, is Konor of Manya Krobo, one of the States of a district in the Eastern Province of Gold Coast. In simpler language he is king of the Kroban people, one of the oldest tribal groups in the colony sector of this division of the African continent. Members of the NNPA Commission, James Cashin, of Chicago, Bernard Young of Norfolk and this writer, were honored guests at the Konor's dinner table last week.

Mr. Tubbs

We did not eat out of earthen pots or gourds made from large nuts as Hollywood movies would make you believe. It was like this:

Rode in Station Wagon

We journeyed to the home of Konor (paramount chief) in an International station wagon provided us by the Transportation Section of the British government. Three-fourths of the 150-mile trip was made over asphalt roads; the remainder over hard-surfaced red dirt. 11-25-44

To the right or left were a few cultivated fields of corn, paw paw trees, banana trees and cassava fields, but in the main the country was "bush country" grown up in useless weeds and vines, bamboo trees and tall white-barked forest kings.

Carried Wares on Head

Between villages innumerable wayfarers trudged along in the hot tropical sun, heavily burdened but erect under their head-borne wares. Most amusing sight was a Moslemite in yellowed and tattered garb strolling leisurely under an even more tattered white umbrella. He waved vigorously to us.

As we turned, in Odumase, into a sort of court yard around the home of the Konor, a fezzed police boy in khaki, with green piping and a shiny belt buckle inscribed with "The Boys' Brigade," jerked open the door of our car. 11-25-44

He led us up the stairs of a two-story house that looked like a small warehouse from the outside—except that there is a roofed veranda on the second floor landing.

The Konor greeted us in regal native attire. On his head he wore a blocked skull cap of leopard skin with a tiny gold elephant as a forepiece. About him was thrown a shiny blue and silver cloth and he carried a cane of white oak with a mahogany knob. With a flourish, he waved us into his house.

The floors of the living room are of ten-inch wide strips of pure mahogany and every single piece of furniture is made of the same material so precious in America.

The dining table accommodates six persons. Around the east walls are nine cushioned mahogany chairs. At the opposite end is a large buffet table. The plastered walls have pictures of King George, the late Mate Kole and framed certificates of authority and the late king's knighthood.

Three chairs have their backs to the east wall; others are to left and right, and before the center chair is a large, round cocktail table from which the Konor later served us warm beer. 11-25-44

Saw Girls' School

The Konor, who is an intelligent, slim, six-footer, was a police inspector prior to ascending to the majestic "stool" in June, 1939. He showed us the Krobo Girls' School operated by the Scottish Presbyterian Mission, to which we rode in the regal Hudson Terraplane. 11-25-44

Whenever His Majesty left his car to walk toward one of the classrooms, the police boy dashed up quickly to raise a large varicolored beach umbrella over his overlooking the mountain range, has at least a dozen buildings, tennis courts, chapel, and a grassy campus dotted here and there with beds of a violet-like flower called a lombago; red lilies, hybiscus trees and roses which must be grown in pots because ants would eat the roots.

Back at the Konor's house we sat down to dinner. The table was covered with a dainty lace cloth, flowers for a centerpiece with tiny plates of peanuts here and there.

Familiar with Carver's Work

As we nibbled the peanuts while half a dozen teenage boys prepared to bring the three-course meal, someone mentioned the many products Dr. George Carver extracted from the vegetable. The Konor surprise us by giving the exact number of extractions and he disclosed more familiarity with Carver and his proficiencies than we Americans.

Another guest, K. A. Busia, 31-year-old Oxford graduate, who is one of the few African district commissioners in the colony, said he has an album of Marian Anderson's recordings. 11-25-44

The dinner menu rocked us back on our seats. First course was shrimp cocktail with which we nibbled triangular slices of toast. Then came a chicken stew into which there were cooked white potatoes, a thing called a garden egg which tasted half like okra and half like asparagus, okra, green peppers and tomatoes.

Beside this there were cassava which is the basic African food, looks like a frost-bitten yam but is entirely tasteless; plantain which grows like but larger than a banana, is served in inch squares and tastes like a sweet potato; and green beans.

Didn't Use Fingers

We did not use our fingers to eat because there was plenty of stainless steel silverware and we ate from large white chinaware. The meal was finished with a dessert of chopped paw paw, bananas and pineapple over which we poured thick cream.

Ofter our dinner conversation was about African people and colored people. 11-25-54

Sourest note of the discussion was that the three Americans were not agreed on explaining their country because of the damning profusion of contradictions therein. But we left the home and the State of Azzu Mate Kole with our heads a little swollen and feeling that we had been treated extremely royally.

He saluted us goodbye saying that Africans think colored Americans "brothers" and the only dark-skinned people on earth to whom an African might doff his hat in respect of superiority.

48b-1944

Twenty Miles From The Front

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO War Correspondent with Invasion Forces in France

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WITH THE THIRD ARMY NEAR METZ—He was introduced to me as Sgt. Wylie A. Campbell, clerk of 1246 Wallace Street, Richmond, Va. And except for the fact that he looked a bit familiar, the name meant nothing. Then somebody called him "S o u p y." Right away I recognized the basketball terror of the CIAA for several seasons. Soupy Campbell is no longer battling for Union University on the basketball court.

Ollie Stewart

He's in an engineer outfit, a tough bunch of guys who drive trucks. Everything that engineers use in building bridges or roads—like sand, gravel, pontoons and bridge parts—they place on the spot.

The unit was housed in a school building. We sat around a big heater that glowed cherry red, about twenty miles from the Germans, the night Patton started his big push on Metz.

Barber Line

Cpl. Alexander Anderson, spray painter of NYC, was cutting the hair of Cpl. Ralph P. Belsinger, Cincinnati, Ohio, who hopes to go back to the University of Cincinnati after the war. I was to be the next customer on the barber's box.

Campbell didn't need any encouragement to talk about his brilliant athletic career. According to First Sgt. Reuben L. Saunders, Franklin, La., the boys have gangs of trouble stopping him from talking.

Hasn't Seen Son

Anyway, he began by telling me he has a son he has never seen—named after him, which gives him additional reason for wanting to get home in a hurry. Then he asked about Art Carter, and said Sam Lacy owed him money for his last professional game with the Washington Bruins.

"You know," Soupy said loudly, "the biggest thrill I got out of playing basketball was an AFRO story when Morgan was beaten. You guys who write for the AFRO must have adopted Morgan. Coach Hurt can do no wrong."

12-2-44

"Morgan College is the home-town school where the AFRO is concerned," I said. "It's natural that Morgan gets more space. But AFRO sports writers don't write biased stories just because Morgan happens to be playing."

Hot Argument

I said it for an argument, and an argument is just what I got. Soupy and I went after each other hot and heavy, with some of the fellows on my side and some on his. It caused two or three bottles of wine and beer to be brought out of hiding and by the time I got to the barber box, everybody was feeling mellow. We needed a good feeling a little later on.

S/Sgt. William A. Wilson, 2528 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, said: "Put in a Christmas greeting to Mrs. Margaret Wilson, my mother, and also to my sister.

Not to be outdone, Sgt. Isaac E. Mitchell, 1710 Druid Hill, Baltimore, a mechanic, said: "Give my love to my aunt, Mrs. Mary Knox, and let Baltimore know we're doing our part over here."

Two Philadelphians

That started the parade, and for the next half hour I had to write like mad to keep up. Two Philadelphians who shouted they hoped to spend next Christmas at home, were Cpl. Gilbert A. Rowe, 2308 W. Oxford Street, and Cpl. William R. Ballard, 2427 West Clifford.

S/Sgt. Ulysses Johnson, motor sergeant, of Houston, Texas, is the only one in the outfit who speaks French. He does most of the buying of wine and eggs for the boys. He used to work in the post office back home. Also from Houston is S/Sgt. Bosy Johnson, no relation, who after the war wants to marry, build a house and raise kids. That's what he told me.

Entertain Cooks for GI's

In the entertaining line, Cpl. Ray Randolph, NYC, formerly of the team of Randolph and Purvis, is now cooking for Uncle. And Pvt. Harry J. Graves, Danville, Va., who cooked in civilian life, is now driver-jitterbug. Sgt. Felix Clark, NYC, is assistant motor sergeant; Cpl. William Emmett, Chicago, used to be shipping clerk; Cpl. William H. Cruse, Peoria, Ill., drives a truck for the company commander; Cpl. Samuel Winney, Saratoga Springs, New York, drives a truck; Lionel T. Bullen, Utica, N.Y., is company welder; Pvt. Wesley Campbell, Ansonia, Conn., is driver; so is Cpl. Theodore Gibson, S. Jacksonville, Fla.; S/Sgt. David C. Calloway, Ruston, La., was a student at Southern University.

Bridge Washed Out

Then just as we tired of talking and rolled in our blankets, rain and hail came down in a deluge, but we were warm and dry and went to sleep.

At midnight the door banged open and an officer walked in. "Let's roll, boys," he shouted. "Bridge washed out up near the front and we have to send twenty trucks loaded with material to the engineers." Groans and curses answered him—but an hour later, twenty trucks fought their way through rain and mud and driving blackout, up to the front.

As The Crow Flies

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

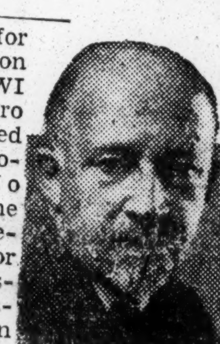
—By W. E. B. DuBOIS—

5-27-44

We'd Like To See

It was perhaps too much to expect, but somehow we had hoped to see in Harlem one candidate for Congress, agreed upon by both parties and going down to Washington with the prestige of unanimous choice. After all, what earthly difference is there between the Democratic and Republican parties in Harlem?

The duel for public attention between the OWI and the Negro Press has reached interesting proportions. No sooner does the Negro Press report a murder or a case of repression or cruel discrimination than the OWI retorts back or a medal from the Pacific Ocean. What we must all realize is that the full picture of what the American Negro soldier is going through will not be revealed until after the war; and not even then unless we see to it.



Dr. DuBois

5-27-44

Barring a disturbance here and there, the church conferences went to work like well-oiled machines and in startling contrast to the conferences of a generation ago. This shows that they are in position today to take a leading and decisive part in the post-war reorganization. We trust they will.

HARRY BURLEIGH

The continuous and repeated applause that is being heaped upon Harry Burleigh, the musician, is well-deserved, and ought to go further among Negro newspapers. Harry Burleigh has done the sort of thing which we are continually saying ought to be done but accomplishing in few cases: He went out into the world as a musician and gained his place in open competition with white persons and by the choice of a great white organization. All that he suffered in so doing; all that he had to go through by way of taking punishment and discrimination will probably never be told; but it is a splendid triumph and an example to young artists of every race, to see what can be accomplished, if a man sets his heart to it; and how far art transcends the ordinary hindrances of cultural deviltry.

5-27-44

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH

The Southern Negro Youth Congress which is maintaining existence in Birmingham, Alabama, has formed an Association of Young Writers and Artists. First of all, it takes some courage to work for art in Alabama, and yet the Congress points out that Richard Wright began in Mississippi, that Carver worked in Alabama, that Margaret Walker grew up in Alabama and Louisiana; and that there is no reason why other artists in this part of the United States should not be encouraged. The purpose of the Association of Young Writers and Artists is to foster "an accurate portrayal of the life, conditions and aspirations of Negro Americans; to enrich the cultural life of Negro communities; to stimulate individual genius; to increase the means whereby their work may be made available to the public and to strengthen among young artists, an appreciation of the true relationship between cultural and the social events of which culture is an inseparable part." Their effort deserves support.

5-27-44

EAST INDIANS IN AMERICA

The India League of America is pushing a bill which will authorize the immigration and naturalization of nationals of India, on the same basis that other people are admitted. If this bill should be passed, about 75 Indians might annually enter the United States under the quota arrangement. So that, so far as actual numbers are concerned, this is but a gesture. Nevertheless, it is a gesture which the United States ought to make with regard to India, just as it has made allowance for the Chinese. Prominent Americans are back of this movement and your support will be appreciated.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM'S "LIFE OF CARVER"

If you want to spend a pleasant couple of hours, buy the life of **George Washington Carver**, written by Shirley Graham. It is a small book of 250 pages, but it is one of the most interesting pieces of reading that I ever followed. It reads like a novel or like a chat on a pleasant Summer afternoon; and yet its light and casual touch is based upon a firm knowledge of the man and his work. Do not go to the library to borrow this book. Buy it! We must get in the habit of buying the books of our authors that are worth while.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

We sincerely like the calm courage of Mrs. Roosevelt. Nine Americans out of ten; and ninety-nine American women out of a hundred, would have taken to the tall timber in face of the kind of criticism which Mrs. Roosevelt has received because of her calm insistence upon receiving Negroes as men and women; attending their meetings and organizations; and expressing interest in their future. But nothing of this moves Mrs. Roosevelt. She calmly goes on her way, despite the nasty criticisms of roughnecks in Georgia and Alabama, of the Westbrook Peglers of the world, and of the general accumulation of those who think that the private life and opinions of any public individual is their preserve. This does not mean that everything which Mrs. Roosevelt says or thinks is gospel; but it does mean here is a woman with guts, and God knows in these times, that is exactly what we need.

Want Better Living Standards

12-23-44
Informer—Houston, Texas

By VINCENT TUBBS

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..FREETOWN, AFRICA — (NNPA) —Freetown Africans here want, more than anything else, to know how many Negroes are interested in coming to Africa and helping them raise themselves to the living standards they understand we enjoy in the United States.

That question we did not try to answer, but we have enjoyed "killing the fatted calf" which is more elaborate here than in the Gold Coast. To give an idea of African hospitality to the Afro-American, this has been routine:

12-23-44

Two visits to the Governor; innumerable dinners, luncheons with British officials; tours of hospitals, malaria control setup, education centers, and other departments; courts; Army and Navy installations; local college— Fourah Bay — which is older than any Negro college in the world; visits with Mohammedan and missionary groups and paramount chiefs' Congress of BWA, African COFC; red robed, self-styled prophet who failed to prophesy anything; and a few talks this writer made about the Pacific war and journalism—

All this in thirteen days which began infamously but ended with royal flourishes.

Individuals we met here impressed us that above all places so far visited, this, Freetown, though not completely enjoying action in keeping with its name, is fastest approaching the realization of its title and is nearest ready.

However, Freetown is not Sierra Leone, and it must be understood that the hinterlands called a protectorate are as different from this sector as night and day in educational status, Western thinking and planned aggressiveness. . But these people are one in more respects than meets the eye of the average observer.

12-23-44

Chiefs Came, Talked

From the protectorate, some chiefs came and talked with us through interpreters. In small measure they envision us as deliverers. We have heard from distractingly numerous sources that listened dubiously, of the insatiable desire of Africans to join with black Americans.

Along this same line, Africans ask how many Afro-Americans will pioneer with those here of the same kind to assist those who are "crying in the Wilderness" for others from afar to "come over into Macedonia."

For this writer, nevertheless, the language and native approaches to world-known things command undying interest. For instance, here is the opening story of creation as told by a boy Kru Bribe in "Patois" dialect:

"Hen he begin make oll things he make eny kind beef he make bush he make farm too. After wats he say: "How I no get people?" Then he take some ground for hand, he mass him, he make turn op loke the man, he col him, say "Be Kruboy."

"Before he put him for some bib

bib garden; plenty chop live there inside, plenty beef, plenty palmoil, any kind beef too he live inside, das oil; work no live. So dem place be fine to much.

"One day De Kruboy come for God, he say: "Massi com for you, I get for plave for tell you; no be you, you make me." No be you, you don't put me for dem garden. You no luke out for me, becos you be massa for me.

"De garden you do pat me, he fine too much, I like him bad; plenty chop live, but oil chop he live for spoil, becos I no get woman for cook him. I think better you —me sone."

New Times

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, James W. Ford and I entered into a long-distance debate on the topic, Have Communists Quit Fighting for Negro Rights? in the current issue of the Negro Digest. Our opponents, who upheld the affirmative, were Horace R. Cayton and George S. Schuyler, columnists on the Pittsburgh Courier. For those who are interested, our essays, upholding the negative, are appearing in pamphlet form together with Earl Browder's recent classic which gives a penetrating analysis of the present status of the Negro liberation struggle in America and raises some new, fundamental perspectives.

It was not my expectation in participating in the debate that the deliberately prejudiced attitudes of Messrs. Schuyler and Cayton would be substantially changed. That was too much to hope for. After reading their arguments in the Digest, one can see how futile such a hope would have been.

Although the way in which the debate was posed was a sort of variation of the familiar "have you stopped beating your wife?" I was glad to participate in order to discuss the questions before the readers of the Digest and thence to thousands of others who are honestly and seriously thinking about the role and policies of the Communists at the present time. The results of the Negro Digest's poll on the question we debated, published in the same issue, while

by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

favorable to the negative, show that this question merits still wider discussion and clarification. I believe, therefore, that our participation, despite the distorted form of the topic, will help, to some degree, in shedding light on the proper answer.

Mr. Schuyler was true to type. In Westbrook Pegler fashion, he gathered together all the gin-mill gossip and hop-headed lies about the Communists and paraded them as refreshing and newly-discovered arguments, without even any interesting new inventions. Most of his repertory was so stale that it will be pretty smelly even to those most unsympathetic to the Communists. Mr. Cayton was also true to type and is, by far, the more insidious of the breed. His lugubrious plaints remind one of the friend who pats you on the back to break down your vigilance to the knife he slyly sticks between your shoulders.

* * *

WE, on the affirmative, were in the first place unequivocal in supporting the United Nations war against fascism and all its racial supremacy aspects. I pointed out that the thing that disturbed our opponents was not the Communist record on Negro rights —one of the brightest pages in contemporary life—but that it was the fact that the Communists support this world fight for freedom. Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Cayton proceeded to prove the correctness of my prediction.

They said nothing in real support of the war—the biggest issue facing white and black Americans. They pooh-poohed it, sneered at it—though the fate of humanity is involved.

Professional Confusionists

With that as their basic premise, whatever they say about Negro rights is empty words, though it may sound super-clever. Of course, for obvious reasons neither said openly that he opposes the war, but that is the sum-total of their philosophies. That, plus their profitable and mutual hatred of the Communists, is the chain that brings them together on the same side of the question.

So that we have the spectacle of two Negroes combining to jointly present the fascist forces in our own country with all the anti-Communist arguments which these same forces can use to club Negroes and to destroy the national unity necessary for the achievement of the Negro's full citizenship. Apparently these two gentlemen do not relish the distinction which they have earned. For they try to conceal their true colors behind the monstrous confusion of which only unskilled intellectuals are capable.

* * *

PERHAPS the most convincing answer to the topic of the debate was given not by Patterson, Ford or myself. The Negro Digest poll conducted in broad circles in the North, West and South, showed that approximately 70 percent believed that Communists had not quit fighting for Negro rights. The majority opinion of this 70 percent was that "the Communists in their all-out support of the war are supporting a cause which is synonymous with the fight for racial equality—one of the expressed war aims of the Allies."

No doubt Messrs. Schuyler and Cayton will meet this clear, mature thinking by the Negro people with the answer that the Negro Digest, the debate and the poll were all a part of a dire Communist plot!

Africans Do All-Day Business on Street

Accra Traders Sell Everything at Own Price

By VINCENT TUBBS

[AFRO Foreign Correspondent Touring British West Africa with the NNPA Commission.]

ACCRA, GOLD COAST. — (Delayed) — Except that they are darker than most people that you know and differ considerably in the way they eat, dress and live, the Africans of this small coastal village are pretty much like people all over the world. In some places they are officials, clerks, artisans, laborers and domestic servants. In others they are judges, barristers, court magistrates, traders and cab drivers but the man in the streets is the most intriguing.

Vincent Tubbs

Africans have upper and lower classes and it would be repetition of a serious mistake to assume that all Africans are alike or that they all think and act alike. The man about whom this story is written doubtless falls into the lower classes for he is on the streets, day or night, whenever you may choose to have a look at him.

Moslem Trader

Most fascinating of the entire lot is the Moslem hawker or trader. Shiny black in complexion, he is garbed in a flowing white robe with a saucy little skull cap squarely on his head. He may or may not be wearing topless sandals and he sits with legs folded under him behind a profusion of trinkets, cloths and leather goods.

His antics are not unlike those of Jews who stand in the doors of pawnshops in some Southern cities and try to inveigle passers-by to pause just long enough to hear the second sentence of a well-practised spiel.

They Sell Everything

The Moslems sell everything from soup to nuts. Native-made gold trinkets and rings are a principal ware; also sandals in bright colors, leather purses made from the skin of indigenous animals, ebony elephants and a multitude of other curios.

Strangely, however, no item on the hawkers' shelves of good earth has a set price. Once the potential purchaser looks at an item, the African picks it up and offers it at, say, $20.

Procedure is to make a counter offer of $5 and there begins the fun. The seller, who in most instances speaks a little English, turns to his fellow traders and garbles something in African; then turns back to you to explain the object's value and the reasonableness of his price.

Part of Economy

Half in English to you and half in African to his companions, the hawker argues his position while you argue yours. He gives a little ground—say, reducing his price to $15; and you give a little, offering $7. This may go on for hours and is considered a natural and necessary part of the local economy.

Should the purchaser agree to the hawkers' initial or second price, he is considered a "sucker." If you can debate with the Moslem until the final price is one third his original price, you are considered a good trader and a wise man.

Accra buildings are of cement or clay materials built along French architectural lines. Residences and stores in the principal commercial sector are built almost flush with the roadway which is of asphalt. Hawkers sit where there are recesses between the buildings.

Walk in Roadway

There are but few sidewalks and most pedestrians walk in the roadway, requiring a motorist to sound his squeaky horn almost continuously.

Most men wear either European sport shirts and knickers (knee-length straight-legged pants) or cover themselves with approximately ten yards of brightly colored Manchester print. Others wear smock-like things that look like maternity dresses. Few wear shoes, some wear sandals, but most are barefooted.

The Manchester print cloth is also favored garb for the women. Breasts are covered in most instances and the cloth worn over the left shoulder with the right hand free for handshaking or waving

Carry Wares on Head

Practically every woman, nearly every child and a great many of the men have an earthen pot, a clay pot or a bamboo basket on the head in which they are carrying foodstuffs or other saleable goods to the market center at a five-point intersection like a public square.

The market is another story which falls in a class all its own.

Throughout the day, teeming masses of people move along the roadways, some in Moslem garb, some in Manchester cloths, smocks, knickers, the khaki uniform of the British West African Frontier Force, or the blue of the constabulary.

At night the roadways and alleys are pitch black, for there are no street lamps. Yet in this darkness people move about until well past 10 p.m. Other simply sit at the curbstone's edge and watch the world go by.

Buses for WOGS

Vehicles here are principally European. There are no ox carts or horse-drawn wagons on the streets. A man either walks or he rides in a modern auto. There is a bus system operated by the municipal government but it is not for the upper classes. Only the WOGS, a term yet to be explained, ride public conveyances. The fare is two cents.

While most of the stores are owned either by Britishers, Syrians, Indians or others of what is called European stock, a majority of the clerks are African. These have been Europeanized and are seldom seen on the streets as they have jobs to do. The man in the streets is either going some place or has nothing to do.

There is a plausible explanation for the apparent idleness of the hundreds of persons who keep Accra's streets as animated as an ant bed for eighteen hours a day.

It is the family setup of native custom. A man can always depend on relatives for a place to sleep and "chop chop" (food) to eat, and, there is little beyond this to compel a man to work.

48b-1944

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Journal-Atlanta, Ga.

2-27-44

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Representatives of labor, management, and Government are expected to point to the problems Negro workers face in securing and holding jobs in war industry when four prominent Atlantians meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at Ebenezer Baptist Church to discuss the matter before a mass meeting sponsored by the vocational department of the Atlanta Urban League.

Among the speakers who will present the several sides of the question will be Lieut. Colonel Henry Naab, director of personnel, Quartermaster Corps, Atlanta Army Service Forces Depot; Kendall Weisiger, Southern Bell Telephone Company executive; Joel Smith, Bell Aircraft Company personnel counselor, and A. Bruce Hunt, regional director, president's committee on fair employment practice.

In announcing the meeting, the Rev. Amos Ryce, vocational secretary of the league, stated that the purpose is to acquaint Negro workers with the importance of improving their conduct and job performance in order to hold positions opened up by the war effort; to point out the need of taking new training and job opportunities; and to encourage the use of all agencies to facilitate their employment in the interest of the war effort.

Speakers are expected to address themselves to the general topic "Is the Negro Getting His Share of Defense Work, and If Not, Why?" Following their presentations, questions and discussion will be entertained from the floor.

The National Alliance of Postal Employes is co-operating in the sponsorship of the meeting.

A graphic, personalized, direct report of how Negro servicemen are faring on all the major battlefronts of the war was brought to Atlantians this week by Bishop John A. Gregg, recently returned from a visit as the representatives of President Roosevelt and the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches. 2-27-44

Speaking to a capacity crowd at the Municipal Auditorium last Wednesday night, the prelate held his listeners in rapt attention as he reconstructed for them the details of his visits to the South Pacific and European-North African theaters of war and the messages which the men sent back to this country.

"Tell the folks at home that we're homesick, tired and lonesome," the bishop quoted them as saying, "but tell them that we're going to stick it out until we win those four freedoms Roosevelt talks about. We're going to fight for them out here so that we'll be worthy of them, but remember that we will want them when we return."

Need More Letters

Bishop Gregg added that one of the prime needs of the men at the fronts for more letters from home. "I'm convinced that all of us will have to write more often than we have done in the past," he stated. "I've seen them smile when they received a letter after weeks of waiting. I've also seen the others turn away with invisible tears in their eyes and a sadness in their hearts when they realized that the folks had forgotten them."

He reviewed the steps which led to the trip, which was first proposed by the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches to the War Department in view of the fact that a Jewish, a Catholic and a Protestant minister were to be sent to the fronts, and the Fraternal Council thought that some Negro ministry should be represented.

Visited Pacific First

Along with Major Deveaux, ranking Negro chaplain who acted as his aide, Bishop Gregg left San Francisco in an Army bomber and stopped first at Honolulu. After stopping in the Fiji Islands, he then moved on to New Caledonia, talking to large numbers of Negro servicemen at all these points.

In Australia, he first met General MacArthur, spending nearly an hour with the leader of the South Pacific forces. Upon the general's invitation, he later spent a week in the commander's house at his South Pacific headquarters.

Bishop Gregg quoted General MacArthur as saying that Negro soldiers under his command were doing a "top-notch job." General Johns, he added, described almost with tears in his eyes the work of his Negro engineers who had laid airplane runways against terrific Japanese opposition. "Those men laid the runways from which planes took off for the Battle of Bismarck Sea," the bishop quoted General Johns as saying. "If they hadn't done what they did, we would never have won that battle." 2-27-44

Praises Engineers

The bishop paid his own tribute to Negro engineer troops whom he said had used "bulldozers," great steam shovels, and their own hands to construct roads in swamps and mountains.

"Wherever you find white soldiers in the South Pacific, you'll find Negro soldiers," he said. "Some of our boys had been there for 18 months and had been bombed 200 times." In one place, he saw a coast artillery unit manned entirely by Negroes from the colonel down.

On his return to the states, Bishop Gregg stopped off at Pearl Harbor, using Admiral Nimitz's launch to inspect various naval installations. He returned to the country on August 16, reported to the War Department, and then prepared for his next tour.

Sees Combat Troops

Starting again the day before Thanksgiving, the bishop took off for England, arriving there in time for dinner with General Lee. He then journeyed to areas near Casablanca, Algiers, Tunis, Bizerte, and a number of other North African locations. Everywhere he went, he said, he was besieged by men at the front hungry for news of what was happening at home, eager to ask him about friends in common.

After visiting with General Mark Clark, of the American Fifth Army in Italy, he visited General Montgomery's Eighth Army on the other side of "the boot." There it was, he said, that he saw the all-Negro Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron and talked with one of the men cited by General Eisenhower. 2-27-44

Covered Asia, Africa

Spending Christmas in the Holy Land, Bishop Gregg flew on to Iran, Iraq, India and Burma, talking with and cheering Negro soldiers along the way. He had permission from the War Department to reveal that Negro soldiers are now building another Burma road, he said.

After visiting points in Southern Africa where he served once as missionary, Bishop Gregg flew to Liberia from which he made the transatlantic hop to Brazil, returning from that country to America by easy stages. His trip carried him 57,000 miles by plane.

He soon will make a personal report to President Roosevelt.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-B'ham, Ala.

6-11-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Thursday night more than 200 workers in the Negro division of the Fifth War Loan saw a moving picture, "Negro Soldiers in Action," and enthusiastically pledged themselves to bring in their quota of $1,000,000 and more in War Bonds during the drive which begins Monday.

The Negro division quota in the Fourth War Loan was $1,000,000, but $2,173,000 was raised.

A. G. Gaston, division chairman, urged wives and other dependents of soldiers to put at least part of their allotments in bonds.

"Since the last drive many men have gone into the service, Chairman Gaston declared, "and it will be necessary for those of us who are left to double our efforts to meet our quota."

* * *

FROM NEGRO WOMEN AND OTHER dependents of our soldiers receiving allotments from the government, Gaston pointed out, there is a fertile field for workers to concentrate on to reach their quotas. He also urged Negro workers to increase payroll deductions in order to purchase at least one extra bond during the drive, and asked that all Negroes who purchase bonds during the drive please report the amount and serial number of their bonds to the Negro campaign headquarters, 1530 North Fifth Avenue. Gaston also urged support of the ball game Monday afternoon between the Birmingham Barons and Camp Sibert to which a bond is required for admission.

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FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association will open in New York City Thursday and run through Sunday. 6-11-44

Discussion of advertising, editorials, administration, mechanical, promotion and circulation will feature this year's convention.

Prior to Thursday afternoon, delegates will be welcomed to New York City by Newbold Morris, chairman of the New York City Council. While in New York the delegates will be guests of Gov. Dewey in the Waldorf-Astoria and will visit Mayor LaGuardia during his radio program Sunday afternoon.

* * *

THE BIRMINGHAM NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE, with A. G. Gaston, president, and W. H. Hollins, secretary, is organizing its forces to entertain the National Negro Business League which will convene here in August.

The local league holds enthusiastic meetings at its Monday luncheons. Committees, chairmen and members have been named to prepare for the convention.

Committees and their chairmen are: Convention, S. L. Belle, chairman; ways and means, A. G. Gaston; registration, Charles Fowlkes; housing, William Conley; publicity, E. O. Jackson; trade week, Robert Durr; membership, Molton H. Gray; communication, W. H. Hollins; local program, H. D. Coke; transportation, B. C. Corprew; entertainment, R. L. Williams; meeting places, J. T. Walker; souvenir program and directory, H. D. Coke; auditing, V. L. Harris; reception committee will be directed by the B. V. C.

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MEMBERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, Courts of Calanthe, Uniform Rank companies and Calanthe Drill Corps, are expected to attend the meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County Sunday at 4 p.m. on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple. 6-11-44

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias and the Grand Court Order of Calanthe will convene here June 27.

* * *

THE MINERAL DISTRICT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and Ladies Auxiliary will be hosts to the Alabama State Medical Association, which meets in the city June 14.

Dr. J. A. Kenney, surgeon in charge of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, will be featured speaker at a meeting at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Wednesday night.

Dr. Lee M. Turlington, president of Alabama State Cancer Control Society, will also speak and exhibit motion pictures on cancer.

Other speakers will be Bishop B. G. Shaw, president of Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association; Mrs. Rose Terry Brown, health supervisor of Birmingham City Negro Schools, and Dr. Virginia Alexander.

Clinical sessions in the form of seminars will be held at the Slossfield Health Center, and the program dealing with surgical operations will be held at the Childrens Home Hospital. 6-11-44

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THE ALABAMA BAPTIST WOMEN'S CONVENTION will hold its annual meeting at the First Baptist Church, Fairfield, June 13 through June 16.

Henrietta M. Gibbs has headed the convention for a number of years.

As The Crow Flies

New York, N.Y.

By W. E. B. DuBois

Amsterdam News 2-26-44

INDIA

The greatest color problem in the world is that of India, with its 389 millions of colored folk, under the domination of Great Britain. Lately the British censorship has effectually deprived us of nearly all news from that unhappy country, save the tale of death by famine. Late news by way of London tells us that the imprisonment of the leaders of the national Indian Congress, including Gandhi and Nehru, has not weakened but hardened the party. The younger members of the Congress party have moved from a program of non-violence into the underground movement which aims at violent insurrection. The Congress is fundamentally a revolutionary movement and there is no reason to believe that it will now ever compromise on the central issue of independence. It is not pro-Japanese, but it may well make use of Japanese aid, just as the Irish rebels in 1916 used German aid. There is probably a considerable overlapping between the orthodox Congress followers, who are theoretically anti-Fascist, and the adherents of Subhas Bose, the former President of Congress who has set up a "Provisional Government of Free India" in Singapore, equipped a military force, recruited from Indian prisoners of war and residents in the Far East, with Japanese arms. The Congress itself will not openly ally itself with Japan, partly because it does not wish to bring the Japanese into India, partly because the war is clearly going in favor of the United Nations, and partly because the Congress still hopes for decisive moral support from public opinion in America.

Dr. Du Bois

MISSIONS

In 1795, the London Missionary Society was formed in England, by Congregationalists and other denominations, for work in the South Seas. Soon its missionaries spread to Madagascar and Africa and became in time one of the greatest missionary organizations of the modern world. Amy Jacques Garvey, the widow of Marcus, writes me today, reminding me that Dr. Harold A. Moody, a colored Jamaican, has recently been made chairman of this old and honorable organization. "Livingstone would have been pleased," said Moody, on his election; and added this message to Negroes:

"During this year I should like to do something which would be of positive and permanent value to Africa and I now write to you for guidance. I have suggested to our friends on this side that Europe, already tremendously in debt to Africa as a result of the slave trade and modern industrial exploitation, is now further indebted to her, because Africa brought into a war, which was really no concern of hers, is the first continent to be liberated from the enemy and is now able to provide an excellent vantage ground from which to make onslaughts on the enemy. My feelings are that Europe and America will feel constrained to make some returns to Africa and that such returns should take the form of an imaginative and serious attempt to free Africa from those disabilities which now bind her down eco-

2-26-44

nomically, socially, educationally, politically, spiritually, and morally. We have abundant evidence for this conviction in Presdient Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, in the Atlantic Charter and in the recent pronouncements of various statesmen, both in England and in America.

"I feel that a representative Council of Africans should be summoned to meet a representative Council of Europeans and Americans in order to discuss fully the future of Africa in its every aspect. You will gather from this that I am not only thinking of the work of the Church but of the work of the State as well."

THE PENN SCHOOL

A white Southerner has been made head of the well known school on St. Helena Island, South Carolina. This new head is of different type from the usual white Southern leader of Negroes. He is a radical Virginian, born in Georgia, and long a laborer in race relations; and especially in economic justice. The Penn School started as philanthropy, ran wild after industrialism in education, and is now brought up short on the problem of rural education for making intelligent men and not merely hands.

Rossa Cooley and Grace House struggled hard here but the economic problem was too much for them. Can Kester meet it? Penn School was founded in the early Eighteen Sixties, when Union forces occupied the sea island, long famous for its longstaple cotton. Two Philadelphians of good-will, Dr. Laura M. Towne and Ellen Murray, began the task of bringing education to the plantation hands of the island, and in the course of four decades they succeeded so well that they made St. Helena Island the most literate district along the South Carolina coast. The Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, wrote the school poem.

New Times

by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

The Worker-New York, N.Y.

IT IS now clear that one of the main tactics of the thoroughly bankrupt Republican leadership in the 1944 elections is red-baiting. The purpose of this tactic is to divide the people and to spread confusion so as to becloud all the real issues of the campaign. The national Republican headquarters have brought forward not a single constructive issue, not a solitary plank which has the best interest of victory, the peace, or the nation at heart. 6-11-44

Whatever President Roosevelt is for, Republican leaders are against; whatever he's against, they're for. It is almost as literal as that—especially since the President, his foreign and domestic policies symbolize all that makes for a speedy victory and a peaceful, free world without fascism and tyranny. Lacking an issue, the Hoover-Dewey-Spangler leadership is getting unspeakably foul. They start from one false premise—as for example, that the CIO Political Action Committee and the American Labor Party are Communists—and end up with one even mor false, namely, that the President is Communist because the ALP and the CIO-PAC work for the fourth term.

This is part and parcel of the fundamental strategy of Hitlerism the world over, and shows that Dewey is but an inept fig-leaf covering the ugly nakedness of the most sinister aggregation of political reactionaries this country could be afflicted with. Such decent Republicans as Dr. Channing Tobias or Councilman Stanley Isaacs have no more in common with Dewey or Hoover than a live, healthy human being has in common with Count Dracula. The polltax Democrats whom the Negroes detest, hate Roosevelt and Roosevelt's reelection will be a mortal blow to them. The political bedfellows of Dewey, Hoover or Taft are the southern polltax Democrats—Rankin and Martin Dies. The fact that northern Republicans combined with southern polltax Democrats to shelve the Marcantonio anti-polltax bill reveals that party labels are as effective as a snowball in a furnace fire. 6-11-44

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ON THE other hand, progressive-minded Republicans have plenty in common with Franklin Roosevelt—with his establishment of the FEPC, with the over-all Teheran policy for victory and a just peace. A progressive Republican is hated even more by Dewey's clique than a Roosevelt Democrat. Look what happened to Willkie simply because he differed, to some degree, with the stranglehold that Hoover-Dewey and Spangler have on the Republican machine. Instead of listening to and working with a progressive Negro Republican like Dr. Tobias, whom Dewey insulted and virtually compelled to resign from an interracial commission on which Dewey appointed him, the Dewey crowd is scouring the garbage heap, picking up all the blown-out political inner tubes like Frank Crosswaith, the assorted Trotzkyitss, the anti-Soviet and red-baiting Social Democrats and knighting them as leaders. That is one phase of Dewey's tactics.

The other phase is to bestow "Greeks-bearing-gifts" appointments upon individual Negroes, who in turn are supposed to be eternally grateful to Dewey-Hoover-Spangler and Company though the guts is cut out of the fight for the rights of the Negroes as a whole. In fact, if the guts is cut out of the fight for Negro rights, if the Negroes are split up and down the middle on the basis of meaningless party labels, then so much the better for Mr. Dewey who is obviously concentrating with special maneuvers among Negroes.

* * *

IN THE decisive contest in the new 22d Congressional District in Harlem, we are deciding not alone between Adam Powell, the Democrat, and Sara Speaks, the Republican—the former an able, experienced fighter for the Negro's needs and for unity, and the latter whose primary distinction is that she has been nominated for congress as a front for Dewey's political ambitions. We are deciding whether we want to strengthen Roosevelt and his progressive policies—whether we want to bolster the Commander-in-Chief who symbolizes full support to the Negro and white boys just landed in France. 6-11-44

Or we are determining whether we want to strengthen the Republican obstructionists, the polltaxers and labor haters, the gang which has the main responsibility for shelving the anti-polltax bill—or whether we want to give an okay to Dewey who conspired to prevent those New York boys now facing the Nazis in France from voting in the national elections. That is the issue before Harlem in the new 22d Congressional District.

Colored Boy's Work On White Daily Praised

The Informer
Houston, Texas
3-4-44

NEW YORK — (ANP) —Editor and Publisher's February 14 edition describes young George Anthony Moore, lone Negro member of the editorial staff of the "Cleveland Press," as a versatile reporter who has done a job of reporting and writing that has pleased and fulfilled the expectations of Louis B. Seltzer, editor.

More started out as a copy boy at the Press and worked at that position long enough to get the feel of the paper. After a few months he was assigned to Central police station, where he received his first experience in competition with white reporters and in covering crime news as the only Negro reporter who had done so for a Cleveland daily. After a year on the police beat he was, in 1942, brought into the office for general assignment work.

Wins High Merit

His work on the staff has been of high merit, the article expressed, and his peculiar position has allowed him to do some outstanding work in reporting increased activities of his race. A recent series of stories revealing how white grocery and butcher shop owners dumped their second-rate and even spoiled foods into the Negro districts and disposed of them there at top prices led to a general clean-up of the situation by Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland and the city's health department.

The magazine quotes from the Press editor, who stated that "George Moore's" performance has given me much satisfaction. I felt that the field of journalism should not be closed to the Negroes. We ask business men not to import labor during this manpower shortage and increase our postwar problem of a day to come. We simply practiced what we preach when we hired George Moore and made use of his fine ability." 3-4-44

Moore was born in Cleveland in 1914. His mother's grandparents were slaves on a Kentucky plantation. A Catholic priest, who called there several times a year to baptize slave children gave them enough money to be smuggled through the underground railway to Canada.

His mother, Mrs. Marie Moore, was Canadian born. His father, Sylvester J. Moore, is a Cleveland lathing contractor.

THE NEGRO COLUMNISTS

Bee-Chicago, Ill.

By LESTER E. BROWN

Within the last decade a growing interest is being manifested in the Negro columnist. This interest is not confined to the Negro group, but to an astonishing degree, manifested by white groups, too. Many periodicals and treatises have treated the Negro columnists' views. 3-5-44

Recently a stranged started a conversation with me during the noon hour in a loop cafeteria and consumed nearly the entire hour discussing the Negro—his handicaps, aspirations, achievements, and Negro columnists, in particular. He agreed that the Negro columnist is a hard hitting crusader.

eNgro columnists are just like all other columnists save for one thing. They are above all, for the most part, crusaders for justice and fair play. They are not synthetic, but real crusaders. The jingle of lucre has not made them merely professional writers, so to speak—anxious only to meet deadlines.

This isn't to suggest that they are not susceptible to the same influences of all other columnists—but fortunately, I believe, circumstances being what they are make theentire race's problems a common one. And the columnist with this sight and hearing always alert for the things that both advance or impede our group—registers his opinions, always, with the aim of keeping himself and his fellows abreast of the times.

I should like to treat of, in my opinion, not only the dean of Negro columnists, but the keenest of present day columnists, making no distinction between the Negro and white press.

Of course we all know him—George Schuyler. There are many who would question this selection and they may well do so if they content that there are more learned, more worldly-experienced within the realm of the forces that are shaping contemporary existence. But is that the allegation that I have made? No, I simply said the **keenest.** He is a thinker par excellent.

Fast Fall, when making a swing through the East, among other important visits, I spent an afternoon with George Schuyler in his "wing" of the Crisis magazine offices.

We sat overlooking 69th Street, just off Fifth avenue, and in true cosmic range, conversed about writers, notably, Rabelais, Montesquieu of the French to H. L. Mencken of the American. Then we chatted about his splendid and talented daughter, Philippa, who has amazed the musical world with her prodigious reading of the master piano scores. As early as the last World's Fair, in New York, the Fair officials set aside a day honoring Philippa. With reluctance we finally passed from Philippa. Then George, as his friends are wont to call him, came to his favorite subject — dietetics. In substance, he averred that we are what our foods make us.

He even suggested that the proper vitamined diet fed to his young daughter accounted for her great talent. I considered this modest to the extreme. "While diet greatly facilitates mental functioning and good health, you've got to be endowed with good parents, most times," I facetiously added. 3-5-44

One leading question and answer that resulted from our extended chat is indicative of the keenness of this pndit. I suggested that many people were puzzled as to what political leaning he adhered to. Sometimes he seemed to favor first this and that person's viewpoint irrespective of their political ajliation. His answer was to the effect that when they are right I say so; when they are wrong I say so. . . . The truth is widespread; some of it is found on all sides, in all ranks, in all climes, among all peoples.

That in my opinion is what makes Schuyler keen. He is fearless and is not hog-tied by or with labels. This busines sof Negro, indeed world justice, is shifty business. One must keep his eyes open or he might be reporting yesterday's dead facts.

Few people choose Schuyler for "honor rolls" or propose his name for big lucrative jobs in "black cabinets" or foundation fellowships, et cetera. That is the penalty one has to pay for reporting truthfully without fear or favor.

Yet everyone who happens not be indicted at the moment for his particular sin, has a profound respect for the courage, skill and wit of a Schuyler.

As a satirist, Schuyler is unequalled in current American journalism. His wit is sharp and penetrating. His analyses are keen and trenchant. His praises must be earned. He epitomizes in great degree the influentially growing fraternity of Negro columnists—hard-hitting and spirited.

48b-1944

New Times

Worker New York N.Y.

What Makes Mr. Cayton Tick

by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

HORACE R. CAYTON, columnist on the Pittsburgh Courier, has bestowed upon me the signal honor of an attack in the last issue of that paper. I must say that I appreciate the compliment. If, with the views he evidently holds, Mr. Cayton had praised me, I would have been very much disturbed. 9-3-44

The occasion of Mr. Cayton's diatribe was my column of a few days ago commenting upon Richard Wright's public break with one of the mainstays of the progressive movement—the Communist Political Association. Unless something new develops, I have nothing further to say with regard to the actions of Mr. Wright, that I did not say previously, or that was not said very ably by Robert Minor in the Daily Worker, or in the last issue of New Masses.

So far As I can see, nothing new has developed—and Mr. Cayton himself throws no additional light on the event and marshals no fresh contentions. His objection that I did not discuss the issues raised by Mr. Wright turns out to be only that Mr. Cayton disagreed with the side of the issues which I took. He proceeds to energetically rehash all of Mr. Wright's arguments in defense, but in doing so reveals some interesting facets of his own thinking. It's Mr. Cayton's thinking that I'd like to discuss. 9-3-44

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The daring Mr. Cayton protests even more. He attacks those who praise the film The Negro Soldier as Communists; he lambasts the Communists who "endorsed" the late Dr. George Washington Carver as a great American scientist because, in Mr. Cayton's opinion, Dr. Carver was too religious and got his inspiration "from direct revelations from God."

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Mr. Cayton is very militant—but not against the fascist enemy of his people and of the country. With his world-shaking little typewriter, he is conducting a major offensive against the memory of Dr. Carver, against the Negroes who feel proud of him, against a film which shows the dignity and patriotism of the Negro soldier, against those who believe in "unconditional support of the war," against the Communists who have the cheek to uphold the precious things which only excite Mr. Cayton's contempt.

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CAPITAL CRYSTAL

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

By ALFRED E. SMITH
(Defender Washington Bureau)

POLITICS 8-26-44

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By HARRY S. McALPIN

(Released through the Atlanta Daily World by NNPA)
White House Correspondent

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There has been a long time between drinks. But this has been due more to the closed doors of the white press than to the paucity of capable men.

Some years ago, another Negro held a staff appointment with a New York metropolitan daily. He is now the American minister to Liberia, Lester Walton, who was on the old New York World before it merged with the Telegram.

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Brownskin Boulevard

by DAVID Watkins

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

CHARLES A. COLLINS, exec. sec., Negro Labor Victory Committee, enjoys playing poker with friends . . . and with aces back to back, he takes on the expression of a blank check . . . and plays 'em slow . . . but, if you bet . . . he throws in the family jewels . . . then you order more chips. . . . Janice King, wife of C. D. King, the real-estater, hides from Mr. Sunshine under a wide black hat . . . but her legs are covered with a nut-brown sun tan. . . . Charles "Chuck" Jones, NYC police dept. was runner-up in the men's doubles tennis match . . . took a licking and laughed it off . . . gee! when he wins, who knows, he may pull some sob stuff on us. . . . Adele Glasgow, staff member of the *Amsterdam Star News*, is hard pressed in figuring where to spend her vacation . . . well, if that heat wave comes back . . . parking space in a frigidaire won't be bad. . . . Herbert White, who put "Whitey's Lindy Hoppers" on the map . . . is now running a restaurant in Syracuse . . . pass the potatoes, please, Mr. White. . . .

8-26-44

MURIEL RAHN, the *Carmen* songbird, took hubby Dick Campbell, USO show director, to Bishop Lawson's Refuge Temple . . . that's the old 124 st Loews' movie house . . . and he smiled as he walked back out into this world of sin. . . . James A. Jackson, special rep of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, is making a 6,000 mile cross country trip to attend several conventions of Negro organizations . . . well, with all that hand-shaking he'll have to put his arm in a sling methinks. . . . Edith Roberts, Carver School secretary, is staying close to home this summer . . . for excitement, she may take that rough sea-going trip on the Staten Island ferry to harden her muscles. . . . Benny Benjamin, who wrote, *I Don't Want To Set The World On Fire*, is in the US army at Mitchel Field . . . has a new tune called, *I Will Be Home Again* . . . sounds good, too. . . . American music's nobleman, the Duke of Ellington, is now in that proud class of citizens known as grandfathers . . . and a grandson, at that. . . . Okay, Duke, why not give him a grand piano for a teething ring?

* * *

DR. ALAIN LOCKE, prof. of philosophy at Howard University, in a talk at Hampton, urged that the NAACP change its name . . . suggests that it call itself, "The Nat'l Association for the Advancement of American Democracy." . . . Bessie Buchanan, wife of Charlie (Savoy) Buchanan, laid the law down to him . . . said he must get some rest and sunshine . . . took him to Atlantic City, and you should see him now . . . he's as brown as a Lincoln penny. . . . Howard Fast's new novel, *Freedom Road*, is a thrilling experience . . . read it and feel the tug at your heart-strings . . . and your belief in democracy, and how to get it, will be much stronger. . . . Cab Calloway should be told how those operators of that nite spot where he is starred are embarrassing Negro patrons. . . . Muriel Smith, *Carmen Jones* star, and a US army lieutenant, left the spot rather than be pushed in a corner. . . . Just a minute, girls: the milliners and skull-rug manufacturers are hollering murder . . . you don't wear hats anymore . . . that's fine . . . a flower or a cute bow gets my applause . . . until they make hats that decorate the top-piece . . . keep holdin' out . . . and you'll win.

8-26-44

PRIVATE WOODROW W. SMITH, director of Henri Christophe School of Languages, now in the army, at Marana Field, Arizona . . . speaks nine languages . . . has been classified an army interpreter . . . and seeing a Negro with this talent has caused some "southern gentlemen" to raise their eyebrows so high, they can't pull them down. . . . Florence Hayes, the dancing doll, who used to grace the Apollo line . . . is now doing her cart-wheels and time steps in Wash. dee cee . . . but Louis Bacon, ex Duke Ellington trumpeter, and now with Garvin Bushell's band at Tony Pastor's in the village . . . is watching the calendar and counting the days . . . doesn't the time go slow, Louis? . . . Councilman Benj. J. Davis awarded the certificates to the tennis champs of the American Tennis Ass'n . . . his remarks were timely and well put . . . the crowd liked him, too. . . . Mrs. Lucille Carter, wife of Dr. Joseph Carter, who put Asbury Park on the map . . . gave the town a look-see of her stunning daughter, Joan . . . and believe me you . . . mother and dotter look like sisters. . . . Don't forget, read *Freedom Road* . . . I'm not kiddin'.

* 8-26-44

LOUIS MARTIN, editor of *Detroit Chronicle*, is in New York and will plan some of the heavy artillery attacks for the Democratic Nat'l Committee at the Biltmore. . . . Marian Williams, ex New York City schoolmarm, addressed an audience of 300 students and faculty members of Ohio State University . . . on matters of Negro and white relationships . . . this is the first time for such a meeting at Ohio State. . . . Harvest Moon semi-finals for Lindy Hoppers at the Savoy on Friday nite, Aug. 25 . . . so all you rug-cutters and carpet-choppers can sharpen up your dancing boots. . . . Aubrey Pankey, the concert baritone, will have to do a lot of explaining to his neighbors . . . his phone rang for three days and nights . . . and he no answer . . . say, what else could happen . . . he was in the country.

WALTER WHITE

Walter White to Return To New York by May 1

Walter White, NAACP secretary who has been overseas since January 3, has cabled his office from Algiers that he expects to go from there to Cairo and from Cairo to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He expects to be in Brazil until April 18, although schedules are not certain, and will return to New York about May 1 after stopping over at several army outposts in the Caribbean.

Walter White Tells How His Party Led Advance Guard Into Cassino

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

9-15-44 By WALTER WHITE

ALGIERS (By Mail—passed by Censor)—One of the most important of all lessons a war correspondent must learn is to avoid losing one's way near battlefronts. Ollie Harrington of the **Pittsburgh Courier,** Art Carter of the **Afro-American,** Lieutenant James Freeman of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and I have just been taught this lesson at the Cassino front in Italy.

The four of us set out from Naples early in the morning for Cassino. The Army Public Relations Office instructed us to go to (censored) where Col. Kenneth Clark would give us directions from that place on. Through bomb and shell-battered Capua, made famous by Shakespeare, and equally battered Caserta (censored) we drove over roads which became more and more choked with vehicles and men moving up to the front.

The heavy, high-bodied reconnaissance car which can go almost anywhere a jeep can, bumped its way over recently shelled roads which had been hastily and expertly repaired. A friendly military police officer in a markedly Southern accent offered us motorcycle escort to Col. Clark's tent which we gladly accepted.

FACE DANGER 4-15-44

Col. Clark turned out to be an old friend I had met some years ago when he was a New York newspaperman. He told us to avoid Route 6 as Nazi guns were blazing at it and to take a somewhat more circuitous road to the front line where we would find the New Zealand headquarters from which the battle was being directed. There we would be given a guide to take us to the crest of a hill which was the nearest point to Cassino; it was safe for correspondents to go.

But even as he was telling us that's Bill Morgan of the **Chicago Daily News,** with whom I had been billeted at Algiers and Naples, entered the tent to inform us that he and other correspondents had just been shelled by Germans at the hill. The four of us decided not to let this discourage us so we set out for (censored) where the New Zealand Command was located along roads even more choked. The sound of guns and exploding shells grew louder and louder. Ammunition trucks filled to the brim moved up to the line of battle; ambulances almost as full of wounded moved back from the line. 4-15-44

ADVANCE GUARD

We had not noticed a 155-millimeter gun emplaced by the road as we drove towards it. We did notice it, however, when it was fired just as we drove past it. Back in Naples our car had seemed heavy and solid. But now the tremendous concussion of the huge gun lifted it up and over to the right as Lt. Freeman skillfully wrenched the wheel to the left to avoid capsizing. 4-15-44

It was about this time that we could go no further. Shouting to be heard over the roar of guns I asked him where we were. He pointed to a Zealand sentry rushed in front of our car commanding us to stop as a pool of smoke and dust in the valley below us and answered, "That's Cassino!" 4-15-44

Freeman began to wonder if we should not be at the New Zealand Command's station. But Carter confidently assured him it was a mile and a half further on. As he had been there before, we continued to drive. Suddenly a New Zealand officer now laying plans to a citation for having vance wave into Cassi- though we did so unwit- unwillingly.

48b-1944

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Birmingham, Ala. 1-23-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

That Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County, together with their white friends, are, going to have a hospital in Birmingham for Negroes, was strongly indicated in a meeting of the board of directors and advisory board of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, held at the First Methodist Church Wednesday, Jan. 19.

In the meeting many suggestions and plans were offered for a more vigorous effort in the raising of the funds. It was indicated there that some 25 or 30 thousand dollars have been raised since the campaign started, and that about 85 per cent of this amount had been collected from Negro people.

Negro doctors could aid greatly in the effort with their voices, with their presence, their influence and with their money. Such a health agency offers opportunity for the Negro doctors in Birmingham and Jefferson County that no other agency can and would.

The Negro public has suffered long and much because it did not have a hospital to care for its sick, suffering and needy. Certainly Negro physicians cannot advance as rapidly and serve as well in their chosen professions without a hospital as they can and would with one.

The ministers of the city and county and other organized forces are asked to put their full strength behind the movement, and with all forces working together we will soon have the kind of hospital the Negro people of this city and county so much need. 1-23-44

* * *

THE NEGRO COMMITTEE on the Fourth War Loan campaign is headed by A. G. Gaston, one of the successful Negro business men of the South, and indications are already apparent that the effort will be a phenomenal success. The goal for this division has been set at $1,000,000. A million dollars is a small amount to ask Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County to raise, when we consider the large number of them here who are gainfully employed.

Be it far from any of us to think that the purchase of government bonds is in any way a sacrifice. It is one of the most profitable investments one could make—the government bond is better than the money, for it brings a return in finance, interest, it strengthens the agencies of our armed forces, gives necessary protection, comfort and ease to those serving in the front lines, and strengthens and makes secure the home base. Even if it is necessary for us to give up some of our pleasures and necessary comforts, our loyalty and our interest in our government should be so acute that we would not hesitate in going forward with our government to the fullest of our financial strength. Everyone of us should strive to and buy some form of the government bonds during this Fourth War Loan campaign.

* * *

IN ORDER TO BRING to an early and successful close the membership campaign of the Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A., the campaign and planning committee met last week and named workers and speakers in the various sections of the city and county. The general director of the campaign is Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, and the following persons make up the organization:

Speakers bureau, Mrs. W. L. Turner, Mrs. E. A. Bradford, Mrs. Annie Crayne Hudson; St. John A. M. E. Church, Birmingham, Miss Alma Anderson; Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Mrs. J. A. Hunter; Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Mrs. Mabel B. Murphy; Macedonia Baptist, Tabernacle Gallilee Baptist Church, Mrs. Fannie Whatley; St. Paul M. E., Mrs. Minnie Nash; St. James Baptist, Mrs. Laurella Watts; Miller Memorial Presbyterian Church, Mrs. R. L. Wheaton; Sardis Baptist, Mrs. Ruby L. Jackson; First Baptist, Pratt City, Mrs. Annie LeVant; Fairfield, Mrs. A. V. Smart and Mrs. E. W. Williams; Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Mrs. W. L. Williams, and First Congregational Church, Mrs. Mabel H. Neely. 1-23-44

Chairman of the Girl Reserves, Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey; Church groups: Mrs. Bertha Johnson and Mrs. E. W. Williams; community at large, Mrs. Norman Randall; teachers, Mrs. D. V. Guice and Mrs. Nona Powell; the sororities, Mrs. A. G. Gaston; registered nurses, Mrs. Lucy I. Tankersley; beauticians, Mrs. Barbara V. Durr and Mrs. Leona Cartwright; insurance, Mrs. Mamie Tate Jackson; Federated Clubs, Miss Leila Butler; non-federated groups, Mrs. Emmie Lewis, of Homewood, chairman and co-chairmen, Mrs. Irma G. Tolbert, Birmingham; Mrs. Iona P. Clark and Mrs. Azealea Demby, Bessemer; Mrs. Willie Carlton, Ensley; Mrs. W. L. Turner, Birmingham; Mrs. Bessie Haslip, Roosevelt; Mrs. S. A. Bell, Spaulding; Mrs. Ludie P. Dowdell, West End; Mrs. Sadler, Irondale; Mrs. A. B. Geter, Homewood; Mrs. Rosa Holman, Sayreton; Mrs. Goins, Zion City; Mrs. Mattie B. Range, Docena; Mrs. Mary Nabors, Powderly; Mrs. Juanita Crawford, Westfield; Mrs. Hester German, Robertstown; Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, Inglenook; Mrs. W. Readers, Homewood; Mrs. Clara Brittain, Fairfield, and Mrs. Wilhelmina Vaughn, Birmingham.

* * *

DR. W. H. JERNAGIN, Washington, D. C., president of the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, announces the mid-Winter meeting of the board to be held in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4. The sessions will take place at the Greater Salem Baptist Church, the Rev. W. L. Petty, pastor. The meeting will assemble officials and members from the various sections of the Union and will plan the program for the annual congress session to be held during the month of June this year in the City of Birmingham, Ala.

Officials attending the board meeting in Chicago will stay over for the meeting of the International Council of Religious Education, which will open its session there on Feb. 7. 1-23-44

* * *

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Negro Boys Club in its semi-annual meeting last Tuesday night, voted to make its president, Prof. P. D. Jackson, the official representative to the extension committee on matters of administrative policy.

W. Wesley Whetstone was appointed chairman of the constitution revision committee and E. O. Jackson, head of the public relations committee.

Superintendent of the club, Prof C. G. McGregor, who is ill of pneumonia, was reported somewhat improved.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Birmingham, Ala. 3-12-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Nearly 100 business men and women attended the meeting of the Birmingham Negro Business League last Tuesday. Vice President H. D. Coke presided.

The league is extending its operation into every phase of Negro life for progress now and in the postwar period. Among committees and chairmen expected to increase the opportunity of Negro enterprises and the public are H. D. Coke, program; Robert Durr, plans and problems; S. L. Belle, convention; Molton Gray, membership; Robert L. Reed, citizenship; Dr. E. L. Elliott, health; Robert "Bob" Williams, recreation and entertainment; W. H. Hollins, new business enterprises; V. L. Harris, auditing and taxes, S. J. Bennett, cooperation; E. O. Jackson, visitors; Mrs. B. J. Anderson, housewives league, and H. E. Baker, current business literature. 3-12-44

The Monday luncheon meeting have created much interest through guest speakers. Among these have been Robert Durr, Oscar W. Adams, S. L. Belle, C. W. Hayes and Molton H. Gray.

P. D. Davis, Smithfield business man, will address league members Monday, March 13 at 1 p.m. All business and professional men and women are invited to attend.

* * *

Of much interest to the Negro people of Birmingham is the announcement by the American Red Cross of the nurses aid classes to begin March 15 at 5:30 p.m. at the Federation Center, 551 Jasper Road.

The instructors for these classes will be Mrs. Minnie Howard and Mrs. Callie Rowe and high school graduates between the ages of 18 and 50 are eligible for instruction. All persons interested in availing themselves of this training are requested to make application before March 15 at Red Cross headquarters, 411 North 17th Street.

Because of the shortage of doctors and nurses the need for trained nurses aids is great and these classes should attract and hold the attention of the Negro people of Birmingham.

* * *

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and outstanding Negro leader, has won the award of the Workers Defense League for distinguished service to labor's rights, according to announcement by the Rev. Aaron S. Gilmartin, newly elected chairman of the league.

New York's noted Town Hall will be the scene of a testimonial concert and meeting Sunday evening, April 2, when the award will be presented. The testimonial is sponsored by a committee of 300 noted Americans headed by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Previous winners of the award which is in the form of a plaque, were Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, and John F. Finerty, noted attorney.

* * *

Walter Hoving, chairman of the National Board of the United Service Organizations, and president of Lord and Taylor, has accepted the chairmanship of the United Negro College fund campaign committee which is being organized to raise $1,500,000 this year for endowment funds of 27 Negro colleges and universities in America. The campaign will be launched in about a month, according to Mr. Hoving. Campaign headquarters is located at 38 East 57th Street, New York City. Chairman Hoving states that members of his national committee will be named within a few days and that the campaign will be conducted by local committees throughout the country. This is the first time that a joint endowment drive has been made. 3-12-44

The institutions participating in the drive and to be aided are Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Howard University, Washington; Atlanta University, Atlanta; Bennet College, Greensboro, N. C., and Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. Clark College, Atlanta; Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.; Tugaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Atlanta University School for Social Work; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; Dillard University, New Orleans; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Le-Moyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.; Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Morehouse College, Atlanta; Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Samuel Hueston College, Austin, Tex.; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Spellman College, Atlanta, and Texas College, Tyler, Tex.

According to President W. H. Hollins, of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Atty. Arthur D. Shores will direct the Spring membership campaign.

The campaign plans call for three co-chairmen, whose names will be announced soon. Each member of the executive committee is considered as a captain. The first meeting of the campaign staff and captains is announced for 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Masonic Temple. The kick-off meeting is scheduled for March 24.

The Negro division of the American Red Cross is busy with plans to reach its quota in the present drive. The division is sending speakers into many local plants and to organizations. 3-12-44

The Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County are urged to contribute to the Red Cross to the extent of their ability. Their attention is called to the fact that aside from the services rendered to soldiers overseas in Red Cross clubs and in local camps through field directors, the Red Cross is serving the home front. Every day some Negro family seeks the aid of the Red Cross and their plea is always heard and often answered. Only through the Red Cross can thousands of families and soldiers satisfy their needs. When you go to church today, leave a contribution for the Red Cross; give through the schools and where you work. Visit the Negro Division headquarters at 411 North 17th Street, and urge everyone to give—To Keep the Red Cross at His Side through your contributions.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Bham, Ala. 1-2-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Bidding to become one of the most influential organizations in Negro life and welfare is the National Council of Negro Women, of which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is president. Mrs. Bethune is leaving government service the beginning of the new year—and will devote the majority of her time to the council's program.

With renewed vigor, born of its moving into its own recently purchased national headquarters, a 16-room palatial building at 1318 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C., the council is pushing its three-fold program for inter-racial development, hold-your-job and citizenship and all-out voting.

"Our new national headquarters is a symbol ofthe progress that we feel has been acheived by the Negro in America." save Mrs. Bethune. "We are at a higher point than at any time in our history. It encourages us to go ahead with renewed energy, for in our common concern with the national war effort, we women of all colors and religious and political parties, have the impetus to work together, and thereby make our total results reflect on legislative policy with an overwhelming power." 1-2-44

THE COUNCIL HAS ESTABLISHED a commission on citizenship which is planning a campaign to encourage Negroes to register and to vote in the 1944 campaign, also to carry out an educational program to help Negroes in realizing the serious and critical issues that confront the nation. A non-partisan group is to be formed in every part of the country.

The commission includes such national figures as Eunice Hunton Carter, New York; Edith Sampson, Chicago; Corinne Robinson, Washington; Rosa Gragg, Detroit; Sadie Alexander, Philadelphia; Frances Williams, St. Louis; Audley Moore, New York; Venice Spraggs, Washington, and Jeanetta Welch Brown, Detroit.

Hilyard Robinson, nationally known architect, has been engaged to renovate and redecorate the headquarters building and grounds.

THAT CITIZENS OF THE progressive mining community of Sipsey have set themselves to the task of speeding victory is attested in the amount of food they produced in the past season. Evidences of their thrift are the barns filled with corn and other feedstuff, the potatoes in banks and the quantities of meat packed away and curing for home consumption. Henry Tarver, who does the hog-killing

for both whites and Negroes of the community, says he has killed and prepared 12,000 pounds of pork, an average of 55 pounds for every man, woman and child.

No less important is the widespread practice among Negroes of the Sipsey community to save their surplus cash to invest in War Bonds. 1-2-44

From R. W. Taylor, who for more than a quarter of a century served as principal of the Sipsey High and Industrial School, and who was such a fine influence for good on the entire community, comes information that Excelsior Savings Club of 10 members, of which Mrs. Anna Mae Hannah, Walker County teacher, is president, distributed $807 to its members before Christmas. Eight members promised to buy $25 bonds and two promised to buy $50 bonds. The Men's Savings Club, Walter McGhee, president, distributed $277 among its members and the Dunbar Savings Club, Mrs. Johnnie Moore, president, $504. All promised to invest the larger portion of these savings in the purchase of government bonds.

* * *

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE committee of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital movement was held Wednesday at the First Methodist Church. The meeting delved thoroughly into the work of the association, and planned for another session early in January.

Bishop B. G. Shaw, president of the hospital association who has been out of the city for about 10 weeks, holding conferences in several states, presided at the meeting.

A special committee was appointed to report on plans for the 1944 campaign.

The need of a hospital for Negroes is becoming more acute. Time and money spent in this direction profits the whole community. 1-2-44

FRANCIS E. RIVERS, prominent Harlem lawyer, was inducted last Thursday as associate justice of the New York City Court. His term, beginning Jan. 1, runs for 10 years. He will receive $17,500 per annum.

Rivers, former assistant prosecutor on the staff of Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan, has been serving as associate justice of the court since Sept. 15 when he was appointed by Gov. Dewey to fill the unexpired term of the late Justice James C. Madigan. On Nov. 2, Rivers was elected by the New York County voters to a full term.

* * *

HARRY SIMMS OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Negro promotional specialist of the War Finance Committee for Alabama, has sent A. G. Gaston a telegram requesting a meeting of the local finance committee in Birmingham. Mr. Gaston is local chairman and has sent notices to the board of the War Finance Committee for an executive meeting at the Smith and Gaston building, Wednesday at 7 p.m. According to Mr. Gaston the committee will discuss plans for the Fourth War Loan Drive.

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

By HARRY S. McALPIN
White House Correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

How Do They Treat You?

3-5-44

McALPIN

THAT'S THE FIRST question every interested person has asked me whenever the subject of my attending the President's press conferences in the White House comes up. It's a natural question for Negroes to ask because they are aware through experience and hear-say of the extremes to which any one of them may be subjected when he unexpectedly shows up in unusual places, particularly if those places have theretofore been exculsively white.

It happens when there is involved moving into a neighborhood, riding in an open Pullman in certain sections of the country, eating in a restaurant, or attending a meeting. Either there is an attitude of surprise and resentment, or there is a discomforting, overdone gesture at making one "feel at home."

NEITHER EXTREME

Well, there was neither extreme when I attended my first conference—which happened to be President Roosevelt's 394th. Though I was the subject of many a gaze, and perhaps of several little group conversations, as well, I was not made to feel resented. Nor was I "gushed" over. Of 50 or 60 correspondents present, including the widely-read Mark Sullivan, only two of them came over to where I sat in the reception hall awaiting the signal to head for the President's office.

That, I think was natural. No one knew me. I had no sponsor. I preferred it that way—going in on my own and getting the natural reactions. I was there for business and so were they. They were chatting with friends—I hadn't made any yet. 3-5-44

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary came out during the pre-conference wait, shook hands with me and chatted for a moment. He, of course, was really my host. He has charge of all press relations at the White House. He made me feel I "belonged" there by his gesture, and I appreciated it.

FDR NOTICES HIM

Then the President, himself, at the conclusion of the conference, took notice of my presence, extended his hand, smiled, and with a firm handclasp told me he was glad to see me and happy to have me there. He put me entirely at ease with his magnetic personality with that brief, but warm greeting.

Like a schoolboy who knew his lessons, I was anxious to go back the following Friday. When I did, though the icy "newness" of my being there had not worn off, at least I was expected. Then the unexpected happened to break that ice.

A member of the female contingent of White House correspondents (there are usually 5 or 6 of them there) detached herself from the crowd waiting for the guards to drop the barrier which would signal a headlong rush to the President's office to gain positions of vantage around his desk. She approached me, and calling me by name said she had been seeing me at the press conferences of the Secretary of War and was happy to see me now at the White House.

"Come over and meet some of the folks," she said.

NO ONE RAN 3-5-44

Every introduction was graciously accepted, and no one turned or ran away immediately. A group of us spent the balance of the time in general conversation.

I was struck, however, by the fact that the young lady who had made the Democratic gesture in our White House, as I learned later, is a representative of the Russian news service, the Tass Agency, not of one of our own American newspapers or wire services.

Up to this writing, I have attended 5 conferences, and at each one since the second, this Tass correspondent has introduced me to more of our colleagues. I have yet to meet one who hasn't proved to be a gentleman or a lady. Some of them probably are learning for the first time that it is possible to meet a Negro on a plane of equality and not have the world come tumbling down.

3-5-44

UN-COVERING

Daily World -

WASHINGTON

BY HARRY S. McALPIN
WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT For Atlanta Daily World & N.N.P.A.

Atlanta, Ga.

OCD Muffles Its Opportunity

3-22-44

The Office of Civilian Defense is practically a nonentity today. It could have been one of the most potent democratic influences in the lives of Americans. It muffed that chance because of fear—fear that some bigoted demagogues would show their resentment by curtailing appropriations and "chopping off heads."

And therein lies a lesson, which we wonder whether others—from President Roosevelt down to the lowliest section chief—have missed. There is really no winning percentage in appeasement at the expense of right and justice—whether its purpose is to gain political support or agency appropriations.

The OCD was in a position, to give America a practical demonstration of democracy-in-action. With courage, it could have proved, without "stepping on anyone's toes," that the conglomerate make-up of America could and should work TOGETHER as one team.

COULD HAVE AIDED DEMOCRACY 3-22-44

And what more favorable circumstance could one even invent to top the natural setting OCD had for doing such a job. Uncertainty, possible disaster, singleness of purpose—all these were part of OCD's tools. With them it could have fashioned the machinery of tolerance, understanding, cooperation, brotherhood, among the races and creeds of our land.

Crystal Byrd Faucet tried to "sell" Landis on such a program when she was with OCD—which was before he saw the monumental program he was trying to "protect" dwindle away to an ineffective "nothingness" and resigned to go to Egypt, or some place. But Landis was afraid. He pointed to the criticisms heaped upon Mrs. Roosevelt for introducing policies and programs of liberality into OCD.

But Landis' precautions, his failure to do what was right, did not save OCD from oblivion. It slid into the darkness because of its very inactivity on the biggest job that could have been performed, in the interest of American Democracy.

LANDIS FEARED TO VENTURE 3-22-44

Had he dared to be right, he MAY have been criticised by the bigoted demagogue; he MAY have lost some of his appropriation; some folk, even he, MAY have had their "heads chopped off." That's all supposition. The fact is, Landis feared to venture—and he gained nothing.

There's a moral in the story that might be applied to the Negro vote in 1944. Somebody ought to tell both the Democrats and the Republicans about it.

ON THE WAC FRONT

MORE about the WACs. Last week we suggested that a Negro woman, a member of the service, should be placed in charge of Negro WAC activities, even if she had to be given the deserved rank of a full colonel. We intimated that a prospective, satisfactory assignment in the reorganization and integration of the WAC into the warp and woof of the Army was in prospect for Major Harriet West, one of the two highest ranking Negroes in that service.

As you were! The assignment didn't come through. A white WAC captain had been assigned already to the unit involved, and to assign Maj. West there too, would put the higher ranking Negro over the lower ranking white girl.

Howinell are we going to win this war as soon as we should?

Correspondent

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga

4-7-44

Sergeant George Norford of New York City was recently evacuated from the South Pacific where he was a field correspondent for the Yank magazine, the Army weekly, to Northington General Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He considers the most pleasant places—if any of the islands could be called pleasant—those areas where it was easiest to dig a foxhole in the least possible time. (U. S. Army photo.)

48b-1944

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 23, 1944

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Faculties, students and friends of Atlanta's seven Negro institutions of higher learning filled Spelman College's Sisters Chapel to overflowing last Sunday afternoon for the second annual university center convocation to be sponsored jointly by the schools.

Principal speaker of the occasion was Dr. Luther Wesley Smith, executive secretary of the Northern Baptist Educational Board, who traced the political events of the past 10 years to arrive at the conclusion that the fate of future civilization rests in the hands of today's youth.

Pointing out the presence of a strong youth movement in every European country he had visited for the past few years, Dr. Smith called for the development of an American youth movement which would be motivated by religious impulses. He recalled the role of the church in opposing European fascism and pointed out the possibilities of Christian social action in meeting some of America's pressing domestic problems.

All Participate

Choral selections were rendered by the school ensembles, the Women's Glee Club of Morris Brown singing Livovsky's "Hospodi Pomiloi," and the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus presenting Dett's familiar "I'll Never Turn Back." Miss Anna Jackson, Clark College soprano, sang Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer."

Participating in the order of service were President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University; President James P. Brawley, Clark College; President William A. Fountain, Morris Brown College; Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; President Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary; President Florence Read, Spelman College, and President B. E. Mays, Morehouse College.

The seven institutions are co-operating in the development of a significant center for the higher education of Negroes under the leadership of Atlanta University. Each institution is autonomous in that each has its own board of trustees and is responsible for its own management and financial affairs. The schools co-operate in various ways to mutual advantage, especially in the use of libraries, exchange of teachers, use of classroom, dormitory and dining room facilities and common undertakings such as the convocation.

To Honor T. B. Workers

Auxiliaries and chairmen of the various sections of the 1943 Christmas Seals campaign will receive public recognition for their successful efforts this evening at 6 o'clock at the Hunter Street U. S. O. Club. Appreciative of the work of the committee, which reached its campaign quota before Christmas, the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association has arranged the occasion in honor of the successful campaign directors.

Bishop's Crusade

In a one-day meeting which attracted hundreds of Methodist ministers and churchmen to the city on Tuesday, January 18, Atlanta Methodism was host to the bishops' crusade, a movement by the bishops of the Methodist Church in the interest of a just peace and a postwar world of brotherhood.

Bishop Arthur [illegible] Moore, resident prelate of t[illegible] Atlanta area, began the series [illegible] meetings Tuesday morning by calling for the recapture of the Christian ideal of our founding fathers, a revival of Christian conscience and the restoration of religions to its proper position as the three bases for developing a Christian America.

Those attending the convocation also heard Dr. Charles Inglehart, of Japan; Dr. Harold Bosley and Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the international council of the Y. M. C. A., and other religious leaders who participated in the day's deliberations. The final note of the series of sessions was sounded by Dr. Mott, who stated his faith in the ultimate triumph of religious forces interested in justice and brotherhood.

In connection with the Crusade, leading church dignitaries, including Bishops Francis J. McConnell, G. Bromley Oxnam, Lorenzo J. King, Arthur J. Moore and others, are making a series of presentations in 85 American cities, of which Atlanta was one.

The bishop's crusade for a new world order is based upon the assumption that peace is more than the absence of war: that it is a continuous, dynamic state of affairs which must be planned for and participated in as actively and completely as the world now participates in war.

Central Methodist Church was host to the gathering with Bishop Lorenzo King, resident bishop of the Atlantic coast area, presiding.

Panhellenic Council

Postwar planning which may affect the life of every Atlantian may be the subject of prolonged and intensive study by local Greek-letter organizations if the plan adopted by the Atlanta Panhellenic Council this week becomes an actuality. Meeting at the Hunter Street USO Club Tuesday night, January 18, representatives of four fraternities and four sororities heard J. H. Calhoun, newly elected chairman of the council, outline the plan under which each member organization would assume responsibility for planning on problems which are closest to its traditional fields of interest.

Many Problems Considered

Problems of education, vocational guidance, juvenile delinquency, crime, business, child care, housing, recreation, citizenship, health, family guidance and counseling, and civil liberties were tentatively explored. The plan does not contemplate duplication of the work of existing planning agencies but involves setting before them whatever aspects of Negro welfare may be involved.

Member agencies of the council are expected to ratify the project at their meetings of the next month. The possibility of an annual charity ball also was discussed with a tentative decision being reached about two charitable organizations which will receive the proceeds of the first affair.

Sorority members of the council are Iota Phi Lambda, Zeta Phi Beta, Sigma Gamma Rho, Delta Sigma Theta and Alpha Kappa Alpha. Fraternity members are Phi Beta Sigma, Omega Psi Phi, Kappa Alpha Psi and Alpha Phi Alpha.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham, Ala., News

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Members of the Negro division, war finance committee for Jefferson County, have set as a goal for the Fourth War Loan drive, $1,000,000 and express the confidence that the goal will be exceeded. The drive will open Jan. 18 with a campaign through the schools, churches, labor, social, civic and other organizations. Every Negro is asked to purchase an extra War Bond during the campaign.

Plans for the campaign were made at a meeting of the executive board held at the Smith and Gaston Funeral Home last Wednesday evening, when Prof. Harry Simms, associate state administrator, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, was the speaker and delivered a message from Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president and Alabama chairman of the Negro division, who complimented the past successes of the Negroes of Jefferson County, who during the past drive purchased more than $1,000,000 in War Bonds, and stated, "The need is no less great now than when this bond effort was first launched."

The Negro division of the committee for Jefferson County is directed by the following:

A. G. Gaston, chairman; C. J. Greene, Mrs. Ruth Jackson Odum and E. J. Oliver, vice chairmen; W. L. Brown, secretary; Attorney A. D. Shores, assistant secretary; Father J. Clyde Perry, treasurer. Other members are: Oscar W. Adams, S. J. Bennett, W. D. Hargrove, Hartford Knights, Ebb Cox, L. H. Britt, John H. Smith, W. B. Johnson, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, H. D. Coke, E. Paul Jones and the Rev. J. W. Goodgame.

Citizens in every section of the county, representing labor, schools, business, domestics and all others will be represented by committees, and will be called on to do their full share.

January 9, 1944

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of economics and sociology at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and author of the weekly syndicated column "Behind The Lines," is one of 12 distinguished Virginians named this year to a place on the seventh annual Virginia honor roll, sponsored by The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Dr. Hancock's citation is based upon his significant contribution to the field of better race relations, not only in Virginia but throughout the South.

* * *

Funeral services for Prof. Charles W. Carns, Jr., were held Saturday morning, Jan. 1, from the First Congregational Church, of which he was a member, with the pastor, the Rev. W. L. Cash, officiating.

Prof. Carns had been connected with the Birmingham city school system for 38 years, and more recently was principal of the Lewis School, having to resign because of ill health.

The funeral program consisted of the following: Processional; song by the choir; invocation, the Rev. W. L. Cash; Scripture; obituary by Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey; representative of the City Board of Education; solo, "I've Done My Work," Mrs. L. E. Jackson; funeral oration by the Rev. W. L. Cash, and recessional.

The Mary E. Strong Undertakers were in charge, with burial in Grace Hill Cemetery. Survivors are the widow, four children, six grandchildren and his father, who is 89 years old.

* * *

Sunday has been set as the date for the first performance of William Grant Still's newest composition, "In Memoriam: The Colored Soldiers Who Died for Democracy." This significant work will be heard at 3 p.m. on the New York Philharmonic Orchestra program over CBS. In it the distinguished Negro symphonist has set out to bring to America a musical tribute to the heroism of colored soldiers who are fighting under the flags of our Allies. The broadcast will be made from Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *

Paul Robeson, singer, actor, athlete and people's champion, gives a personal account of his plea for Negroes in the big leagues before the Winter meeting of the major league baseball convention last month. In the January issue of "Spotlight," a new magazine for youth. In his article Robeson states:

"There is every reason to believe that before the next season starts Negro players will be in the major leagues—earning the plaudits of the fans as have Negro athletes in other sports like Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Jesse Owens, Kenny Washington, Brud Holland and oth[illegible] Negro athletes are among the [illegible] opular stars in our country [illegible] tween [illegible] bomber [illegible] xample of Joe Louis is an inspiration to all Americans. Negro football players, track stars and basketbaoll players have shown that, given a chance, they are the equals of their white brothers."

* * *

The Birmingham Talladega Club will meet Sunday at 5 p.m. at Bradford's Funeral Home, announces Secretary John A. Wilhite. All members of the club are invited. It is hoped to make plans for the 1944 club program.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Elston Doss, senior medical social worker at Slossfield Health Center, has returned to her position after nine months study at the University of Chicago in the school of social administration. She was awarded the bachelor of arts degree and has the approval of the school to do the thesis for a master's degree.

The Birmingham Health Department obtained a fellowship for her training.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 9, 1944

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The presentation of the "27" Club award to an outstanding Atlanta citizen, announcement of the first Gate City Teachers Association award, one of the most colorful parades the city has known, and an inspiring address by one of the 10 best American orators—these were the highlights of Atlanta's observation of the eighty-first anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, held his more than 3,000 listeners in rapt attention as he addressed the audience which had come to the City Auditorium to hear the one-time student at Morehouse College who had later taught English and economics at his Alma Mater and who finally became the first Negro president of Howard.

In a lengthy, informative talk, Dr. Johnson sketched the historical background for today's racial antipathies, appraised the Negro's present place in American life, and ventured a few predictions of what may happen in the field of race relations.

Praises N. A. A. C. P.

He prefaced his remarks by paying tribute to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as "a really and wholly American organization

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 23, 1944

which can do Negro citizens good and can do no group any harm, but will, on the contrary, bless them." He praised the Association's policy of open, public membership and meetings, saying that it has nothing to hide. He recalled having organized the first N. A. A. C. P. branch in Charleston, W. Va., with 1,000 members out of a 5,000 population.

The speaker reminded the audience that while this observance of the Emancipation Proclamation anniversary was being promoted by the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, it was a day which should be celebrated by white Southerners as well.

"We are not gathered here today memely as colored people," he asserted. "We are gathered as Americans also. When we look back on Emancipation, we know that not only four and a half million Negro slaves were liberated but also several millions of poor white Southerners.

"We colored people haven't thought enough about the sorrow which slavery brought to the whites," he went on. "When the Negro was enslaved, he was set to work on the richest lands of the South which were being developed by landowners. Poor whites were unable to compete with farmers who owned cheap slave labor. They were driven into the hills where they developed a hatred against the Negro workers who were merely the instruments by which the whites became disadvantaged.

Saved Economic Loss

"Emancipation meant that they could once more be free to emerge from the hills, to sell their labor, to buy land, to compete with large landowners. It meant the gradual abolition of the one-crop system which was based on slavery. This in turn set the wheels turning for the development of a balanced agriculture which may some day reclaim the South economically.

"Not only should the Negro thank God, but every Southern white person should thank Him for the emancipation from the economic loss which the slave and one-crop systems represented. We are not completely emancipated yet, for the per capita income of the South is still only half that of the North.

"Imagine what this country and the world situation would be like today if we had kept slavery," he challenged. "We would be push-overs for Hitler. When the destruction of the slave system freed us from the one-crop system, we started on the road of industrial and scientific achievement which has made this country the greatest producer in the world. Slavery would have made this 'arsenal of democracy' economically impossible."

Dr. Johnson dispelled the idea that the slavery issue was clear-cut between the North and the South. All of the people who were against the system were not in the North, he pointed out, and all who were for it weren't in the South.

Southerners Praised

He paid tribute to the many Southerners, a large number of whom were preachers, who worked against the slave system. He reminded his hearers that Northern businessmen were satisfied with slavery as long as it was profitable. It was killed, he added, when it began to try to expand into a national system.

"It is beautiful to remember," he continued, "that the Emancipation Proclamation was written by a poor Southern white man who simply pondered on the principles of the Democrat Jefferson's Declaration of Independence until they burned into his soul."

"Lincoln fought the slave owner because he loved the South and realized how the slave system was undermining it. If he had lived the tragic era of Reconstruction would have been avoided and the South would have been farther along, for he loved her and would have kept her from harm."

Urges Co-operation

Dr. Johnson predicted that Negroes and poor whites are going to get together to see if they can't guarantee each other the end of starvation. The poor white man has no reason to hate the Negro for he sees that all methods which disfranchise Negroes disfranchise poor whites too, he declared. He pointed to the labor movement as an indication that this awareness and co-operation is already taking place.

He concluded by emphasizing that the struggle of the Negro and the poor white for social justice is not injurious to the country at this time, for it is in the interest of greater democracy. "The same law which makes it a holy thing for one man to fight to keep the other man's foot off his neck makes it just as holy for the Negro," he said. "The Chinese are no fools. Repeal of the exclusion act affects only 100 Chinese. Their government will judge the sincerity of our own government by how we treat 13 million people. Catering to prejudice will only sacrifice America's international neck. We must avoid this at all costs."

Mrs. Pitts Honored

Dr. B. E. Mays, Morehouse College president, presented Mrs. C. M. Pitts with the "27" Club award for her work with underprivileged children of Carrie Steele Pitts Home for over 30 years.

Representing the Gate City Teachers Association, Prof. X. L. Neal presented Prof. C. L. Harper with a $500 War Bond in recognition of his 18 years of achievements as principal of Washington High School.

W. Allen Murphy, War Bond chairman, reported $23,000 worth of bonds sold in December, with many reports yet to be made.

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Faculties, students and friends of Atlanta's seven Negro institutions of higher learning filled Spelman College's Sisters Chapel to overflowing last Sunday afternoon for the second annual university center convocation to be sponsored jointly by the schools.

Principal speaker of the occasion was Dr. Luther Wesley Smith, executive secretary of the Northern Baptist Educational Board, who traced the political events of the past 10 years to arrive at the conclusion that the fate of future civilization rests in the hands of today's youth.

Pointing out the presence of a strong youth movement in every European country he had visited for the past few years, Dr. Smith called for the development of an American youth movement which would be motivated by religious impulses. He recalled the role of the church in opposing European fascism and pointed out the possibilities of Christian social action in meeting some of America's pressing domestic problems.

All Participate

Choral selections were rendered by the school ensembles, the Women's Glee Club of Morris Brown singing Livovsky's "Hospodi Pomiloi," and the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus presenting Dett's familiar "I'll Never Turn Back." Miss Anna Jackson, Clark College soprano, sang Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer."

Participating in the order of service were President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University; President James P. Brawley, Clark College; President William A. Fountain, Morris Brown College; Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; President Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary; President Florence Read, Spelman College, and President B. E. Mays, Morehouse College.

The seven institutions are cooperating in the development of a significant center for the higher education of Negroes under the leadership of Atlanta University. Each institution is autonomous in that each has its own board of trustees and is responsible for its own management and financial affairs. The schools co-operate in various ways to mutual advantage, especially in the use of libraries, exchange of teachers, use of classroom, dormitory and dining room facilities and common undertakings such as the convocation.

To Honor T. B. Workers

Auxiliaries and chairmen of the various sections of the 1943 Christmas Seals campaign will receive public recognition for their successful efforts this evening at 6 o'clock at the Hunter Street U. S. O. Club. Appreciative of the work of the committee, which reached its campaign quota before Christmas, the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association has arranged the occasion in honor of the successful campaign directors.

Bishop's Crusade

In a one-day meeting which attracted hundreds of Methodist ministers and churchmen to the city on Tuesday, January 18, Atlanta Methodism was host to the bishops' crusade, a movement by the bishops of the Methodist Church in the interest of a just peace and a postwar world of brotherhood.

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, resident prelate of the Atlanta area, began the series of meetings Tuesday morning by calling for the recapture of the Christian ideal of our founding fathers, a revival of Christian conscience and the restoration of religions to its proper position as the three bases for developing a Christian America.

Those attending the convocation also heard Dr. Charles Inglehart, of Japan; Dr. Harold Bosley and Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the international council of the Y. M. C. A., and other religious leaders who participated in the day's deliberations. The final note of the series of sessions was sounded by Dr. Mott, who stated his faith in the ultimate triumph of religious forces interested in justice and brotherhood.

In connection with the Crusade, leading church dignitaries, including Bishops Francis J. McConnell, G. Bromley Oxnam, Lorenzo J. King, Arthur J. Moore and others, are making a series of presentations in 85 American cities, of which Atlanta was one.

The bishop's crusade for a new world order is based upon the assumption that peace is more than the absence of war: that it is a continuous, dynamic state of affairs which must be planned for and participated in as actively and completely as the world now participates in war.

Central Methodist Church was host to the gathering with Bishop Lorenzo King, resident bishop of the Atlantic coast area, presiding.

Panhellenic Council

Postwar planning which may affect the life of every Atlantian may be the subject of prolonged and intensive study by local Greek-letter organizations if the plan adopted by the Atlanta Panhellenic Council this week becomes an actuality. Meeting at the Hunter Street USO Club Tuesday night, January 18, representatives of four fraternities and four sororities heard J. H. Calhoun, newly elected chairman of the council, outline the plan under which each member organization would assume responsibility for planning on problems which are closest to its traditional fields of interest.

Many Problems Considered

Problems of education, vocational guidance, juvenile delinquency, crime, business, child care, housing, recreation, citizenship, health, family guidance and counseling, and civil liberties were tentatively explored. The plan does not contemplate duplication of the work of existing planning agencies but involves setting before them whatever aspects of Negro welfare may be involved.

Member agencies of the council are expected to ratify the project at their meetings of the next month. The possibility of an annual charity ball also was discussed with a tentative decision being reached about two charitable organizations which will receive the proceeds of the first affair.

Sorority members of the council are Iota Phi Lambda, Zeta Phi Beta, Sigma Gamma Rho, Delta Sigma Theta and Alpha Kappa Alpha. Fraternity members are Phi Beta Sigma, Omega Psi Phi, Kappa Alpha Psi and Alpha Phi Alpha.

A Well-Earned Merit

The Capital Press Club merit award, presented to Harry S. McAlpin, correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World, in the and the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, at Washington last week, comes as recognition for faithful public service in the field of Negro journalism.

The honor, created by the Capital newsmen, is an annual recognition of outstanding service for an individual who had done the most distinguished reporting job for 1943. And the presentation was made by Drew Pearson,

celebrated Syndicated columnist in the presence of a number of leading figures in American public life.

Those of us who have followed Mr. McAlpin's releases in the daily and weekly Negro papers, will not hesitate to commend the choice of the judges in selecting him for this honor. He has not only had a useful public career, but has likewise distinguished himself as a convincing writer, a cautious and objective reporter, and a brilliant interpreter of human interest news stories. As White House correspondent, Mr. McAlpin combines a ready wit, quick, perception, tact, courage, and a winning diplomacy into a single personality.

48b-1944

Shivering in Cold Paris Part of Stewart's Day

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
11-25-44

Passes Up Bath for a Decent Icy Shave

OLLIE STEWART
AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Italy

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PARIS (Censored)—I seem to recall that I once suffered from heat wave. Good old warm stuff — that lets you go around without chattering teeth and banging knees. You can take your hands out of your pockets; and even rub one foot against the other when you hop into bed without wanting to start a fight with yourself.

Ollie Stewart

Well, it's not that way in frigid Paree. I'm pecking this out with my overcoat around my knees and almost everything else I own in the way of clothing on my frame—but narry heat ripple can I charm.

When I sat down this Saturday afternoon (dressed like a football fan minus a pennant) I planned to do a beautiful piece on what a correspondent does on a normal day. So far I've shivered, but that, too, is part of my normal day.

11-25-44

Like He's Smoking

At eight 8 a.m., I stick my nose out from beneath the covers and blow my breath. It looks like I am

smoking, but I'm not. At 8:20 I say to myself, "Time to get up," but take ten minutes more to get up enough nerve to hit the floor.

Finally I bounce out and slam the window, look longingly at the warm bed and sprint for the bathroom. French water is cold. More often than not (I've gotta be truthful) I pass up the bath tub, and concentrate on trying to get a decent shave in icy water.

Afterwards, I can either go to the mess and get coffee and powdered eggs (which don't taste so good after two years) or I can have a cup of hot water brought up from the kitchen.

This morning I choose the mess because I have no more powdered coffee and nothing but a few hard biscuits left in my room. The mess isn't far, so I make it just under the deadline of nine o'clock.

11-25-44

The hotel housing the mess is headquarters for war correspondents. Here we file stories, get mail, have a bar and make arrangements for trips. Three times a day there is a press conference.

After breakfast I spend a few minutes in the newsroom, reading the notices, British papers and talking with other newsmen. Often there are messages for me which require attention. I stick around pretty closely until the first conference, which is ten-thirty. If it is routine. I leave immediately for the mail room.

No Mail Usually

There, I usually find no mail, but it helps my morale to hang around for five minutes looking through all the letters for other people.

A correspondent can't just go running around over France, Belgium or Germany without authorization from the Public Relations Officer. So, between trips into the field. I am usually in the process of arranging future trips.

When I decide what unit I want to visit, I ask permission; then have to follow up my request almost daily to get my authorization.

11-25-44

Then back to my room I answer the telephone, make arrangements for interviews, write letters or go to PX.

Interruptions

After lunch I write my stories. Then usually people want something done, like a permit to drive a civilian car or an investigation of something by American authorities.

Or officers stop to chat. Sometimes I take them to dinner or show them some of Paris. I have enjoyed their hospitality, and have to reciprocate when they blow in on me.

After dinner, I finish writing, read or attend other conferences. Not once have I got around to a movie, concert or USO show since coming to Paris. The days pass rapidly, until the time when I pick up my bed roll and catch a ride once again for units in the field. Three days in town per week is average. But when a big push starts, I often don't get any for weeks.

How Afro's Ollie Stewart Got to Sleep in Nancy

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
12-2-44

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO War Correspondent with Invasion Forces in France

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WITH TANK BATTALION, THIRD ARMY, FRANCE—All I have written about the tank boys seems inadequate when I look at the situation in retrospect. For instance, the Armistice-Day shelling I mentioned in a previous dispatch was much more thrilling than I made it; and this piece is an attempt to fill in some blank spots.

Before the fireworks started, I had made arrangements to ride back into Nancy with Warrant Officer Clarence I. Godbold, Yonkers, N.Y., at 4 p.m. The first 88-mm. projectile whined over at 3:30, and I was finished with my interviews as of that moment.

But to keep the tankers from knowing that I was scared silly, I put on a nonchalant air and decided to stick it out until four. Along about a quarter to four, when one tank had been hit and set on fire close to where I was hugging the ground under another tank, I was determined to get the hell away from the hot spot.

"Felt Silly as Hell"

The road was a quarter of a mile away, and in between was a solid sea of mud almost knee deep. I took off without saying goodbye to anybody and half trotted and slid about a hundred yards before a low shell made me sprawl head first into the slime. My helmet popped off and I felt silly as hell crawling on hands and knees to grab it.

12-2-44

I passed some white ack-ack boys who huddled about their gun and grinned sympathetically at me as I ploughed through. One yelled pleasantly: "Hope you don't draw that 88 fire this way, Mack."

I told him: "You and me both, Bud," and kept trotting. Soon I reached the road, after diving twice more when shells landed close, and yelled at a major in a recon car to give me a lift into Vic Sur Seille.

Plays Hide, Seek with Shells

He said okay and told me he was taking this road which led over a bridge, also being shelled because the short road at the other end of the tank area was blocked.

The major and his driver were in front. In back with me was the radio operator, talking to his company by radio as we rode along, and it was this radio man who was hit by shrapnel a little later.

A five-minute ride brought us to the bridge, or to within a hundred yards of it. Just then a shell landed fifty feet away on our side of the bridge and almost immediately another exploded on the opposite side. The radio man rubbed his cheek and his hand came away bloody. I began to feel myself to see if I were hurt.

Listens to Heart "Thunder"

The driver leaped to the ground while the car was still in motion and started for a ditch. The major looked around grimly and yelled at the driver to get the hell back into the so-and-so car and back it away from the bridge. I just sat there listening to thunder that was my heart thumping like ten thunderbolts.

12-2-44

All the soldiers along the road were lying in the ditch as we turned around and headed back toward the tank area. "We can't chance the bridge," said the major. "We'll have to go through that road block."

That didn't suit me. The tank area was also being shelled even more heavily now, but this was my only chance to get out soon, so I crouched and mumbled that it was all right by me—which was a statement for which I shall have to be forgiven.

The radio man paid no attention to his slight wound and was talking like mad as the major dictated to him. Back to the tank area we went to find the road block still in effect. So we had to sit there like sitting ducks on a pond while Jerry did his stuff.

It was forever and always to me—but in reality only about five minutes—before we got through and hightailed it through some woods and into town. The town was within artillery range, but was not being zeroed in, so I climbed down and caught another ride into Nancy.

12-8-44

Nancy had an 8 o'clock curfew and anybody on the streets after that was liable to be shot. Several had been recently shot. The precaution was taken because the place was still a haven for Germans in civilian clothes.

Just before 8 I found myself completely lost, so I went to an MP station and had the boys take me to the outfit that had invited me to be their guest for the night. Ironically, they were billeted in barracks called the Rommel Caserne, or Rommel Barracks to you.

Let's Not Miss the Boat
Call — Kansas City, Mo.
A Second Time
10-20-44

Hand of South Shows Clear in Roosevelt's Campaign to Stay in White House 16 Years

By C. A. FRANKLIN

It's time that we Negroes stop "going it blind" in politics. When we were new at voting, we could not do otherwise. The ex-master refused to extend a friendly hand to the ex-slave. The carpet-bagger was our only advisor. The great American tragedy of race hate is the fault of whites who refused to use their experience in public affairs to guide us. But, there is no use crying over spilt milk.

MUST HELP BUILD BETTER WORLD

We have the ballot now, and with it the respon- sibility of helping build a better future for self and neighbor. That we cannot do so long as we vote AGAINST men and measures, instead of FOR what we want. If we planned our way, experience would teach us the better goals and how to get there. We should quit being a jack-in-the-box making a lot of fuss whenever hate pulls the string.

10-20-44

The self-seeking Negro took command of our group when the carpet-bagger vanished, the leader who says he has our vote in his vest pocket. He carries on because he persuades us to "get even" and we stay blind to our needs. We voted against Democrats without exacting from Republicans a fair return for our votes. We elected Roosevelt three times without requiring him to befriend us. This election, though Southern Democrats were the decisive factor in framing his platform and choosing his running mate, some of us still shut our eyes to what his alliance with our enemies means. There can be only contempt for us when we offer ourselves to be kicked!

WE MISSED OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Had Negroes gone at politics to better themselves, they would have supported Willkie in 1940. They did not see what a friend he was, until now when his death high-lights him as the most outstanding advocate of freedom and opportunity for all.

Willkie said in 1940 what he said in 1944. Negroes should have seen that he was their hope in time to have given him the votes that would have elected him president. Other people began electing to Congress men who disagreed with Roosevelt. But Negroes were too thankful for the butterless bread of Roosevelt relief to fight for a man's chance among men.

FOOLS CANNOT KEEP FRIENDS

10-20-44

If we go on voting without thought of self, we invite contempt, and enmity. Fools cannot keep friends. For the moment we have a place in union labor, a place that means bread and butter for thousands of us. But labor will drop us if we have not sense enough to plan our work and work our plan. Labor cannot use weaklings.

NEGROES, NOT ROOSEVELT, INVENTED FEPC

Already politics has weighed us and counted us not worth what it cheerfully pays to other men. Roosevelt teams up with the South, our enemies who in this very year declared law or no law Negroes are not equal before the law. He does that because he is very sure we will not resent his sinister alliance. His party offers us not even the crumb of a promise, at a time when Republicans have gone further toward the brotherhood of man in their 1944 platform than any party ever has. If we vote blind as usual and do not see which we should prefer, no party in the future will deem it worth while to court our favor! A man is expected to take his own part.

Already the race is being cheated as we predicted it would be. A Negro Roosevelt supporter shouts that FDR "invented" the FEPC. Many a reader of this article was in that mass meeting of 9,000 in the Kansas City municipal auditorium which opened the nation-wide movement that forced the President to see that Negroes got employment in war production. To say he "invented" the FEPC is to tell the half truth which is whole lie. As President he issued the order for it. But we Negroes gave birth to the FEPC, and it is cheap politics to take from us that credit. "Cheater" politics will direct the Negro vote until we get sense enough to plan its better use.

10-20-44

LACK OF PROMISES SHOWS SOUTH'S HAND

Our voting strength in northern and border states runs into millions. Some of this potential power is lost because the voter has come from a section where he did not vote, and rather than learn he pretends that he is not interested. From the dawn of history men have died for the right to participate in the government under which they live. That sacrifice is meaningless to this non-voter. But there are enough of us left for our support to be worth real benefits for the race. In this campaign, NEITHER ROOSEVELT NOR THE DEMOCRATS MAKE NEGROES ANY PROMISES, a significant fact considering their lack of a record of services done!

A Negro's vote for Roosevelt in this election is 99.44% based on the memory "Jesus saves me, Roosevelt feeds me." That kind of voter forgets that for his food, the WPA all too frequently made him beg, like a dog's owner makes him "speak" for a bone.

This paper supported Willkie in 1940. In his Chicago speech Willkie said:

10-20-44

"Completely eliminate in this cou try any discrimination between people because ce or religion."

New Press Group Set Up In Paris

BY OLLIE STEWART

WITH US FORCES IN FRANCE.--Maj. Kenneth E. Campbell of Chicago former Illinois National Guard officer, who later served with field artilery divisions at Fort custer and Fort Huachuca, has arrived in paris. 11-11-44

A graduate of the command and general staff shcool, Major Campbrl will do public relations and field liason work on the continent.

He is enthusiastic about his new assignment and expressed the hope that he will be able to make available to newspapers much more detail accounts of the activities of colored troops in this theatre.

Singer In France

Another arrival hailed by soldiers is Mrs. Margaret Simms of Jacksonville, Fla. While working for the Red Cross, Mrs. Simms sang for troops in England almost two years Since arriving in France, she has already given recitals at the Rainbow Corner Club in Paris and at hospitals in Cherbourg.

Although subject to change, the tentative staff of seasoned newsmen to work with Major Cambbell includes: AFRO-AMERICAN, Balto, Md.

Ex-Afro Writer on Staff

S/Sgt. Peyton Gray, former assistant city editor of the Baltimore AFRO-American; Cpl. Trezzvant Anderson, Charlotte N. C.; Sgt. Earl Tibbs, Pittsburgh photographer, and Sgt. John Kinloch of Detroit. 11-11-44

The pressing fuel situation in Paris is expected to be alleviated this week when barges begin coming into the city with 7,500 tons of coal daily. Canals have been reopened by Army engineers. Previously trucks and trains carried the main burden of transportation.

However, despite the tremendous task of feeding seven armies at the front the United States and British governments, up to October 24, brought to Paris 19,061 tons of food, 266,590 tons of coal, 10,346 tons of Diesel oil, and 609,776 gallons of gasoline for civilian consumption.

Now they've got us doing it

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

Glancing through The Militant, the Trotskyite publication, we happened this week on the article written by the paper's Negro columnist, Charles Jackson, on the Chicago NAACP conference of three weeks back. Certainly not because we endorse Mr. Jackson's sentiments but because we try to cull all shades of opinion for presentation to TRIBUNE readers, we decided to use it in the section maintained as a forum of varying opinion, "From Other Columns", to be found to the right of this piece.

But we couldn't let it pass without an expression of exasperation with Mr. Jackson's views, tempered somewhat by the bemused observation that "now they've got us doing it"; that is, that the class-revolutionists have us Negroes trying to see yawning chasms on our racial terrain between the professionals and the "workers", that last in itself an obscure term which seeks to convey the impression that teachers, doctors, lawyers do not work because they can do so in white collars. *7-31-44*

You can read Mr. Jackson for yourself, but in summary he says that the Negro's leadership is insincere because it is educated; passive because it is unexplosive; and unrepresentative of the Negro protest because in the majority of instances it comes from among the professional and skilled rather than the unskilled, "workers", using the term here to denote anyone who performs a given task for his livelihood.

Of course, it is obvious that Jackson wrote, not for Negro consumption, but for the members of his political faith, who are a bit difficult for the layman to classify, but we believe we are correct in assuming are a branch of the Communist Internationale which broke with the Stalinists when Communism appeared to retrogress into Capitalism and tempered somewhat its ideas on world revolution.

No doubt the Trotskyists sincerely see great divisions of interest along economic class lines in America and in the world at large; we don't question their sincerity, but we certainly submit that Jackson is spilling a lot of hogwash in dreaming up any such division of aim among Negroes whose bank accounts, except in the isolated instances of the Jones Bros. or some other policy operators, show little more variance than would logically ensue from thrift as opposed to wastefulness. And in so doing, he casts doubt on the integrity of his movement, at least for Negroes, who are unconfused about what they want and appreciate any assistance in getting it, but are certainly unappreciative of any attempts to disrupt their unity and braid their simple demands for justice into the network of aims of special groups. *7-31-44*

It is pure cant for Mr. Jackson to attempt to disparage the respected leaders of the NAACP by holding up for ridicule their "well-fed wives". Let Mr. Jackson, in the America of this war day, find an ill-fed wife, particularly among what he describes as the "Negro masses" where the likelihood, the ladies being traditionally less inclined to vanity and fashion than the fraus of professonal men, is that they'll be even better-fed.

"Some of the preacher and school teacher elements among the delegates spent some time, as was expected, castigating the 'socially undesirable' Negroes who are 'holding the race back' ", Jackson went on with heavy sarcasm. "Now that explains why this column is always repeating the fact that it is the workers rather than the 'better class' Negroes who will bring equality to the masses. After members of an equally intelligent race are kept in fear and subjugation and meet the insults and kicking around of second class citizenship each and every day. it is psychological and natural for them, on occasion to be rude and discourteous and to wear a chip on their shoulder".

That is the kind of talk that makes for riots. That is the kind of talk that encourages behaviour such as that of the 'teen age youths in Harlem who cleared a subway of its white riders, shooting one, in a spirit of pure lawlessness, cloaked as racial frustration.

There is no doubt that one of the insidious effects of racial prejudice is that it contributes to maladjustment, delinquency and crime, but it is no excuse for them. We must continue to war on anti-social behaviour within the group as persistently as we campaign against the proscriptions contributing to it; otherwise the vices of frustration will envelope us and cause us to be thrown backward of gains made. *7-31-44*

There is no division of purpose between the Negro who has trained for a profession or a skill and the untrained Negro. There is rarely even a division of interest and taste. We notice that when distinguished Negroes, many of them participants in the conference despised by Mr. Jackson, visit Los Angeles, one of those in the forefront entertaining for them is a woman who "made her money", "catering", which is only a more swank word for cooking.

The division which does exist between Negroes is strictly one of conduct and the popular term for the dividing line is "race pride". There are Negroes who shame and disgrace themselves and their race by their behaviour which runs the gamut from taking, out of pure cussedness, more than their space on the street car, to assault; and there are Negroes, who out of self-respect and racial pride go beyond the limit of gentility. There is no sacrifice of militancy in courtesy; no humiliation of pride in modesty. Sincerity is more likely to achieve its ideal if clothed in competency, and explosions only destroy; they have never been known to build up anything.

Phila. Crisis Didn't Bother GOP Governor

Daily Worker New York

By BENJAMIN DAVIS, Jr. *8-8-44*

Where was Governor Martin, of Pennsylvania, when the lights of democracy temporarily went out in Philadelphia? Where was he when the war effort and national unity received perhaps the severest blow since Pearl Harbor?

The answer has been trumpeted throughout the nation by the newspapers. Gov. Martin, with 25 other Republican governors, was in St. Louis fiddling partisan politics while Rome burned. The attitude of the Republican strategists toward such disasters as the fifth column inspired strike against the nation and the government was aptly shown by the comment of Gov. Dewey. Said he, "no matter the turn of the war, we're going to win the elections." A statesman would have said just the opposite: "no matter who happens to win the election, we must win the war."

Of all things, the Republican governors were working out a platform for "states rights," for destroying the national government for bitterly attacking the President who had to take a hand in Philadelphia and correct that international disgrace. If Gov. Martin believed so much in States Rights, why didn't he at least raise his voice to see that this sinister threat to the war effort was put down by the state? An what of the Republican mayor, Bernard Samuel?

What have these little men who play little politics to say now about the President of the United States whose firm action saved the day? What have they to say about the CIO, whom they continuously libel, one of whose outstanding leaders Michael J. Quill, went to Philadelphia and upheld the constitutional effort rights of Negroes and placed above all else the war effort of the nation?

How can the Negro people put their faith in the "states rights" platform of Gov. Dewey when they saw the complete bankruptcy of this platform in the Philadelphia situation? How can any American, who places victory in the war and in the peace, take chances on the partisan Republican fiddlers?

Thank goodness, President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies prevailed—to the benefit of the Negro people, the war effort and national unity. Thank goodness, Dewey is not president of the United States, and—in the name of the American people—won't be!

Where was Gov. Martin?

From Other Columns

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

The Chicago NAACP conference

From The Militant's Column "The Negro Struggle" by Charles Jackson

CHICAGO, July 17—"We want to start some action and we want to get some action," was the forthright statement of a brown worker after attending last week's conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This statement reflects the prevalent undercurrent among the rank and file members at the mass meetings and in the street crowds rehashing the particular subjects of discussion after each meeting. *7-31-44*

Unfortunately, however, at the conclusion of the conference no organized plan for MASS ACTION was offered by the hand-picked Board of Directors or by the auspicious resolutions committee composed chiefly of preachers, doctors, and lawyers or their well-fed wives. Outside of further protest as expressed in resolutions condemning the well-known injustices against the brown people in the armed forces, in the courts, in housing, in the Southern voting booths and in colonial countries, and outside of creating more democracy in the organization by the addition of three elected members to the Board of Elections, there was little accomplished by this conference that will start spelling out in real life the word equality to the brown masses.

UNEMPLOYMENT *7-31-44*

In the economic field, for example, Gloster Current, an alert young delegate from Detroit, pointed to the grave dangers of impending mass layoffs in industry which will, according to every rule of the game — including seniority affect the brown workers most severely. He clearly pointed to the necessity of more close alliance by the NAACP with labor as against capital, for, as he said, "We will only get improved conditions for Negroes through the labor movement."

However, although the subject was "How will the Negro hold his job?", the final fatalistic conclusion was that ". . . with the inevitable layoffs—for most of us there will be no job to hold." The only practical solution—the taking over of the factories by all the workers and the production of goods with reduced working hours on a planned basis for those in need, with the consequent avoidance of the "inevitable" (under capitalism) depression—was not mentioned in the speaker's formal talk.

Even if Mr. Current had had the spunk, however, to write this obvious truth into his address, it would have been censored before-

hand by Walter White, our globe-trotting executive secretary who castigated discrimination and segregation unmercifully, but who recently warned Negroes to beware of "radical" (anti-capitalist) movements. He did this while knowing full well that the only major country which does not have racial and religious hatreds is Soviet Russia, which was freed of oppression of minorities by the only successful anti-capitalist revolution up to now. 7-31-44

INSULT MASSES

Some of the preacher and school teacher elements among the delegates spent some time, as was expected, castigating the "socially undesirable" Negroes who are holding the race back." Now that explains why this column is always repeating the fact that it is the workers rather than the "better class" Negroes who will bring equality to the masses. After members of an equally intelligent race are kept in fear and subjection and meet the insults and kicking around of second class citizenship each and every day, it is psychologically natural for them, on occasion, to be rude and discourteous and to wear a chip on their shoulder. 7-31-44

And where they are the most economically insecure of all the working people, how many of them can help being poorly clothed and poorly housed? It is not their fault but the fault of the economic system. But to these brown "400," to be militant or to be cheaply dressed is to be "socially undesirable." If the 500,000 members of this mass organization could have been in Chicago to hear those delegates talk like that, they would have thrown them out of that church in short order.

We have got to learn from these experiences if we are to accomplish anything in the future. The vast majority of these professionals are practically satisfied with conditions as they stand. They only take an active part in such organizations for the social prestige to be gained. They will never endanger their higher than average status to put up a real fight for full equality — therefore they are false leaders. When one speaker asked the workers to stand, only 14 out of 400 delegates stood, whereas the brown people are 90 percent working class. You can see that this was no economically representative group. 7-31-44

NEED NEW LEADERS

The kind of delegates the Negro masses must send to their conventions is the most "radical" (and rational) elements in the labor movement, be they white or brown. They have the only complete answer to how we will obtain equality. Furthermore, when it comes to a question of organized ACTION to protect our rights, they won't be looking out the window.

Unless some spade work is done in the next twelve months along this line by serious-minded Negroes throughout the country, we will wind up at the next NAACP convention emitting another mammoth belch while the brown workers both in and out of uniform continue to catch it in the rear.

Germans Fear Soviets Most After Defeat

PM N.Y. N.Y. 8-7-44

Prisoners Look To U. S. and Britain to Temper Demands

By Roi Ottley

Staff Correspondent
(Copyright, 1944, by Field Publications)

PM Exclusive

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 7.—The greatest fear of the German people in defeat—if Nazi prisoners captured in Normandy are any gauge—is the possible Russian demand that German labor be drafted for service in rebuilding devastated sections of the Soviet Union. This fear may partially explain the ferment in Germany today.

Ottley

I talked to six blond and grizzled Nazis taken in the U. S. offensive on St. Lo, in a sprawling barbed-wire pen about a mile from the fighting front. They were what might be called "hot," having surrendered only a few hours earlier.

Nothing of the arrogance that we have come to expect of the German soldier was apparent. Rather, they seemed quite subdued, even docile. They were from Essen and had been in the army four years. Two had already served on the Russian front. They were a shabby lot. 8-7-44

Background

In civilian life, one had been a druggist, another a restaurateur and a third was a worker in the Nazi youth movement. Two owned small businesses. Their average age was 29, their education, public school.

They were Germans to the core, yet they had a remarkable resemblance to our own depressed elements in the Kentucky hills. My conversations with them were placid enough. When we discussed casually Negroes in the U. S. A., their spokesman was the druggist, a sensitive fellow with a pock-marked face and dirt threading through his thin, blond hair.

They had heard about Negroes in the U. S. A., but knew nothing of their condition or status. When they learned that thousands of Negro soldiers were fighting along the Normandy front, they expressed surprise. They had had no previous knowledge of Negro fighting men. 8-9-44

'They're Humans'

I asked if they thought this unusual. They were quick to reply, "No, they are human beings like us."

Mention of Russia, though, broke through their cordial reserve and revealed the tortuous logic of the Nazi. How can Russia draft German labor? they said with astonishment; the war will be over.

But when confronted with the German enslavement of Russian, French and Polish labor, they blithely dismissed this formidable fact as necessary wartime conscription. This did not seem to be a paradox in their view.

Before my interview, I was informed that every Nazi captive had dogmatically expressed himself as believing in the ultimate triumph of German arms, but these six, forlorn figures were not so sure of the outcome.

If we must lose, they said, we hope the U. S. A. and England will occupy Germany.

Then the druggist dropped his voice and added, "That would not be Russia." They were convinced that the Anglo-Saxon nations would be more humane than the Russians.

The Russians, they believe, will be brutally firm. They use a phrase, not easily translated to describe a Russian occupation of Germany, loosely meant fear of Russian oppression. They look to the U. S. to temper the demands of Russia.

Asked what most they wanted to do after the war, they unanimously said they wish to return to the successful pursuits of their normal lives. Not one of them showed the slightest hatred of their conquerors, the Americans.

Toward Freedom

Fate of Postwar Negro Is The Stake for All America

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

WHEN interviewed recently by the N. Y. Herald Tribune (Aug. 12), Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, eminent Howard University sociologist, emphasized that "the fate of the Negro in American society is tied up with the fate of all American society."

This is a fundamental truth which Negro Americans would do well to ponder deeply. It is no less urgent that white Americans come quickly to realize that the converse of this premise is also true, that **the fate of America as a whole may be determined decisively by the relations of the Negro people to the nation in the period immediately ahead.**

Said Dr. Frazier, in discussing postwar perspectives:

"If the leaders of America will ackoowledge that a tremendous revolution is taking place, that social planning is necessary, that full employment is necessary, then the Negro will benefit. But if we have a depression or inflation, it is possible that the Negro will be made the scapegoat, be thrown out of jobs, and that competition between white and Negroes will be set up, defined in racial tersm." 8-14-44

* * *

NO BETTER current illustration of this general truth is to be found than in the congressional struggle for progressive reconversion legislation. The breadline, apple-selling, back-to-Hooverism-through-Dewey boys, despite certain concessions to progress, were

by Doxie Wilkerson

the victors in the Senate contest over the George and the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bills. If they triumph also in the House, and if their damage to postwar America is not subsequently repaired, then the masses of Americans are in for hard sledding and the Negro people face an extremely serious future.

The immediate effect of inadequate reconversion legislation and consequent mass unemployment would be to throw Negroes out of their new wartime jobs andt to deny them, especially in the South, any program of unemployment insurance benefits commensurate with decent living. But abject poverty and attendant illness would not be all. A postwar situation of sharp competition for jobs would tremendously enhance the virulent growth of anti-Negroism. A resurgence of riots, lynchings and probable total destruction of the Negro's wartime social and political gains would be a realistic expectation.

No better illustration of this fact is to be found than in the recent Philadelphia transit strike. The anti-Negroism which we have allowed to pllute our culture was there used an effort to destroy legitimate unionism, to win partisan advantage in the coming elections, and to strike a terrific blow at our war effort. Our nation as a whole suffered grievously.

The technique used in Philadelphia can be repeated almost at will in our great metropolitan centers. Indeed, unless we uproot this explosive anti-Negroism from our land, and soon, it could serve exceedingly well the aims of an emergent American fascism.

* * *

FROM this point of view, too, the congressional fight on reconversion takes on added significance. One of the main reasons the polltaxers teamed up with the Republicans to defeat the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill is to avoid the necessity of paying liberal unemployment benefits to unemployed southern Negroes, thereby creating a situation wherein their labor can be commanded for little or nothing. 8-14-44

As in this and many other instances in the past, the issue of Negro rights will rise up repeatedly ot bedevil a nation eager and determined to fashion a decent society upon the ruins of this war. Unless it is resolved fundamentally, once and for all, trade unions may find their ranks split wide open and their bargaining efforts defeated time and again; reaction may be elected to the White House and to Congress in the fall; complete victory in war may be prevented; and, indeed, the whole new world which is being born out of this people's war may be doomed to a premature death.

It is important for Negroes to realize that their continued march toward freedom depends upon firm alliance with labor and other progressive forces which are struggling for a new day for the common man. It is no less important for white trade unionists and other progressives to learn quickly, as many have not, that the achievement of the main goals for which they strive is now possible only through the destruction of the anti-Negro discriminations which hamper the progress of all men.

48?-1944

As The Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DuBois

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

SURVEYS

The national YWCA has recently completed a year's study of Negro-white relations. Twenty-two women of both races, headed by Mrs. William L. Tucker of Princeton, prepared the report. Two statements characterize the summary: "The best way to have inter-racial democracy is to practice it," and "The least desirable means are those which treat inter-racial relationships as if they were race problems and as though they were theoretical and abstract." Among the recommendations prepared for local associations is one asking that Negro women and girls be included in association life.

DR. DUBOIS

EMANCIPATED SOUTHERNERS

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which once aroused the nation by its meetings at Birmingham and Chattanooga, is still alive. 3-4-44

Meeting at Black Mountain, N. C., in January, the executive committee assailed the anti-poll tax and soldier vote attitudes of Southern Senators as "a betrayal of the masses of the Southern people." They asked Senator Mead of New York to lead the fight for abolishing the poll tax and also assailed the action of a group of Southern railroads "in defying the free and equal opportunity order" of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee; they requested elimination of racial segregation rules in public transportation and advocated uniform classification of freight rates on a nation-wide basis to "end the discriminatory system now existing." They expressed regret at Congress' failure to provide for federal aid to education, and indorsed the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill to extend and increase social security benefits.

Their leaders were Clark Foreman, Lillian Smith, Paula Snelling and Tarleton Collier. They are in for martyrdom. God hold their hands.

1929 AND 1943

In the terrible year 1929, profits of all corporations after taxes amounted to eight billion dollars. In 1943, they will reach eight and a half billions! And yet we were supposed to have taken the profit out of war this time. Any organization of industry that thus fattens on the world's misery is in for a thorough overhauling sooner or later.

AMERICAN JAPANESE

Ten thousand Americans of Japanese descent, torn from their homes, despoiled of their savings and threatened with mob law have been settled in south central Arizona on 17,000 acres of land. The land was worth $24 an acre when they arrived. They are raising now $250 worth of produce on each acre. Yet no American community welcomes these folk.

LABOR UNIONS 3-4-44

The extraordinary Grand Jury of Orange County, New York, commenting last January on the labor situation at a Delaware River project, said a word on labor unions, of interest to colored folk.

TWO-THIRDS

For many years nominations in the Democratic National Convention required a two-thirds vote. This rule protected slavery and the Solid South by giving a minority a veto on majority decision. This rule was changed in 1936. Now Byrd of Virginia, Rivers of Georgia and Maybank of South Carolina are howling for restoration of this favoritism for the South. They have less than a fat chance.

TOWARD FREEDOM

Toward Freedom, Inc., has been organized in Arizona, and dares to say "Whereas: Men and women of good will the world over are determined that this shall be the last great war of international anarchy; Whereas: They believe the time now ripe to place the interests of freedom and progress for all mankind above the egotistical interests of separate groups of society: We intend to aid in creating a world-wide brotherhood of the common man, consecrated to the service of peace, laying the basis for world federation; cooperating one man with another, all nations together for the common good of all; the dignity of the common man acknowledged, the law of the common man universal. Our first proposition is that each law-abiding nation has a right to its national life and existence and bears the obligation to defend that right in others without regard to race, creed or color.

"We believe that the right of colonial peoples to their freedom must be recognized even as enlighten d democracies long since have recognized the right of individuals to their personal freedom; we believe that so-called 'backward' or mechanically less advanced peoples are not legitimate objects for permanent rule by others."

UNCOVERING WASHINGTON

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By Harry S. McAlpin

White House Correspondent

3-4-44

(Released Through the National Negro Publishers Association)

"How do they treat you?"

That's the first question every interested person has asked me whenever the subject of my attending the President's press conferences in the White House comes up. It's a natural question for Negroes to ask because they are aware through experience and hearsay of the extremes to which any one of them may be subjected when he unexpectedly shows up in unusual places, particularly if those places have heretofore been exclusively white. It happens when there is involved moving into a neighborhood, riding in an open Pullman in certain sections of the country, eating in a restaurant, or attending a meeting. Either there is an attitude of surprise and resentment, or there is a discomforting, overdone gesture at making one "feel at home." 3-4-44

MR. McALPIN

Well, there was neither extreme when I attended my first conference — which happened to be President Roosevelt's 394th. Though I was the subject of many a gaze, and perhaps of several little group conversations, as well, I was not made to feel resented. Nor was I "gushed" over.

Of 50 or 60 correspondents present, including the widely-read Mark Sullivan, only two of them came over to where I sat in the reception hall awaiting the signal to head for the President's office.

That, I think was natural. No one knew me. I had no sponsor. I preferred it that way — going in on my own getting the natural reactions. I was there for business and so were they. They were chatting with friends — I hadn't made any yet.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary came out during the pre-conference wait, shook hands with me and chatted for a moment. He, of course, was really my host. He had charge of all press relations at the White House. He made me feel I "belonged" there by his gesture, and I appreciated it.

PRESIDENT TAKES NOTICE

Then the President, himself, at the conclusion of the conference, took notice of my presence, extended his hand, smiled, and with a firm handclasp told me he was glad to see me and happy to have me there. He put me entirely at ease with his magnetic personality with that brief, but warm greeting.

Like a schoolboy who knew his lessons, I was anxious to go back the following Friday. When I did, though the icy "newness" of my being there had not worn off, at least I was expected. Then the unexpected happened to break that ice.

A CHARMING MEMBER

A charming member of the female contingent of White House correspondents (there are usually 5 or 6 of them there) detached herself from the crowd waiting for the guards to drop the barrier which would signal a headlong rush to the President's office to gain positions of vantage around his desk. She approached me, and calling me by name said she had been seeing me at the press conferences of the Secretary of War and was happy to see me now at the White House.

"Come over and meet some of the folks," she said. 3-4-44

Every introduction was graciously accepted, and no one turned or ran away immediately. A group of us spent the balance of the time in general conversation.

I was struck, however, by the fact that the young lady who had made the democratic gesture in our White House, as I learned later is a representative of the Russian news service, the Tass Agency not of one of our own American newspapers or wire services.

Up to this writing, I have attended 5 conferences, and at each one since the second, this Tass correspondent has introduced me to more of our colleagues. I have yet to meet one who hasn't proved to be a gentleman or a lady. Some of them probably are learning for the first time that it is possible to meet a Negro on a plane of equality and not have the world come tumbling down.

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BY **HARRY S. McALPIN**

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT For **Atlanta Daily World & N.N.P.A.**

OF COURSE I WAS thrilled. I was flattered. Certainly I was proud that it was my work which received the nod from such an impartial and capable committee of judges, as the outstanding job of reporting done in Washington during the year 1943. 6-28-44

But who received the first award of the Capital Press Club for meritorious service in the newspaper field is not significant. That the precedent has been established, is.

Perhaps no other group of men and women have been more maligned, more misunderstood and misinterpreted than the working newspaper men and women of the Negro press.. Few people know of the handicaps under which they work. Few realize what responsibilities they carry with as much ease and grace as a feather. Few are aware of the mental agility and physical stamina that is required of the average newspaper man and woman on the Negro press.

And the papers themselves have pretty much taken the staffs of their editorial departments for granted. They are not income-producers, like the advertising and circulation men. They are an "expense," instead, in the eues of many publishers. 6-28-44

It is significant that in the 117 year history of the Negro press, the Capital Press Club of Washington, D. C., should enjoy the dubious honor of being the first organization to confer recognition on the working press. Dubious it is because the club is composed of working pressmen and government information specialists. They were throwing flowers at their own feet. But they have established a precedent which they intend to continue themselves; and which will no doubt "catch on" and may lead to bigger and greater recognition to a deserving segment of our American life. 6-28-44

That this initial occasion and history-making event should be participated in by a liberal like Marshall Field as the principal speaker, and that the award should be the result of the judgment of a committee composed of Drew Pearson, noted columnist, Dean William Hastie of Howard Law School, Eugene Holmes of Howard University, Dr. Abram Harris of Howard University, and Mrs. Eugene Myers, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, lends all the more significance to it.

And to have had the editor-in-chief of the Chicago Defender, Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, present at the award dinner was an added joy, because it was the work performed while I was serving as Washington bureau chief of that paper which won the prize.

What Negroes Are Doing

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Six months ago it could not have been believed that Birmingham Negroes could find places for the housing and care of 8,000 registered delegates of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress and Baptist Training Union now in session here. It is to be remembered that the 8,000 registered delegates does not represent the full number attending the congress. The writer is advised that at least 1,000 others visited the meeting.

Every state in the union is represented, and the public sessions are being held at the Municipal Auditorium and will continue through Sunday. 6-25-44

Dr. W. H. Jernigan, of Washington, D. C., is president of the movement and will deliver the annual sermon Sunday morning.

The National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union is a Christian institution under the leadership of the Baptist Church. One would not be able to appreciate the real value of this training in religious education unless he takes the opportunity to study at first-hand the course of study and the fitness of the men and women who are instructors. They are well trained and have the missionary spirit.

In his message last Thursday, Dr. Jernagin showed that remarkable improvement was being made in Alabama to advance the cause of education among Negroes. He spoke of the outstanding schools and the advances made by the Negro since the Civil War.

Among the persons appearing on the progam are the Rev. B. L. Matthews, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, Selma, Ala.; the Rev. W. A. Johnson, Chicago; the Rev. J. R. Plummer, Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. J. L. Horace, Chicago; Mrs. Lucy E. Campbell, Memphis, Tenn; Mrs. J. Will Cooper, of Detroit, Mich.; Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw, Birmingham; the Rev. A. Franklin Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is dean of the Training Union, formerly a resident of Birmingham. 6-25-44

Officers elected Thursday were Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C., president; A. C. Maxwell, New York City, vice president; A. T. Simms, Wichita, Kan., recording

secretary; Matthew Burgess, Chicago, treasurer, and A. F. Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., dean.

* * *

SUNDAY, JUNE 25 IS WOMEN'S DAY at the St. John A. M. E. Church, the Rev. H. R. Hughes, pastor.

Miss Alma B. Anderson, Women's Day chairman, has announced that the following persons will take part on the program which is to run throughout the day:

Sunday school period at 9:30 a.m., visiting Sunday school teachers are Mesdames Carrie Ozan, superintendent; Mamie Truss, McNoma B. Lockett, Wilma Elston, Robbie M. Crawford, Ella Demand and Lillian Pittman.

Guest speaker at 11 o'clock services, Dr. Virginia M. Alexander, medical officer of the United States Public Health Service, Slossfield Center.

At 3:30 p.m. guest speaker is Mrs. John A. Hunter, of Thirgood C. M. E. Church.

7:30 p.m. a forum on "Women in the Workshop of the Postwar World," with the following ladies taking part: Mesdames B. J. Anderson, Mary E. Stollenwerck, Johnnie McGregor, Billy Harris, Callie Rowe, Lucenda B. Robey. Mrs. Annie M. Malone, founder of the Poro System of Beauty Culture, Chicago, Ill., will be the guest speaker.

Musical numbers, vocal and instrumental, will be given by Charles McDaniels, junior and senior; the James McDaniels Group, Mrs. Myrtle E. Blissett, Mrs. Mary Lee, Mrs. Elsie Robinson, Mrs. L. K. Shivery, Mrs. Gamalia Cole, Miss Dorothy Rodgers and Mrs. B. G. Shaw. 6-25-44

The public is cordially invited to attend the services.

* * *

THE 57TH ANNUAL session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, jurisdiction of Alabama, will convene in the city Tuesday morning, June 27.

The board of directors and board of endowment and the credentials committee will meet Monday morning, June 26.

According to Sir A. A. Guice, grand keeper of records and seal, credentials are already in hand indicating that there will be a large delegation attending this meeting.

The public exercises will be held at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Norman of the uniform rank department promises a twilight parade preceeding the exercises at the church.

Grand Lodge officers of other jurisdictions are expected to be present, and some of the high-ranking Supreme Lodge officers.

Sunday, June 25, the Pythian council will hold its final meeting at 4 p.m. on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple. Chancellors and their members are urged to be present, as well as the worthy counsellors of Calanthe Courts and their members.

The program committee and the committee on finance and entertainment will make reports at the council.

* * *

ACCORDING TO A WAR DEPARTMENT announcement last week-end, a Negro fighter group under command of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., in an air battle with 20 Nazi planes over Italy, sent five of the 20 enemy planes crashing to the ground.

The fighters, flying new Thunderbolts, were escorting bombers of the 15th Air Force, bound for Munich. 6-25-44

Credit for the air victories was given to 1st Lt. Melvin T. Jackson, of Warrenton, Va., and four of his buddies. Lt. Jackson was the ace of the action, bagging two of the Nazis.

Getting one each were 2nd Lt. Frederick A. Funderberg, Philadelphia; 2nd Lt. Wendell O. Pruitt, St. Louis, Mo., and sharing the credit for downing the fifth enemy plane was 1st Lt. Charles M. Bussey, Los Angeles, Calif., and 2nd Lt. Willie Greene, Staunton, Va.

The fighter group who went overseas about a year after the 99th Squadron had blazed the trail for Negro-fighter-pilots, has thus far enriched the tradition the Negro is building in air warfare. The 99th when it first went overseas was also under the command of Col. Davis who was then a lieutenant colonel.

The Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund, Philadelphia, Pa., is now accepting applications for scholarships. The next auditions are slated for early Fall at a date which has not yet been set. 6-25-44

Trustees of the fund urge young people throughout the nation to apply by writing an informal letter directly to the Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund, 762 Martin Street, Philadelphia 46, Pa.

As The Crow Flies

Amsterdam News

By W. E. B. DuBois

New York, N.Y.

HOUSING

While the United States is hesitating over a federal housing program and squealing about "private initiative" to charge high interest and bonuses on poor householders, England expects to build 4,000,000 new houses in the decade following the war, starting with about 250,000 units in the first year of peace and increasing the number to 500,000 in the later years. Elaborate plans already are being advanced by the British people for reconversion of all war projects to peace time uses and for an extensive road-building schedule.

DR. DUBOIS

A PLEDGE 3-11-44

Judge Joseph Proskauer, Bishop Spellman and Bishop Tucker, representing Jews, Catholics and Episcopalians, propose a new pledge for Americans: "To spread no rumor or slander against any sect; to refrain from trying to indict a whole people for the delinquency of one member; to deal with every man only on the basis of his true individual worth, and to consecrate self to the ideals of human equality, fellowship and brotherhood." No small number of American Negroes need to sign this pledge and keep it.

EDUCATION

Education in America is taking an awful licking during this war and the Negro as usual is getting the worst deal. A vast proportion of his schools in the South are on double session, meaning the children even in high school are going to school only a half day and teachers are carrying the double load for the same pay. Worse than that the colleges are forgetting the foundation ideals of training and plunging headlong into training for jobs instead of training for life. Whatever high aims of culture and truth have laboriously been erected in the last 75 years, are in dire danger after this war of becoming low get-rich-quick schemes, hiding behind an A.B. degree. To your tents, O Israel!

THE WAR 3-11-44

Slowly, relentlessly, the war drags on to a sure end. Germany is spilling the blood of her last reserves of youth in a back-to-the-wall defense which can have but one end. Very slowly but also relentlessly, the net, three thousand miles in radius and six thousand in semi-circumference, is drawing on Japan. Now is the time for planning Peace—not mere surrender or compromise, but lasting and universal peace. But the world is not doing effective planning. It is interested, far more interested, in planning the war after the war: how to force Germany to change her philosophy; how to make Japan love peace in the same world that drove her insanely into war. No. What we need is thought and plan on how to make Germany prefer peace instead of empire; how to build a world in which Japan can be happy and content. Impossible? Then Peace is impossible.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

When I came from Africa in 1923, I stopped in Madrid and had lunch with the American Minister Consul. There I realized all in United States dealing with Africa was in the hands of the Division of Western European Affairs and that the Department of State had no division dealing with Africa. Many persons during the last twenty-five years have protested against this situation, since it amounted to having no experts in the department who knew Africa. Last January, this was remedied in the reorganization of the department. There are now two offices directly under Secretary Hull: an Office of Eastern Affairs and an Office of Eastern and African Affairs. The first deals with China, Japan, the Philippines and Southwestern Pacific; the second, under Director Wallace S. Murry has three divisions: one for the Near East; and a Division of African Affairs under Henry S. Villard, great grandson of William Lloyd Garrison. 3-11-44

FRENCH COLONIES

At Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa, where Eboue is the black Governor-General, Charles De Gaulle recently opened the French Colonial Conference. He told governors and officials of French territories throughout Africa that henceforth the administration of French sovereignty and native living conditions must be placed "on a new basis."

Since the colonies were the starting point of the struggle for the liberation of France, there thus was "a new, definite tie between the motherland and the empire," and France must not in the future seek to isolate her colonies from the rest of the world.

What Negroes Are Doing

News—Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Negro Division in the Fifth War Loan drive, under the chairmanship of A. G. Gaston, is staging a monster War Bond sale at Legion Field Sunday afternoon, July 9, at 5:15. 7-9-44

Preceding the rally at Legion Field, participants will march in a parade which will assemble at Ingram Park, Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, at 5 p.m. and march to the field. Music for the parade will be furnished by the Tuskegee Army Air Base Band, under direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye, several of the local school bands and a band from Fort McClellan.

The parade Sunday is expected to eclipse the one sponsored by the Negro Division last Fall.

Chairman Gaston is hoping to complete the efforts of the division to go over the top in the Fifth War Loan drive by the raising of $1,000,000 from Negroes through the sale of War Savings Bonds. The division lacks only a small percentage of having its full quota.

Every Negro in Jefferson County who can possibly do so, is asked to purchase at least one extra War Savings Bond during this drive and report the purchase to division headquarters in the Smith and Gaston Building at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, North.

Citizens are asked to take part in the parade Sunday afternoon.

State Deputy W. C. Patton of the American Woodmen, has announced highlights of the program for the annual meeting of the second regional district of the American Woodmen, scheduled to be held in Montgomery at State Teachers College, July 12, 13 and 14. 7-9-44

M. D. Easterly, commander and Mrs. Carrie Watkins, clerk, of the Montgomery Camp, have made plans for entertaining the delegates and visitors. Most of the delegates will be housed in dormitories of the State Teachers College, and all sessions will be held in Tullibody auditorium on the college campus.

The first meeting will open Wednesday, July 12 with Supreme Commander L. H. Lightner, of Denver, Colo., presiding. The public program will come Wednesday night, at which time words of welcome will be heard from the Honorable Chauncey Sparks, governor of Alabama, and Mayor Brown, for the city of Montgomery. Other speakers on this program will be Mrs. Irene Hill, representing the Montgomery Camp of the Woodmen, and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, representing the college and Negro citizens of Montgomery. E. T. Swift, of Birmingham, will respond to the addresses. A monster War Bond rally will follow.

At a meeting held at Atlanta University last week, colleges represented in the United Negro College Fund drive made the first division of funds. A quarter of a million dollars was divided among the colleges and each college received, in addition, a return of funds advanced to intiate the campaign.

As a result of this united effort several of the schools are now able to meet deficits for school-year operations just ended.

At the Atlanta meeting, Arthur H. Brenner, of the New York law firm of Van Verst, Seigel & Smith, was present and assisted in completing incorporation of the fund as a private, non-profit charitable organization, eligible to receive taxfree gifts on behalf of the member colleges. 7-9-44

The following officers were elected: President, F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; vice president, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, of Fisk University: secretary, Miss Florence Read, of Spelman College; treasurer, George H. Burchum, Comptroller of Chase National Bank, New York City. W. J. Trent was elected executive secretary of the continuing campaign.

That the Rev. G. W. Dickerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kingston is rendering a fine service to his church and community was widely attested last Sunday when services climaxing the celebration of his fourth anniversary were held, with the Rev. C. H. George delivering the anniversary sermon.

The pastor received a purse of more than $400 and was showered with gifts from individuals, church auxiliaries and friends.

The First Baptist Church of Kingston is a live-wire in the mideastern section of the city of Birmingham, and announcements are already made that the next big feature will be the Women's Day program which will be celebrated on the fourth Sunday in July. Mrs. Steve Tucker, deaconess of the church, is serving as general chairman of the Women's Day program.

Efforts of the local committee in the Negro College Fund drive, now nearing its close, received quite a boost last Sunday when Birmingham alumni of Spelman College made a substantial donation to the fund. 7-9-44

Several of the donations have come from alumni of the various colleges represented in the drive, but the one from the Spelman alumni sets the pace for such groups as a composite.

Individual Tuskegee Institute alumni have pledged more than $200 which puts them in the lead for the largest amount received from any alumni in the city.

Chairman A. G. Gaston, of the Birmingham Negro College fund drive, has expressed the hope that all college alumni represented in the Birmingham area will follow the lead already set and will send or bring their donations to the drive headquarters, for mail them to Postoffice Box 651, Birmingham, Ala.

Members of the Knights of Pythias and Court of Callanthe are asked to be present on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple, 310 **North 18th Street, Sunday, July 9,** at 4 p.m. for the regular second Sunday in the month meeting of the Pythian Council for Birmingham and Jefferson County. 7-9-44

President A. J. Robinson is anxious that a large attendance will be on hand. Members are urged to be on time, so that the business of the meeting can be handled in time to allow participation in the big Fifth War Loan rally and bond sale under auspices of the Negro division which will open at 5:15 p.m. at Legion Field.

48b-1944

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The annual meeting of the General Connectional Board of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at the Southside C. M. E. Church, 14th Street and Seventh Avenue, South, Birmingham, with the Rev. C. C. Cowsen, pastor, opening Wednesday, continuing through Sunday. 4-30-44

The Fourth Episcopal District, presided over by Bishop H. P. Porter, of Jackson, Tenn., will be host to the meeting, with the local Fellowship Council composed of C. M. E. ministers and pastors of the Birmingham area, the Rev. F. J. Mashaw, president, leading in preparation for the meeting.

The welcome program will take place Wednesday night at the Municipal Auditorium when Gov. Sparks will address the general board and visitors, and the City Commission will be represented by Commissioner Morgan, and other outstanding leaders will bring greetings.

Mrs. Gregory Durr White will have charge of the music for the meeting at the auditorium, directing the 100-voice choir, and Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College, will preside.

Other highlights of the meeting will be the program Friday night at Parker High School when Bishop W. Y. Bell, of Georgia, and President W. R. Banks, of Prairie View State College, will speak. Dr. E. W. Taggart will preside.

* * *

AT 3 P.M. SUNDAY a mortgage burning program will take place at Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Sixth Avenue and 14th Street, North, the Rev. John A. Hunter, pastor, at which the entire bench of bishops of the C. M. E. Church will be present but the chief part of the program will be in charge of the senior bishop of the church, Bishop Charles H. Phillips, who formerly presided over this area.

Thirgood Church has been burdened with mortgage indebtedness 17 years, but under the less than three years' pastorate of Dr. Hunter, the membership has cleared up this obligation. The public is invited to these programs.

* * *

SUPERVISOR E. PAUL JONES, of the County Board of Education and chairman of the oratorical contest for Negroes as sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, has made announcement of the scholarships selected by the contestants who appeared in the oratorical finals at Parker High School last March 3, as follows:

First place winner, Wiley E. Daniels, Jr., Parker High School has selected the scholarship offered by Talladega College; second place winner, Benjamin Porter, Warrior High School, selected Tuskegee Institute; third place winner, Alphonzo Overstreet, Fairfield Industrial High School, selected the Morehouse College scholarship. Of other winners and scholarships, Leon P. Hall, of Immaculata, selected the other Morehouse award; Louise Dortch, of Westfield High, State Teachers College scholarship; James E. Holmes, of Hooper City High, the State Teachers College; Bernice Mason, of Brighton High School, Daniel Payne College, and Clara Louise Doaty, of Praco High School, the A. & M. College scholarship. 4-30-44

So far as is known, The Birmingham News and Ae-Herald are the only newspapers in the country sponsoring such a contest for Negro senior high school students. The contest is directed annually by Artemus Calloway, of The News-Age-Herald newspapers.

Members of the contest committee are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor, Jefferson County Negro Schools; Prof. C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham City Negro Schools, and Pvt. Paul L. Ware, of the United States Army.

* * *

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE for Army welfare, sponsoring organization for the Fourth Avenue USO Center, honored its chairman, the Rev. J. Clyde Perry, last Thursday night at the center for his untiring service during his three years' administration.

Planning the affair which was a surprise to the honoree were Mrs. Hattie Calloway, Mrs. A. H. Parker, USO Director A. J. McClung and his assistant director, Mrs. R. H. Williams.

Highlights of the event were the appreciation address by Boy Scout Executive L. K. Shivery, who paid high tribute to Father Perry as man, as a civic and religious leader, USO chairman with a vision, and a wonderful and unforgetable personality; Don Culley, USO director, Birmingham; L. S. Gaillard, the Rev. L. P. Bascomb and W. L. Turner.

The climax came when Mrs. A. H. Parker, vice chairman, presented the Rev. Perry a gold USO pin emblematic of the many services rendered in the interest of the USO, and the presentation of a token of esteem from the Citizens Committee for Army Welfare.

Mrs. L. K. Shivery dedicated an appropriate musical selection to Father Perry as evidence of community appreciation.

Senior hostesses responsible for serving the banquet were Mrs. Ethel Allen, Mrs. Eloise Montgomery, Miss Audrey Ward, Mrs. W. C. McIntosh and Mrs. Foye. 4-30-44

* * *

THE SECOND MEETING of the Central Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church will be held at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., June 8-11.

The conference includes all Negroes in the Methodist Church. Two bishops will be elected at that time. Another significant event will be the retirement of Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the Columbus, Ohio, area, the first Negro to be elected to the bishopric in the Methodist Church. Other active Negro bishops are L. H. King and A. P. Shaw. 4-30-44

The retirement exercises for Bishop Jones will take place in Greensboro, his home town, and on the campus of the college he attended, and which is now directed by his brother, President David D. Jones.

TOWARD FREEDOM

Schuyler's Poison

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y. 3-30-44

By Doxey Wilkerson

A pro-fascist Negro is, indeed, a curiosity But there he is—George S. Schulyer, columnist and feature writer for the Pittsburgh Courier.

Let readers of this Negro weekly beware of the political poison which flows regularly from his reactionary pen.

Several months ago I commented upon Schuyler's false arguments that the Negro would benefit from a long drawn-out war, to be followed by a still greater war of American imperialism. A less sophisticated writer might have been forgiven on grounds of ignorance, but not Journalist Schuyler,.

He knew that the main topic of Hitler and his American friends was to delay the Allied victory in the hope of winning a "negotiated peace." He knew that the success of such efforts would probably lead to a fascist America and the re-enslavement of the Negro people. Yet, he tried to palm off this program of political reaction as something in the interest of Negro freedom.

This was several months ago. Now, as the pro-fascists in our country intensify their frantic efforts to save Hitler from impending disaster, Schuyler comes out even more openly in support of the fascist "line."

Three weeks ago Schuyler's "Views and Reviews" was devoted to defense of the "Peace Now" movement, which he frankly admits is out to get a "negotiated peace with the Axis" and to reverse the Anglo-Soviet-American policy of "unconditional surrender." He describes his "Peace Now" movement which seeks to save the fascist enemies of everything for which the masses of people are fighting, as "a Christian program." He makes the reckless claim that nine-tenths of the people, if called upon to vote, would forego their approaching victory and vote overwhelmingly for "Peace Now." 3-30-44

The following week Schuyler rushed to the defense of the avowed fascist, Lawrence Dennis, who has been indicted along "with some 30 others for conspiring to further Nazism in America and overthrow our so-called democratic form of government." He refers to Dennis as "the brains of American fascism," says his books and articles are "entirely sound and based on thorough knowledge of economics and world political trends," and then gives a lengthy summary of Dennis' arguments for fascism in America.

Again Schuyler tries to distort the real issue by claiming that the right of "free speech" is involved. Throwing in a deft touch of anti-Semitism for good measure, he asks: "If these 30 people can be convicted for criticizing the foreign and domestic policies of Messrs. Roosevelt, Hull, Rosenman, et al, then who is safe?" He concludes:

"Liberty-lovers had better speak out now, before it is too late."

In much this same vein, week after week, Schuyler spews forth this defeatist, pro-fascist propaganda to the Negro people.

He uses the columns of the Pittsburgh Courier to spread among Negroes a special "Colored" version of precisely the same political poison by which the Hearst-McCormick-Patterson newspaper axis proceeds to do Hitler's business in the country at large.

It is idle now to speculate about what quirk of personality, or other consideration, could turn an educated and apparently intelligent Negro to the service of fascism. It is enough to know that George S. Schuyler has definitely made that turn, and that his position as a journalist enables him to confuse and mislead thousands of patriotic Negro Americans.

Through his championship of pro-fascist reaction on our home front, Schuyler reveals himself as an enemy of the Negro people and of the Nation. As such, he must be isolated and exposed. Let Negro and all other Americans come to understand the treasonous purposes to which he devotes his columns in the Pittsburgh Courier.

WORLD TODAY

Courier - Pittsburg, Pa. 1-1-44

By George S. Schuyler

The year 1943 saw many honors come to the Negro in the field of arts. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, that distinguished man of letters, was the first of his group to be elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Roi Ottley won a prize with his stimulating book "New World A'comin'." Katherine Dunham scored a triumph with her "Tropical Revue," "Fats" Waller won acclaim for his music for the production "Early to Bed." Billy Rose's "Carmen Jones" marked a new era for the Negro in the field of opera. Lena Horne in "Cabin in the Sky" and "Stormy Weather" zoomed to a commanding position in filmdom. That is progress.

The New Year finds the Army and Navy still adamant on racial segregation. The Navy is commissioning no Negroes. The Army will have no truck with a mixed division. Black combat troops continue training in the U. S. while less well trained white troops soldier abroad. Fewer Negro officers are promoted beyond the grade of first lieutenant than during World War I. The Secretary Knox places his O. K. on jim crow buses within naval stations and special insignia for black petty officers. This is good news for Comrade Goebbels' propaganda machine. 1-1-44

THE ARMY has taken over struck Baltimore plants crippled because white workers insisted on separate sanitary facilities based on "race." Uncle Sam is determined that such considerations shall not hamper war production. This policy should be extended wherever racial prejudice attempts to interfere with the war for democracy, especially in the Army and Navy.

RUSSIA drops "The Internationale" for a more nationalistic

anthem and Mr. Roosevelt torpedoes the term "New Deal," which in truth has long since lost its meaning. It looks like we are rapidly getting "Back to Normalcy." How far back we get depends upon the masses of people everywhere. If they want the "New Deal," "Four Freedoms" and the "Atlantic Charter" to really mean something, it is up to them, not the politicians.

Missouri authorities are again on the spot. To keep Negroes from applying for graduate courses in law and journalism at the University of Missouri (tax supported), they established jim crow schools connected with Lincoln university. Now these have had to be closed for lack of funds and lack of attendance after costing Missouri taxpayers $250,000, and Edith L. Massey, Lincoln senior, prepares to apply for admittance to the regular Missouri school of journalism. What will Missouri politicians do now?

THE FBI announces a new war on "loose talk" which is said to be impeding the war effort, what with spies all over the place. It might first begin with putting a gag on such Americans as Senator Bilbo and Congressman Rankin whose loose talk stirs up race prejudice and thus impedes the war effort.

Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, has a new solution to the famine there which is taking 1,000 lives each day. He is planning power projects and immigration to grow more food. Of course this will take quite a while, but there are 400,000,000 Indians, so even at the rate of 1,000 deaths a day, the new crops will be ready for harvesting before all the Indians perish of hunger. India is fortunate to have such a brilliant administrator.

What Negroes Are Doing

News- Birmingham, Ala. 5-28-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

More than 250 persons, high officials in the Order of Knights of Pythias, the Court of Calanthe, and outstanding citizens of Detroit, Mich., sat down at a banquet in the dining hall of the Young Women's Christian Association Building, on Thursday night, May 18, to honor Oscar W. Adams, of Birmingham, Ala., who is supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

The affair had been planned by Sir J. Will Cooper, grand chancellor of the jurisdiction of Michigan and supreme keeper of records and seal of the supreme lodge, together with his associate officers and the Court of Calanthe under the leadership of Mrs. Lena L. Holmes, grand worthy counsellor. Mrs. Riley and other officials of the courts, the uniform rank, the drill corps, the Knights and Daughters of Omar and the nurses corps.

Near the close a brief program was rendered, featuring instrumental and vocal selections, the awarding of loving cups to winners in the Court of Calanthe financial contest, and speeches.

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DR. DAWSON, GRAND MEDICAL registrar of the Michigan jurisdiction, served as toastmaster, and presented Grand Chancellor J. Will Cooper who introduced the heads of the various departments of the Knights of Pythias and Court of Calanthe. Sir Cooper, at the close of his address, presented the Honorable Charles H. Mahoney, grand attorney for the Michigan jurisdiction and commissioner of labor for Michigan, who made a strong appeal to the audience for support of the combined endowment fund campaign for Negro colleges and universities now in progress throughout the country. Dr. Joe T. Thomas, of Detroit, made the introduction of the guest speaker.

Dr. Thomas told of his association with the supreme chancellor, of what the supreme chancellor stood for in defense and support of his race and substantial citizenship. 5-28-44

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THE SUPREME CHANCELLOR, in his speech, praised the leadership of Sir J. Will Cooper in the Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan; work of Mrs. Lena L. Holmes, grand worthy chancellor of the Order of Calanthe of Alabama, and the cooperation given by the membership throughout the state. He spoke of the principles of friendship, charity and benevolence which are the foundation of the Order of Knights of Pythias.

Among guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Alf E. Thomas, editor, and Mrs. McCall; Mrs. Fannie Goodgame, Mrs. J. Will Cooper, wife of Grand Chancellor Cooper, and an instructor in the Baptist Training Union; Mr. and Mrs. Theus, photographers of Detroit; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, of the supreme chancellor's office, Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Mattie B. Rowe, Birmingham, Ala., secretary in the office of the supreme chancellor, and supreme juvenile matron of the Supreme Court Order of Calanthe.

* * *

THE FIFTH WAR BOND drive is scheduled to start June 12 and continue through July 8.

A. G. Gaston is chairman for the Negro division of Jefferson County. In the last bond issue, Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County bought $2,000,000 in War Savings Bonds.

Chairman Gaston has called a meeting for 7:30 p.m. Thursday, June 1, at the Smith & Gaston Funeral Home, corner of Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, North.

Harry Simms, promotion specialist, War Finance Committee for Alabama, is expected to be present at the meeting Thursday night, and to aid in the organization.

* * *

MILES COLLEGE WILL GRADUATE one of the largest classes in its history on Wednesday, May 31, when Dr. J. P. Brawley, president of Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., delivers the commencement address.

The commencement exercises will begin at 11 a.m. in the college auditorium. Degrees will be awarded by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, and Prof. C. L. Shepard, director of instruction.

The baccalaureate sermon at 3:30 p.m., Sunday, May 28, in the college auditorium, will be delivered by the Rev. John C. Turner, rector of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham. 5-28-44

Other commencement features include the student assembly Monday, May 29, at 10 a.m., when prizes and scholarships will be presented. The Alumni Association, J. B. Norman, president, will hold its annual meeting Monday night, May 29, at 8 p.m.

The senior class program will be presented Tuesday night, May 30, at 8 o'clock. Mabel Alston, valedictorian, and Blanche Bonner, salutatorian and class president, will speak.

The public is cordially invited to attend these exercises.

* * *

ST. LUKE A. M. E. CHURCH and citizens of Acmar, Ala., have planned a testimonial in honor of Prof. J. P. Russell, principal of Acmar Junior High School, and superintendent of the St. Luke A. M. E. Sunday School, which will take place at the Acmar Church, Sunday, May 28, at 3 p.m.

Prof. Russell's other connections include his services as chairman of the Negro division of the war finance committee for St. Clair County; assistant district Sunday School superintendent for the South Birmingham district; scout commissioner and worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge.

The committee handling the affair includes Mrs. Sarah Brown, Willie May, George Reese, Robert Lott and Frank Holman.

* * *

DR. R. M. McKENZIE, director, announces the closing of the fourth session of the ministerial and Christian workers school of religion at Slossfield Center for Wednesday, May 31, at 7:30 p.m.

Dr. W. L. Varnado, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, and president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, will make the address.

The school is under the supervision of Miles College, and included in the faculty are Daisy Winston, teacher of English; Dr. C. J. Baker, theology; Dr. W. H. Perry, homilitics; Dr. R. M. McKenzie, Bible and director, and Dr. W. A. Bell, president.

The public is cordially invited to attend the exercises. 5-28-44

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THREE FEATURES WILL highlight the June and July activities of the Boy Scouts, according to announcement made last week by L. K. Shivery, field scout executive.

A councilwide scout rally will be held at the Bethlehem House at 1 p.m., June 3; a scout show will be held at the City Auditorium, June 22, in connection with the National Baptist Sunday School and B. T. U. convention.

From July 9 to July 22, the annual Summer camp for scouts will be held. The location for the camp is yet to be selected, but will be at some water-side spot. The campings have shown improvement each year.

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THE MONARCH SOCIAL CLUB, J. L. Peterman, president, had as guest speaker at the meeting last week, James E. Kelley, grand secretary of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The meeting was held at the residence of H. L. Thompson, 206 11th Avenue, North. The next meeting will be held at the residence of the recording secretary, Y. M. Washington.

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THE BIRMINGHAM BOARD of Education, through the office of Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent, has announced a Summer night school to be carried out at the Parker High School, to run for eight weeks, beginning Monday night, June 5, 1944. Prof. Bert A. Hudson, principal of the Carrie A. Tuggle School, will serve as principal of the Parker Summer Night School.

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According to the announcement, anyone 16 years or over who is not enrolled in a regular day school is eligible to attend the night school.

Subjects will include classes in any public school subject for which there is sufficient demand. The time will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights for eight weeks from June 5 to July 28, 1944—7:30 to 9:30 p.m. each night.

Tuition and registration fees are: Grades 1-4, $1; Grades 5-8, $2; high school, 75 cents per week, or $5 for eight weeks, if paid in advance during the first week. Vocational classes, $2. 5-28-44

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SOLDIERS WHO VISITED the Fourth Avenue USO on Mother's Day enjoyed a treat in this organization's services. More than 100 pies were donated by mothers to add to the service. Music was rendered at different intervals during the evening by Mrs. B. L. Jackson, Ella L. Long, Mrs. William J. Moore, the Hayes Trio and the Silvertone Singers, and a narrative selection on mother by Mrs. Eloise Stewart Fuller.

Mrs. Robert Edwards was chairman of the "pie day" affair for members of the armed forces. Rita Mae Clark was chairman of decoration. Mrs. W. H. Calloway was chairman of the senior hostess committee.

* * *

MRS. MARY ELSTON DOSS, medical social worker at Slossfield Health Center, is attending the National Conference of Social Work in Cleveland, Ohio.

The delegate conference preceded the general sessions and met at the Hotel Cleveland May 19-21. The conference headquarters are at the Municipal Auditorium, and the sessions will extend through May 27. Executives and leaders in social work from over the country are in attendance.

The American Association of Medical Social Workers and other associate groups will meet during the conference week.

Defender Scribe New White House Correspondent

Defender Chicago, Ill 2-19-44

WASHINGTON — Following rapidly on the visit of a committee from the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association with President Roosevelt, the first Negro Correspondent to be accredited to the White House, attended the President's Press Conference last Tuesday.

Harry McAlpin

Harry S. McAlpin, former chief of the Chicago Defender Washington Bureau, is the accredited correspondent of the Atlanta Daily World, a daily Negro newspaper published at Atlanta, Georgia.

McAlpin will serve also as chief of the Washington Bureau of member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. He resides at 2904 Park Place and has lived in Washington for 17 years. He is married and has a daughter, 11 years old.

Final arrangements for the accredidation of McAlpin were completed Monday, February 7, by John H. Sengstacke, president, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World. The Association White House Correspondent's Committee in addition to Sengstacke and Scott include Louis Martin, Michigan Chronicle; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call Post and C. B. Powell, Amsterdam News.

Already the association has two correspondents covering Negro units in the South Pacific and far eastern war theatres. 2-19-44

McAlpin studied journalism and advertising at University of Wisconsin - 1922-26 and worked three years as reporter, city editor and office manager for the Washington Tribune, Washington, D. C. - 1926-29.

He handled all publicity and advertising for the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, for four years - 1929-33, and worked in a supervisory capacity in the federal government for seven years, the last 1½ years of which he served as a chief of public relations 1935-42. Since August, 1942, until the present he has served as chief of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Defender.

48b-1944

BETWEEN THE LINES

Plaindealer

By Dean Gordon B. Hancock

(For AND)

Kansas City, Kans,

The Negro Press

1-14-44

The Negro press has arrived. Its gathering strength is manifest in a hundred ways. It has maneuvered itself into a place of paramount importance in the affairs of this country. The rays of light and hope that penetrate at times the dark clouds that hover over our onward way emanate from an influence that the Negro press engenders.

Years ago there arose a rift between Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the manner of procedure for the struggling Negro. Washington taught conciliation and cooperation;; DuBois taught agitation and resistance to every encroachment on his rights. The disciples of these two schools have stressed through the years the seeming antagonism of these doctrines but few have stopped to see their ultimate kinship. Dr. DuBois has seen it, but many of his followers have refused to recognize it. The Washington group was exhorted to work with the hands and win economic competence; the DuBois and Washington were after the same thing but from different angles. The great mistake was that neither side saw the great good in the other. It is even so now, when the disciples of DuBois enter the arena to fight for the Negro's rights, they point with pride to the economic achievements of the Negroes of this country. When attention must be drawn to the economic achievements of the Negro we must turn from Harlem to Atlanta and New Orleans. When we would publish to the world the business genius of the Negro we turn to Durham and Richmond rather than to Boston long noted for its racial tolerance.

The Negro press could render no greater service to the race than to begin a campaign of understanding between these two schools of thought. If all the Negroes are conservative there is danger of dissolution and indifference; on the other hand if all the Negroes are radical there is danger that the race will be consumed in the interracial conflicts.

1-14-44

There is not only need for a balance of opinion but there are many Negroes who do not understand what radicalism means of course going to the root of things but once we have reached the roots we cannot live there. We must achieve! There is no profounder argument a Negro can make for his full citizenship rights than the life and labors of Dr. George Carver. If he were radical not much was said about it but by his achievement he fought prejudice and proscription as effectively as it was ever fought in this country. If there is anything that shows the possibilities of Negroes more than the life of Dr. Carver this writer knows not of it. In other words Dr. Carver and Dr. DuBois are instruments of the same objectives. Both supply powerful arguments as we stand before the great tribunal of time.

The Negro press has fully imbibed the spirit of Dr. DuBois with its fight psychology. There is need now for greater emphasis on achievement. The Negro press has succeeded admirably in cultivating resentment and dissatisfaction in the Negro with regard to his unhappy lot in this country and world. This is as it should be. I feel that Negroes everywhere are dissatisfied with any sub-citizen status. But Negroes cannot live on resentment and dissatisfaction alone! It is much easier for a young Negro to become an agitator than to get out and hold down some job and achieve independence in a given pursuit. 1-14-44

Unless we add achievement to resentment it does not profit us greatly. If somehow the Negro press could inspire the spirit of thrift and industry and good manners and tolerance and punctuality and job consciousness, it would greatly lift the veil of uncertainty that hovers about the race's future. Survival in the long run is a matter of character, whether of whites or Negroes. If Negroes are to make the fullest use of the economic opportunities that are prevailing, the press must preach a straightforward doctrine to Negroes as well as oppose the injustices of the white man. Whether the white man is just or unjust is very important for the Negro, but whether the Negro is capable, and reliable conscientious is a matter that must largely be determined by Negroes themselves. Larger opportunities without larger vision are empty things. Whether the Negro has the vision or not is a matter in the hands of the Negro press. A great responsibility.

Recommendations In D. C. Report

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

5-27-44

WASHINGTON—(ANS)—Fourteen recommendations, ranging from lectures to American white soldiers to a special Board of Review for court-martial cases, were made by Walter White in a report to the War Department, it was revealed here last week.

The report was based upon White's 15-week, 20,000-mile tour of military installations in the European Theatre of Operations, in North Africa, Italy and the Middle East as an accredited foreign correspondent for the New York Post newspaper. The fourteen points included:

OFF LIMITS—That General Eisenhower's directive to abolish "off limits" of towns and pubs (taverns) be enforced in all areas. Negro soldiers were found to resent bitterly the off limits ordes, or orders setting "odd" and "even" nights for white and colored troops to visit towns and places of amusement. White observed that some commanding officers who took a positive stand for fairness had very little trouble in their localities.

SPECIAL REVIEW BOARD

COURTS MARTIAL — A special board of review of courts-martial cases was recommended by White who said "great unhappiness" has resulted among Negro soldiers "because of their belief that they are punished more quickly and more severely than white soldiers." After citing a number of cases detailed to him by Negro prisoners with whom he was permitted to talk freely, White urged that the special board of review include an eminent Negro lawyer, who would be brought in to serve with appropriate rank. 5-27-44

COMBAT TROOPS—The department is urged to send Negro combat troops to England. White said stories were being circulated that there are no Negro combat troops in England because "Negroes are afraid to fight." White termed as "unfortunite" the fact that, with the exception of some anti-aircraft units, only Negro service troops has been sent to the European theatre. "The Negro troops in the ETO," said his report, "has little or none of the excitement of war necessary to raise the spirits and to give a sense of participation to men engaged in waging war."

Also recommended was that Negro medium bomber crews be sent to England "to fly in non-segregated units," and that Negro service troops now stationed there be given refresher courses in the use of combat weapons.

ANTI-NEGRO RUMORS—Some Negro soldiers abroad have taken the spreading of vicious and fantastic rumors about Negroes as a joke, but some have resented these stories deeply, said White, in recommending that G-2 (Army Intelligence) try to track down and scotch morale-sapping stories.

MP SITUATION

MILITARY POLICE — White found the same complaint abroad on Military Police that has been made in some parts of America, namely that white MP's are armed, but Negro MPs are not. He recommended that no MPs be armed except when guarding payrolls. 5-27-44

PATERNALISM — Paternalistic attitudes on the part of white officers is resented, White reported, saying that both well-educated and less-educated Negroes resent being treatd as "boys."

LECTURES — Lectures to American white troops abroad ships as they near England on the difference between the British and American attitudes toward color, together with lectures to British troops by competent Americans on America and the true place of the Negro as a citizen of his country would be helpful, White declared.

RED CROSS — After praising the American Red Cross for doing "in many respects a superlative job," which deplored the "white" and "Negro" Red Cross clubs located in many areas as not only introducing segregation to the British, but denying white and Negro American soldiers the opportunity to know each other better. He cited the non-segregated pattern of one club as a model for the Red Cross everywhere.

CENSORSHIP — More news and more sympathetic handling of news dealing with Negro troops by the censors would be very helpful, said White, as it would give Negro civilians a better picture of the contribution of their men to the war.

LAGGING BEHIND — Whites concluding recommendation was a suggestion that the War department policy on race "lags behind that of much of the personnel of the Army." He said an advanced position would meet opposition but would be approved by "a much larger percentage... than the War department appears to believe possible."

5-27-44

Toward Freedom

Static Approach to a Changing World Means Impotence and Defeat

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

A FORMER professional associate of mine, now a federal employe, sees no hope for the Negro people in the South. Like many Negro and other liberals who make a static approach to the problems of our society, he is completely overwhelmed by the still dominant crust of anti-Negro reaction, and hence useless in promoting progressive social change.

5-22-44

The college professor to whom I refer is profoundly discouraged by what he observed on a recent trip to Birmingham. Negro servicemen and civilians were being beaten and shot with impunity by the police. Federal war agencies had made their peace with the prevailing pattern of racial discrimination. Much-needed Negro war workers were being barred from essential employment.

The masses of white workers, even many in the CIO, were thoroughly saturated with the race hatred of the culture in which they live. The white supremacyites were organizing and were more aggressive than ever, vowing that never, no never, should Alabama Negroes vote or enjoy any other measure of "social equality."

5-22-44

"I tell you," said my friend, "there simply is no possible way to reconstruct the South from within. Why, it'll take a fascist revolution to bring about any important change."

When I asked whether he thought a fascist revolution would help free the Negro, he replied, "No. of course, it won't. But a change will have to come from some force from the outside; there is no way to bring it about from within."

I protested: "But look, my friend, you're in the depths of defeatism; you appear to see no way out." To which he retorted: "No, I don't." And he walked away—angry, hopeless, impotent.

My friend makes a basic error which is characteristic of many disillusioned liberals. He views the existing state of affairs as something that **is**, rather than as something which is in process of **becoming**. What he fails to see is really the most important thing in the picture; namely, that the social pattern of the South is not fixed and static, but is in process of flux. It is changing, changing ever more rapidly, before his very eyes.

* * *

FORMER plantation peasants are moving to the cities, throwing off the veil of ignorance which semi-serfdom imposes, and

5-22-44

Former agricultural workers are entering into the vast new industries which the war has brought forth. A southern proletariat is emerging, organizing and launching out on programs of political action. (Reps. Starnes and Dies, no less than Senators Pepper and Hill, have but recently experienced the effects of relations between black and white. This is particularly true in Birmingham, where my friend saw nothing but reaction.

More than during any period in recent decades, the Negro people of the South are refusing to accept the caste patterns of tradi- upon their political careers.) In the trade union movement, especially in the great industrial unions of the CIO, entirely new and progressive patterns of tionship are being forged between black

people's war, they are fighting back—still not enough, but ever more and more; and they are winning victories. For example, the near victorious candidacy of a young Negro attorney for a seat on the Newport News City Council so startled Virginia officialdom that they arranged, for the first time in recent history, for several Negro delegates to attend the state Democratic convention.

* * *

STILL further, new allies of the Negro people come forward, even in the South, to champion the extension of Negro freedom as an essential means of strengthening our embattled nation. 5-22-44

The rule of southern Bourbon reaction is now being challenged as never before since the Civil War. It is their very weakness and fears not their strength and confidence, that give rise to the blatant white supremacy cries with which they now seek to pollute the clearing political atmosphere.

It matters a great deal whether one fixes his gaze upon the still dominant, but already disintegrating, forces of reaction, or upon the new and emerging forces of progress which are definitely on the way to becoming dominant. The one leads to defeatism and despair; the other to confidence and effective struggle.

There is much to warrant confidence in the emergence of a new South today. Never since Reconstruction has there been so strong a progressive trend toward freedom. Never has there been a world setting more favorable for nurturing this trend into dominance.

As The Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DuBois

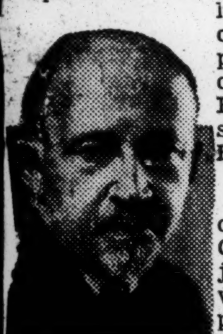
Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

The Real Atrocity

The real atrocity of War is War.

One splendid result of the Russian advance has been the total eclipse of a person named Dies said to be from Texas. 2-12-44

Sparks of One Man Willkie have led through a trail of forgery and peanut politics calculated to leave Bricker without straw and elect Roosevelt.



DR. DUBOIS

States' Rights

Sheriff Erskine of Anderson County, S. C., is in jail on federal warrant for slapping a Negro prisoner. Sheriff Jessen of the South Carolina Sheriffs' Association, complains bitterly: "The present national administration is an insult to every white man and woman in the South. The federal government is about to take all of our states' rights from us." 2-12-44

Intercultural Education

Some twenty years ago, a Quaker teacher from south Jersey came to ask me for material on Negro history. She was trying in a high school to get the various groups to take charge in turn of the chapel exercises and tell each other about their own people, so as to increase their pride in themselves and their respect for each other. From this beginning intercultural understanding, Rachel Davis-DuBois has for a quarter-century devoted herself to this program and accomplished more in real race relations than a dozen other movements.

Recently, Harpers has published her book "GET TOGETHER AMERICANS." Of this little volume, Dr. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, says: "We have long needed a practical handbook for persons who wish to do something more than merely talk about our racial and cultural tensions.' I myself have added, "Toward learning the elements of democracy, this book points a simple and homely way."

Harpers will soon add, "BUILD TOGETHER AMERICANS," telling the story of Mrs. Du Bois' work in the schools. All these years and all this work have been done without pay and with little recognition, even from those who have attempted to steal her phrases, technique and ideas. 2-12-44

Soldiers and Votes

The liberal governor of Georgia has settled the matter. Negroes asked the Governor to let Negro soldiers vote in the primaries, which are the real election in Georgia. They said, "We believe there are thousands of Negroes in the state and military who desire to vote in the primaries. We further believe the great majority of Negro voters have supported the National Democratic administration during the past twelve years." The Governor answered:

"The State Democratic Executive Committee officials advise that under the laws of this State and the rules of the Democratic Executive Committee, Negroes whether soldiers or civilians are not permitted to participate in the White Democratic Primary."

The President said, "I consider such proposed legislation a fraud on the soldiers and sailors and Marines now training and fighting for us and for our sacred rights. It is a fraud upon the American people. It would not enable any soldier to vote with any greater facility than was provided by Public Law 712, under which only a negligible number of soldiers' votes were cast." Taft, hit, hollered.

"In fact I think it was most unfortunate that the President has seen fit again to intervene in a legislative matter, and, in this intervention to use language which is a direct insult to the members of this body and a direct insult to the members of the House of Representatives." 2-12-44

A Colored Empire

Britain is worried. There are only 47 million people in Great Britain, compared with 130 in the United States, 190 in Russia and 400 in China. Of course, in the British Commonwealth there are 450 million, but these are colored by vast majority and no colored group in the empire, with negligible exceptions has any voice in government. Small wonder that Churchill, Smuts and Halifax are having difficulties in explaining British post-war policies. Smuts appeals to the white world; Halifax appeals to white self-governing parts of the Commonwealth; Churchill makes no appeal.

Business

It is heartening to hear that the North Carolina Mutual has declared a dividend, to divide a part of its profits among its patrons. This is, if I mistake not, the first time a Negro company has done this. Most of them in the past have spent their profits in salaries and "expenses." Naturally, the failure to declare dividends is no proof of profiteering on the poor. But when such a policy is possible and is followed, the faith of the public in Negro private business is vastly increased. Next, we would like to hear from some of the banks which have been using capital raised from the lowly for 25 years without even paying interest.

Negro Art 2-12-44

Recently at the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra program, Rodzinski offered at Carnegie Hall, "In Memoriam: The Colored Soldiers who died for Democracy," by our great Negro composer, William Grant Still. Olin Downs says: "Mr. Still's score is one of the best thus far submitted by various composers commissioned by the League of Composers to write short works for orchestra observant of some phase of the present war. When he composed it his thoughts turned to the soldiers of his own race that make part of the American Army, and to the fact that the first American soldier to be killed in the present war was a Negro soldier, and 'to the colored soldiers all over the world, fighting under our flag and the flags of the countries allied with us.'"

It was fitting that this work should have been bracketed with Dvorak's New World Symphony. Nathaniel Dett must be resting in greater peace. 2-12-44

Housing

It is estimated that pre-fabricated houses can be built for $1,500 to $3,000 for a three or four room house, exclusive of the cost of the land. This with federal mortgages at four per cent can mean homes for millions. The only hindrance is the opposition of the real estate interests and the worst of the labor unions. These forces are bleeding the poor with needless rent, and crowding the cities with needless people.

As The Crow Flies

By W. E. B DuBois

Amsterdam-News, New York, N.Y.

AS THE CROW FLIES .:. Amster

There are so many Englishmen now in the United States that they have transported the Daily Mail, and we are prepared to expect Buckingham Palace. 1-29-44

F. E. P. C.

The fight to retain and implement the Fair Employment Practices Committee is fundamental. After the war, the federal government is going to remain in business to an unprecedented extent, despite the antics of the National Chamber of Commerce. Industrial conditions in the nation and throughout the world enforce this development. If the nation hires labor without race discrimination, private industry must follow suit. If class discrimination in private industry sets the pace for the nation, the Negro faces renewed serfdom. Union labor must submit more and more to federal control, in the matter of its membership rules, the handling of its funds and democratic procedure; if federal law permits color and race discrimination, again we face economic disaster. The question then is more than one of the President's legal power. If that power has been exceeded then it should be widened by law. This should be a major matter for us in the next campaign.

DR. DUBOIS

Income 1-29-44

We quote from the Southern Patriot, in its comment on the union election in the plants of the American Tobacco Company for Unionization. "President of the Reynolds Company that resisted the organizing drive is J. A. Gray. His salary in 1936 was $50,000 and in 1942 $217,040, an increase of 434% in 6 years. In June of 1943 the average wage for all industrial employees in North Carolina was $23,53. Thus the average worker in that state would have to labor 3½ years to make as much as Mr. Gray receives in one week ($4,173)."

Education

The United States Senate by a vote of 53 to 26 killed federal aid to education. Taft of Ohio led the high-jackers, who first loaded the bill with an amendment opposed by the Southerners and the Catholics, and then turned and defeated their own amended bill. Here is a problem for the voters of 1944. Our children in the South are growing up in ignorance, with poor teaching and inadequate schools in the country districts, and over-crowding and double sessions in most cities. We must have relief from ignorance, with its resultant crime. To realize what is possible among honest men, note what Russia has done: in less than a generation, she has raised her people from 80% of illiteracy to 10%. That is the real reason of her defeat of Germany. We could have swept ignorance out of the South in the last two generations, had it not been true that in north and south, there were powerful forces who wanted ingorance, because they could achieve wealth and power with it. We need renewed effort to secure that federal aid to education, which Senator Blair of New Hampshire dinned on the ears of this careless nation sixty years ago.

Agriculture 1-29-44

If anyone thinks that Negro farmers, tenants and farm laborers are sharing the war prosperity, he is sadly mistaken. Last winter it was widely declared that a farm labor shortage existed in Florida. The Government rushed thousands of white workers south and thousands of West Indians north. Whites, West Indians and American Negroes fought each other for jobs, while the state authorities threw every obstacle in the way of farm workers who tried to get out of the state. Similar conditions in southern New Jersey increased poverty and vagrancy. Meantime in Congress the so-called "Farm" groups, representing the farm capitalists and employers, succeeded in emasculating the agencies and laws which were supposed to protect migrant farm labor.

Drama 1-29-44

The miracle of Othello on Broadway, reminds us of the time when the stage was disrupted in New York at the attempt to let Negroes play any roles whatsoever with white actors. Then came the Ridgely Torrence plays under the patronage of Mrs. Norman Hapgood. Gradually followed the transformation, until today a black Othello courts a white Desdemona in public and the universe still stands. Of course the secret is that the play is extraordinarily well-done, and before accomplishment, the mists of prejudice eventually dissolve. That is why its votaries are so chary of letting deeds talk.

Editor Mundy Thrills Audience

Herald—Wetumpka, Ala.

Mrs. A. V. Mundy, Editor, "Pulling Together" Magazine, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., thrilled negro citizens of Wetumpka and Elmore County with an inspiring address at the second anniversary of the Negro Civic and Improvement League, Sunday, in Wetumpka.

Speaking from the subject "Our Obligation As Good Citizens", Mrs Mundy pointed out very vividly the fact that it is the obligation of every good negro citizen of Elmore County to make better citizens out of the bad citizens of the racial group. Continuing, Mrs. Mundy said that it is the bad citizens of any racial group which pulls the standards of the race down. 7-1-44

Other features on the anniversary program was the music rendered by the Sousie Foster Chorus and the Spiritual Harmony Singers, and a short talk by Mr. S. J. Phillips, of Tuskegee Institute, who is a promoter for the sale of war bonds and stamps among negroes. He is a full time representative for the Nehi Bottling Company, who have given his services for the promotion of war bonds and stamps among negroes. 7-1-44

A cross section of negro fraternal and religious organizations throughout the county shared the League's anniversary program.

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News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 3, 1944

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

With the theme "Back the Attack Against Tuberculosis with Christmas Seals," Negro volunteers of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association reported this week a total of $2,092 in the recently concluded Christmas Seals campaign, with money continuing to come in to agency offices on Forrest Avenue. The 1943 campaign marks the first time that the campaign goal was reached before Christmas.

Leaders in the successful drive were Miss Josie Starks, with a total of $414 to date; Mrs. Ludie Andrews, who raised $419; Miss Carrie Taylor, with $368; and Mrs. Mae Yates, who brought in a total of $195.

Outstanding co-operation from all segments of the community along with careful organization were cited as the chief reasons for the campaign's success. Gifts of $100 from Morris Brown College and $101 from Washington High School aided materially toward reaching the final figure. The public housing projects of the city were also pointed out for their help.

A new feature of the campaign this year was the introduction of agency memberships taken out by persons who feel particularly dedicated to the work of eradicating tuberculosis, and who chose this method of registering their support of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association.

Workers and members of the board of directors of the Association's Negro Division assigned much credit for the campaign's final results to the work of Dean E. C. Mitchell, president of the division's board; Mrs. Milton W. Bell, executive secretary of the association; and Mrs. Lucy Cherry, health education worker who attended to many of the campaign details.

Seals Make Work Possible

Much of the Negro work of the association is financed by the sale of Christmas Seals in Fulton and DeKalb Counties. The importance of this work may be seen from the fact that, while one-third of the population in these two counties is composed of Negroes, 75 per cent of all deaths from tuberculosis are in the Negro group. Proportionately, therefore, more than twice as many Negroes die from tuberculosis as white persons. Undernourishment, fatigue and housing conditions contribute to this situation.

During the nine months' period of January 1 to October 1, 1943, a total of 2,108 Negro clinic patients were served. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-one additional persons were tuberculin tested or interviewed in the clinic, but not retained as clinic patients. A total of 4,459 Negroes were therefore served over this time.

During the same period, 418 pulmonary, X ray, dental and pneumothorax clinics were held for colored patients, and they received 1,080 X rays, 5,488 home nursing visits by Negro nurses and 1,253 pneumothorax treatments.

Students Surveyed

During the year all of the Negro colleges participated in an X-ray survey of their students, numbering 1,548 altogether. The Atlanta Tuberculosis Association initiated the project and provided educational programs, the State Board of Health did the X-raying, the colleges provided the necessary administrative direction, and the association assisted in the follow-up.

Five active cases were found and 75 who were clinically suspicious. The agency has pointed out that while all of the latter were apparently well, the early discovery of either disease or suspicious conditions will prevent later tragedies.

Educational Program

The Association prefers to emphasize its educational work on the assumption that the actual treatment of tuberculosis is a public responsibility. Since the first of last year (1943), 47 talks on tuberculosis with audiences of approximately 7,000 altogether have been made. Moving pictures are usually shown at these group meetings and tuberculosis leaflets distributed.

To carry on these activities, four Negro nurses, one health education worker and one stenographer are employed on the staff. Five Negro physicians give volunteer service in the clinics. The white staff members render much additional service to Negro groups.

Emancipation Broadcast

Atlantians are looking forward to a program celebrating the eightieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation which will be presented by the National Broadcasting Company this afternoon from 3:30 to 4 p. m., Central War Time, over Station WSB.

Featuring the Fisk University Choir in a recital of sacred music with Paul Robeson as commentator, the program is designed to promote better race relations and is being looked forward to with considerable interest locally.

The program has the support of a number of organizations which have been interested in stemming the tide of racial misunderstanding to the end that both races may live together without friction.

Atlantian Honored

A signal recognition has recently come to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University sociologist, with his election to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Restricted to 250 artists, literary and musical scholars, the institute represents a body of the highest-ranking savants in these fields in the country. It was organized in 1899.

Dr. Dubois is the first Negro to be elected to the body and is also believed to be the first Atlantian elected while living in the city.

Christmas Gift

Santa Claus came to the Atlanta University School of Social Work recently in the form of two gifts amounting to $4,500 from foundations which have been strongly impressed by the work of the school in preparing Negro social workers for the critical years of postwar reconstruction which lie ahead.

Meanwhile, Forrester B. Washington, director of the school, was out of the city searching for additional sources of support as well as making arrangements for placing some of the students who will be graduating in February and June.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

That there are substantial and far-reaching improvements in race relations in America is being demonstrated in many different ways. Birmingham is a good example for this expressoin. 2-6-44

When ministers of white and Negro churches can exchange pulpits occasionally, and the white ministers preach for Negro congregations, and Negro ministers preach for white congregations from their respective pulpits, we are going a long way on the road of commonsense, race and interracial duty, and building up a constructive association and understanding that perhaps no other form of approach could accomplish.

Last Wednesday night, the Rev W. H. Perry, pastor of First Ebenezer Baptist Church, and his choir were guests of the Eighty-Fifth Street Baptist Church, white, of which the Rev. H. O. Hester is pastor. The choir of Ebenezer Baptist Church furnished the music, and the Rev. Mr. Perry delivered his message.

Despite bad weather, more than 100 persons attended, and among them was a group of students from Howard College.

On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Terry used for a subject, "The Storm and the Calm," referring to Christ and His disciples on the sea during which a storm arose and tossed the ship mightily.

* * *

NEGRO SOCIAL WORKERS OF BIRMINGHAM, following group meetings held since October, have formed a permanent organization to initiate and encourage activities to enlarge the social workers' opportunities to give service.

The organization was perfected at a meeting held at the Masonic Temple, on Jan. 26, when the following officers were elected: 2-6-44

Chairman, Mrs. Mary Elston Doss, of Slossfield Health Center; co-chairman, Mrs. Lula J. Smtih, of the Juvenile Court; secretary, Mrs. R. C. Johnson, of the Girl Scouts and Community Day Nursery; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. White, of the Southtown Housing Unit; treasurer, L. K. Shivery, of the Boy Scouts. Charles Askew, of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. E. R. Johnson, of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. A. M. Brown, of the Children's Aid Society, were named to serve on the executive board.

All persons, volunteers or employes, engaged in social work are urged to join.

Luncheon meetings will be held on the second Wednesday in each month. The next meeting is scheduled for Feb. 9 in Room 506, Masonic Temple, at noon.

* * *

THE NEGRO DIVISION OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY War Finance Committee, through Chairman A. G. Gaston, reports they have reached $500,000 in the sale of bonds, their half-way mark. The labor division was credited with nearly one-half of the $500,000 sum.

The Bessemer division has raised $32,000 on their quota of $200,000.

A bond rally is being planned for Negro citizens with the Tuskegee Army Air Base Band, and William Pickens, chief of the inter-racial section of the treasury, scheduled to appear. Bishop John A. Gregg of the A. M. E. Church, special representative of the War Department and Negro churches of America, now visiting North Africa, Italy and Sicily, has been invited to speak.

* * *

IN HUEYTOWN, Jan. 29, the birthdays of Sir Samuel S. Terry, 30, vice chancellor of Napoleon Lodge No. 28, and his two daughters, Willie Mae, 7, and Myree, 1, were celebrated with a gala party. Included was Charlie Lee Terry, who left Feb. 3 for service, and a reception for Pvt. Dock M. Perry, member of Napoleon Lodge No. 28, Knights of Pythias, who left Feb. 4 for Ft. Benning, Ga. 2-6-44

Among guests taking part and sharing honors were J. C. Hurst, of Birmingham, and Eddie James Grace, of Bessemer, and Pvt. William Reese, of Hueytown, who also left for camp Feb. 4.

Joint host and hostess for the birthday and reception were the parents of Samuel S. and Dock Terry, S. B. Terry and wife, Mrs. Mamie Terry, of Hueytown.

THE NEGRO ENGINEERING, SCIENCE and management war training program at Parker High School offers three new, free courses to begin in February.

On Feb. 14, registration will start for industrial electricity, office management and radio technology.

Class nights are Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and class hours are from 6 to 9.

All persons with high school diplomas are eligible and the Negroes of Birmingham are urged to take advantage of this free, college-level education and prepare themselves to aid the war effort. For further information, call Principal W. B. Johnson at Parker High School (Birmingham 3-7415), or write the ESMWT coordinator, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 2-6-44

As a part of the same program, registration for a refresher course for mathematics teachers will be held at the Ensley Junior Negro High School on the same date. Prerequisites for this last course are college training and reasonable opportunity to teach secondary school mathematics. For information regarding this course, persons interested are asked to call Mrs. Alma D. Ezel, Birmingham, 7-3827.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 16, 1944

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The American Red Cross Negro Blood Donor Service at University Homes, 668 Fair Street, S. W., will welcome blood donors from 12 noon to 3 p. m. Thursday, January 20, when the Red Cross mobile unit will be stationed there. Donors are asked to make appointments by calling JAckson 5281.

According to Red Cross officials, those who give blood must be between 18 and 60 years of age. Those between 18 and 21 should bring a written statement on the day of appointment stating that they have permission to donate their blood. This statement should be signed by a parent or guardian in the presence of a witness.

Diet requirements state that a heavy meal four hours prior to the appointment is desirable. In the time intervening between the meal and the donation, black coffee, clear tea, dry toast, fruit juice or a cola drink may be taken. No dairy products such as milk, eggs or butter should be eaten, however, as they will affect the plasma. No fats of any kind must be taken.

Donors should have no symptoms of a cold. They must have been free of malaria for the past 15 years.

Those interested in contributing their blood for the blood plasma which may save some soldier's life are asked to make appointments in advance by calling JA. 5281. Additional information will be given over the phone at the time the appointment is made.

Hill, Hamilton Mourned

The first Negro principal in the Atlanta public school system and one of the South's oldest contractors each were mourned by older Atlantians this week, their deaths occurring within six days.

Professor Charles W. Hill, the first to succumb, will be remembered as an Atlanta school teacher for 47 years in the course of which he served as principal of Mitchell Street (now abandoned), Ashby Street and E. P. Johnson Schools. He was one of the first Atlantians to graduate from Clark College.

Alexander D. Hamilton was one of the number of Negro contractors whose work was in demand throughout the South because of their construction skill. He was one of Atlanta's pioneer businessmen.

Name Ship for John Hope

Seven years after his death, honors continue to come to Dr. John Hope, associated with Atlanta higher education for 38 years, as the U. S. Maritime Commission this week announced plans to name a Liberty ship after him as a tribute to his contribution to America. The S. S. John Hope will be the eighth to be named within the past two years for Negro Americans.

While born in Augusta, Dr. Hope's name has more frequently been associated with Atlanta as the scene of his life's work. He came to Atlanta in 1898 after having attended Worcester Academy and Brown University and after teaching at Roger Williams College in Nashville for four years.

Starting as a teacher in Morehouse College, he was elevated to the presidency eight years later in 1906. After serving in this post for 25 years, he was elected to the presidency of Atlanta University in 1931 after the university system was organized. Holder of the Phi Beta Kappa Key, he also received honorary doctor of laws degrees from Bates, Bucknell, Howard and McMaster (Toronto).

Civic Worker

A Y. M. C. A. worker in France during the last year, Dr. Hope was later to become a member of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. In addition to serving on many educational commissions, he functioned at various times as president and director of the Interracial Commission; president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; member of the Spingarn Medal Committee; and member of the boards of the Atlanta and National Urban Leagues. His death in 1936 brought to a close one of the most fruitful periods of service rendered to education and to his race.

Other Negro Americans for whom Liberty ships have been named include Booker T. Washington, Paul Laurence Dunbar, George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass, John Merick, Robert L. Vann and James Weldon Johnson.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Officers of the Birmingham Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, elected for 1944, will be installed at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 16, at Macedonia Baptist Church. Rev. Otis D. Jackson is pastor. L. Belle, local business man will deliver the installation speech.

Officers to be installed are W. H. Hollins, president; L. H. Britt and the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, vice-presidents; Emory O. Jackson, secretary; Miss Ethel Brewer, assistant secretary; S. J. Bennett, treasurer, and J. J. Green, chairman of the executive committee. These officers were elected at a meeting of the association last December.

President Hollins indicated that in his acceptance speech he would touch on the plans for the Spring membership campaign, the program for the branch this year, and the progress made in the registration and vote drive.

Space will be given on the program to stimulate the Fourth War Loan campaign, and other interesting features.

The public is urged to attend the meeting.

* * *

THE NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH and the A. M. E. Ministers Alliance of Birmingham, announce a program to be held on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at the St. John A. M. E. Church, in celebration of the fifitieth ministerial anniversary of the Rev. J. B. Carter. The alliance, under the leadership of the Rev. J. S. Thompkins, president, and the Rev. R. W. Hilson, secretary, has sent invitations to the various organizations of the city and Jefferson County to be represented on the program and time will be given for remarks by these representatives. Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding bishop of the North Alabama Conference, as well as many leaders in the conference work, are cooperating to make the occasion an outstanding one.

The Rev. Carter has served many of the outstanding churches of the A. M. E. denomination and has given time and attention to worthwhile civic and educational movements in the city of Birmingham and throughout the state of Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., News
January 16, 1944

"TRAINING THE NEGRO FOR THE PRODUCTION FRONT LINE" is the subject of a five-page color section which sets forth the story of the unique performance which has taken place on the banks of the Delaware River. The story, appearing in the December issue of "Machinery," organ of the Design, Construction, Operation of Metal-Working and Allied Equipment manufacturing groups, was written by the magazine's associate editor, Holbrook L. Horton, who visited the Sun Shipbuilding plant to evaluate the organization's program, with respect to its shipyard No. 4.

Holbrook set down what the editors referred to as a "concrete evidence of an outstanding accomplishment in the field of job training." Starting from scratch, with only a few white foremen and leaders in an over-all program, trained workers now are manning an entirely new shipyard. "These workers," Horton states, "have been taken from unskilled Negro jobs and have been taught to build merchant ships from bow to stern and from keel to stack."

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THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS SPECIAL ARTICLE include a young Negro, formerly a laborer, making the complete layout for an engineering gage board from blueprint and a workman forging a large davit to shape under a steam hammer with a Negro crew leader, rated a first-class forger.

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CARVER INDUSTRIES, THE NATION'S FIRST ALL-NEGRO small parts plant, Fort Worth, Tex. is now doing sub-contract work for precision metal parts of the U. S. Navy. Excluding the director, the plant is manned entirely by woman power. The plant, named for the great scientist, George Washington Carver, is the brain child of Elmer Williams, member of the training and employment committee of the Negro Welfare Council.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala. 2-13-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Negro division, War Finance Committee of Jefferson County, is moving steadily towards its goal of $1,000,000 in the Fourth War Loan Drive. Headquarters in the Smith and Gaston Building, announces 80 per cent of the quota raised.

To climax the effort, the division, under leadership of Chairman A. G. Gaston, has planned a countywide War Bond rally, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Principal speaker will be Bishop J. A. Gregg, of the A. M. E. Church, now on the final leg of a tour that has carried him to several combat zones, visiting Negro soldiers. Bishop Gregg is official representative of the War Department and of the Negro churches of America. Dean William Pickens, chief of the interracial section, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, will also address the rally.

Payton Anderson, Birmingham youth, who has served in the Navy as a gunner's mate two years, and who was wounded in battle aboard the Lexington, will tell of his experiences in the Battle of Midway, and in the Pacific zones.

Musical entertainment will include the crack 60-piece Tuskegee Army Air Base Band, under direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye; the Golden Bells, Friendly Five of Bessemer; P. C. W. Aggregation Chorus; Dixie Coral Singers and Sunlight Jubilee Singers.

Chairman Gaston appealed to all volunteer workers and chairmen to sell bonds this week to those families who purchased bonds in January.

At 9 a.m. Sunday Oscar W. Adams, supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, will deliver a special message to Negro citizens over WSGN. A Negro "history week program," with special emphasis on the sale of War Bonds will be held in Homewood at the Bethel A. M. E. Church at 3:30 p.m. Sunday. 2-13-44

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The major concern of every American should be the winning of this war.

As the OPA is vitally concerned with the war effort as well as with civilian welfare, its program should be thoroughly understood and loyally supported by all.

What, then, is the OPA program? How can one best support it?

To create widespread study of these questions, the Negro Advisory Committee to the Information Panel of Jefferson County War Price and Rationing Board is inviting Negro school children of the Birmingham City and Jefferson County Schools to answer these questions in an essay of not more than 200, 300 and 400 words, respectively, written on Elementary (1-6), Junior (7-9), and Senior High School (10-12) levels. The contest to begin Feb. 14 and end March 15.

As a patriotic gesture, and to stimulate interest in this contest, E. A. Bradford, of Bradford's Funeral Home, will award the following prizes:

To every school participating: A copy of the Life of Dr. George Washington Carver.

To the student writing the best essay on each level, first prize, a $25 War Bond.

To the student writing the next best essay on each level, second prize, $10 in War Savings Stamps.

Rules for the contest follow: The principal is asked to conduct the contest in his or her school, and on March 16, mail or deliver all essays to R. W. Taylor or C. M. Mitchell, OPA Information Center, Room 727, Colored Masonic Temple, Birmingham 1, Ala.

The essays will be passed upon by competent and impartial judges whose decision will be final.

Essays bearing postmark later than midnight, March 16, will not be accepted.

For further informaton, write or call R. W. Taylor or C. M. Mitchell, OPA Information Center, 727 Colored Masonic Temple, Telephone 4-7411, Ext. 5, Birmingham 1, Ala.

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Saturday, in Slowe Hall, Washington, Phi Delta Kappa Sorors and their guests will pay tribute to Sorors Madeline R. Morgan and Bessie O. King, of Mu Chapter, Chicago, who have been selected as the ones who made the most outstanding contributions during 1943.

Through the initiative of these sorors, Negro history is no longer taught as a separate unit in the Chicago City School System, but has been woven into courses in history already included in the curriculum. 2-13-44

Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, Chicago, and Miss Elinor McCollom, principal of schools, Chicago, will pay tribute to these teachers who were assigned the task of assimilating and compiling the material.

Other guests will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Supt. Robert L. Haycock, of City Schools, Washington; Dr. Studebaker and Dr. Caliver, of the Office of Education; U. S. government representatives from Howard University; James Egert Allen, of New York City; N. A. A. C. P., members of The Associated Press, The Associated Negro Press.

Expected to be present from Birmingham are Soror J. Cleo Nelms, Southern regional director, and Soror Leila E. Butler, Baseulus, of Nu Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, both are teachers in the Birmingham city school system.

* * *

The 22nd anniversary observance of race relations Sunday, marking Brotherhood Month, will be held at First Congregational Christian Church, corner of Seventh Avenue and 15th Street, North, the Rev. William L. Cash, minister at 7:30 p.m. Sunday.

"Interracial Good Will—in American Democracy" will be discussed by McClellan van der Veer, chief editorial writer of The Birmingham Age-Herald, and Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College.

Dr. William H. Marmion, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and chairman of the Alabama Committee on Interracial Cooperation, will speak on "Highlights in Interracial Brotherhood" as evidenced in both the state committee and the nation.

Music will be furnished by the church choir and the Woman's Chorus of Miles College.

The public is invited.

* * *

The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, which has been without a pastor since the death of Dr. D. F. Thompson, Feb. 25, 1943, has extended a call to the Rev. A. B. Coleman, pastor of Shiloh Metropolitan Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Fla., and look forward to having him as guest of the church during this week, when he will hold meetings with the various groups of the membership, and will be the speaker on Sunday, Feb. 20.

Dr. Coleman is expected to reach the city Monday, and will meet with the deacons and trustees at 8 p.m. Tuesday; with the officers of auxiliaries at 6 p.m. Wednesday and the business and professional group at 8 p.m. Wednesday. Thursday, the pastor-elect will meet the young people of the church and at 8 p.m. Thursday will meet with the entire membership. 2-13-44

* * *

All members of the Knights of Pythias and Court of Calanthe are called to attend the second Sunday meeting of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Pythian Council at 4 p.m. Sunday on the sixth floor of the Pythian Building, 310 North 18th Street.

The meeting will be the first of the council for 1944, and chancellor commanders and members of the Knights of Pythias and worthy counsellors and members of the Order of Calanthe are expected to be out in large numbers.

The supreme chancellor has issued the proclamation calling for the anniversary and Thanksgiving Day program of the Knights of Pythias which will be observed this year Sunday, March 26. Birmingham and Jefferson County make the anniversary occasion one of great display for the fraternity and its various branches, and the Pythian Council plays a big part in this celebration.

48b-1944

Negro Writer Pleads For Mrs. Browder

The Worker - New York, N.Y.

1-23-44

(Special to The Worker)

CHICAGO.—Frank Marshall Davis, noted Negro poet and journalist, today joined the mounting numbers of persons in the midwest who have written to President Roosevelt, urging him to intervene in the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Raissa Browder.

In his letter to President Roosevelt, Davis declared:

"Because I am also a member of a minority group, I cannot help but feel the unjustness of the persecution heaped by Attorney General Biddle on Mrs. Earl Browder, who faces deportation because of a mere technicality.

"Mrs. Browder has committed no crime. She is not a dangerous alien. There is no evidence that she has ever actively participated in American politics. She is the mother of three children who are at least as American as any other.

"But she is the wife of the general secretary of the Communist Party. This means she is married to a man who places winning the war against fascism and complete unity of all the people above any and all other considerations. Does this therefore make Mrs. Browder unfit to live in our great nation?"

Latest among midwest labor circles to write to President Roosevelt on Mrs. Browder's behalf are 28 women stewards of the Foote Gear division of the United Electrical Workers, CIO.

Mrs. Claire Aronson, president of the women's division of the Chicago chapter, American Jewish Congress, also joined in protesting the deportation order. 1-23-44

Members of the board of directors of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Chicago office reported, have agreed to voice their protest to the President.

In Chicago, the Civil Liberties Union has written to President Roosevelt and has circularized 125 of its most active members with an appeal for action in the case.

What Negroes Are Doing

News- Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Leaders throughout the African Methodist Episcopal Church voice general appreciation over the cordial welcome and fine entertainment given by the City of Birmingham during the recent meeting of the Bishops and Connectional Council held here with the Rev. Dr. H. R. Hughes, pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church, where sessions were held and Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding bishop of the A. M. E. Conferences of Alabama, hosts. 3-5-44

The council brought Birmingham 14 of the 16 bishops of the A. M. E. Church, all distinguished religious leaders of this day and time. They included Bishops W. A. Fountain, Sixth Episcopal District; Reverdy C. Ransom, Third; John A. Gregg, Fourth; Sherman L. Greene, Eighth; George B. Young, 10th; Monroe H. Davis, Second; Noah W. Williams, Fifth; Davis H. Sims, First; R. R. Wright, 13th; D. Ward Nichols, Ninth; George E. Curry, 12th and 14th; F. Madison Reid, 14th and A. J. Allen, 16th Episcopal District. Not present were J. S. Flipper, senior bishop from the Seventh Episcopal District, and William T. Vernon, retired.

Council sessions were inaugurated with a colorful welcome program in the Municipal Auditorium where greetings were brought by President W. Cooper Green of the City of Birmingham; Bishop B. G. Shaw of the A. M. E. Zion Church; the Rev. John Hunter for the C. M. E. Church and Dr. F. R. Chenault on behalf of the Methodist Church (white). Other welcomes were brought from the host Ninth Episcopal District by Presiding Elder J. S. Brookens of the North Mobile area; from the Inter-Racial Council by President William H. Marmion; from the A. M. E. Church in Alabama by the Rev. I. H. Bonner, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, Mobile; from Birmingham business men by A. G. Gaston, mortician; from Alabama laymen by J. E. Kelley, grand secretary of the I. B. P. O. Elks of the World; and from the Baptist Church by the Rev. Calvin Perkins, pastor of Twenty-Third Street Baptist Church here.

Greetings from the laity were brought by Hon. Willard W. Allen of Baltimore, Md., and from the ministry by Dr. Charles H. Wesley president of Wilberforce University. Responses to the various welcomes were made for the ministry by Dr. Carey Gibbs; for the laity by Dr. A. S. Jackson, secretary of finance and for bishops by Bishop Noah W. Williams. 3-5-44

One of the features of the session was the testimonial given in honor of Dr. Arthur Smith Jackson, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church and outstanding layman. The epochal testimonial and program was held at St. John's A. M. E. Church. A copper and bronze plaque, testifying to his 32 years of faithful and untiring service, was presented Dr. Jackson by his fellow workers of the various departments of the church, including a token of $1,500 in cash.

Dr. E. C. Hatcher, editor-manager of the Southwestern Christian Recorder, was promotional director; Dr. S. S. Morris acted as master of ceremonies with leaders of all departments taking part in the program. The plaque carried the name of the honoree and 16 participating general officers of the A. M. E. Church.

The council made plans for the general conference which will convene during the month of May in Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

NAVY PETTY OFFICER J. HENRY SMITH was featured speaker at the kickoff meeting of the Negro division of the Red Cross fund-raising drive Tuesday night at Smithfield Court auditorium. The advance gift committee, under Mrs. Hattie Calloway and Mrs. A. H. Parker, reported a sum of $450.

Negro division headquarters have been opened at 411 North 17th Street. The telephone number is 7-0080. Prof. Halsey Drake, teacher and coach at Hooper City High School, is chairman, and Clarence L. Price, co-chairman of the Negro division. Various committees were announced at the kickoff meeting. A meeting of the executive committee is set for next Tuesday.

The drive this year has an added significance to thousands of families who have called on the Red Cross for aid during the past year. Parents have sought and obtained news of their sons in uniform; the mortgage, in many instances, was stayed awaiting the return of the soldier, and news about the boy in enemy hands was obtained by the American Red Cross. Hundreds have received training in first aid and as nurses' aids under supervision of the Red Cross. 3-5-44

Every countywide effort for humanity has received the support of the Negro citizens and the 1944 American Red Cross drive will be no exception. Already some 300 Negro citizens have volunteered their services. They must have the support of every school child, housewife, professional, business person and laborer. The appeal is for every donor to double the gift of the past year and for all others to give. Give through a volunteer worker, schools, churches or carry your gift to Negro division headquarters. Through your gift you send yourselves to stand beside your soldiers as long as they need your help. The Red Cross answers the call of Negroes and whites of the armed forces and on the home front. Negro and white citizens must give for those who are fighting for us.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM AND ALABAMA will be well represented at the third annual meeting of the Central Jurisdiction Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, which will convene March 8-9-10, in Cory Methodist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, with the Rev. and Mrs. Oliver B. Quick as hosts. Representatives from Alabama will be Mrs. W. L. Turner, president of the Central Alabama Conference; Mrs. R. R. Williams, delegate; Mrs. Myrtle Willett Coleman, supply secretary for central jurisdiction, and Mrs. Carrie Ozan, a district president. The women will study the interpretation of their theme, "The Lord's Song in a Strange Land!"

Notable speakers addressing the convention are Mrs. J. D. Bragg, president of the division; Mrs. J. W. Mills, vice president of the division; Mrs. Ina Davis Fulton, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. C. Goods, former president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society; Mrs. V. F. DeVinny, secretary of organization; Miss Muriel Day, secretary of educational institutions, Miss Lillian Warrick Field, secretary, and Mrs. Mary McLeord Bethune will be one of the reconsecration speakers.

* * *

RESOLVED: "That the United States Should Cooperate in Establishing and Maintaining an International Police Upon Defeat of the Axis," is the subject for the annual freshman - sophomore debate at Miles College Friday evening, March 10. The program will take place in the college auditorium at 7:30. 3-5-44

Members of the freshman team are Misses Mary Alice Hobson, Jackie James and Arzell Bates. The sophomore team is composed of Misses Ethel L. Williams, Kathleen Willis and Annie Mae Smart. The public is cordially invited to attend.

* * *

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS of the Birmingham district met last Sunday in the Pythian Temple building and organized for the coming 64th anniversary of the founding of the Pythian Order among Negroes, which will be celebrated throughout the supreme jurisdiction on Sunday, March 26.

The general anniversary committee last Sunday selected the following officers: Sir William Washington, of Climax Lodge No. 7, as chairman; Sir E. G. Moore, Eunice Lodge No. 180, vice chairman; Sir Nathodeus Martin, of St. Luke Lodge No. 23, secretary; Sir W. A. Stover, of Iron City Lodge No. 3, treasurer. Heading the program committee is Sir G. S. Norman, of Myrtle Lodge No. 222.

The committee on place of meeting is headed by Capt. W. A. Stover.

* * *

A BUSINESS SESSION OF THE Birmingham branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is set for 7:30 p.m. Friday at the Masonic Temple, W. H. Hollins, branch president, announces. The association's executive committee will meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday at the temple.

* * *

THE GREATER BIRMINGHAM NEGRO Business League last Monday heard Molton H. Gray in an appeal for wider political activity on the part of Negro citizens. H. D. Coke, league vice president, spoke on the annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week. The league will hold its first night meeting of the year Tuesday at Bob's Savoy Cafe.

All business and professional men and women are invited.

What Negroes Are Doing

News- Age Herald B'ham, Ala. 4-23-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The annual meeting of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World will be held in Birmingham, opening at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church at 2 p.m. this Sunday. The parade will begin at the Elks Home, Eighth Avenue and 12th Street, at noon. The annual sermon will be delivered by the Rev. John W. Goodgame, pastor, Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

Another feature for Sunday will be an oratorial contest beginning at 8 p.m. at St. John A. M. E. Church, Seventh Avenue and 15th Street, North, when several boys and girls will contest for the national honors and for scholarships to be awarded successful ones.

The business session of the convention will open at 9 a.m. Monday at the Elks Home with State President Ernest Wright, of Tuscaloosa, presiding. It is estimated some 200 delegates from nearly every section of the state will be present. Among special guests to attend will be Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson, of Washington; Grand Secretary James E. Kelley, of Birmingham; Mrs. Buena V. Kelley, grand daughter secretary of the women's department, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Hattie I. James, of Jacksonville, Fla.

The annual reception known as the Grand Ball will be held at the Elks Home beginning at 10 p.m. Monday. 4-23-44

The public is invited to the exercises at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church Sunday afternoon and the oratorical contest Sunday night.

* * *

THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL Ministers Alliance held installation service at the Tabernacle Baptist Church Thursday night for the following officials: The Rev. Dr. W. L. Varnado, president; the Rev. J. H. Hughes, vice president; the Rev. Henry D. Tillman, secretary; the Rev. R. R. Williams, treasurer, and the Rev. W. Walker, chaplain.

Tabernacle Baptist Church and Galilee Baptist Church choirs furnished music. The keynote sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Perry, and representatives were heard from the professions, press fraternal, business and education groups and from the youth movement. Ushers from Thirgood C. M. E. Church handled the crowd.

The alliance has done a fine job in interdenominational work throughout the district. Chairmen of the committees are: Program, the Rev. John A. Hunter; social service, the Rev. W. L. Cash; propositions, the Rev. J. R. Hughes, and race relations, the Rev. W. E. Burke.

On the committee handling the program Thursday night were the Rev. Dr. F. R. Blakey, chairman; the Rev. J. C. Perry, secretary, and the Rev. W. Walker. The Rev. R. R. Williams, of the Methodist Church, is the retiring president.

ALPHA ETA CHAPTER, of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, gave the Negro people of Birmingham a treat Wednesday night in its annual business on parade program at the Masonic Temple. Just about every Negro business of the city and district had some part in making the program an outstanding success.

The auditorium and balcony of the temple were filled with many persons forced to stand.

The local chapter, composed of Negro business and professional women, had brought as guest speaker, the dean of Negro insurance executives, C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, N. C., who spoke on "Preparedness for the Negro Youth of Today" as a means for bettering the position of the race in future years.

In the typewriting contest, Rose Kathleen Samples, student at Park-

er High School, won first prize of a $25 War Saving Bond. Other prize winners were Harriett Hall, representative of a confection in business on parade, $5 in War Stamps, and Lavergne Eaton, of the Fairfield Industrial High School, winner of $5 in War Savings Stamps, in the popularity contest. Prizes were also awarded as attendance and other participation on the program.

* * *

THE PEOPLE OF BIRMINGHAM look forward to hearing Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Air Field, who will speak at Thirgood C. M. E. Church, the Rev. John A. Hunter, pastor, at 3:30 p.m. this Sunday.

Speaking under auspices of the Southern Negro Youth Congress as a part of its national council meeting, April 22-23, Col. Parrish is expected to bring a message of interest to all Negro youth in the Army Air Forces.

Both the sessions of the national council to be held at Smithfield Youth Center, 329 Eighth Avenue, North, and the mass meeting at Thirgood Church are open to the public. Taking part in the council meetings will be youth from many of the Southern states.

* * *

GEORGE W. HUNTER, assistant professor of chemistry at Hampton Institute, Virginia, is the author of an article on the processes of saponification and emulsification, as illustrated in the laboratory preparation of cold cream, which appears in the current issue of the Journal of Chemical Education.

According to Prof. Hunter's article, the preparation of a simple cold cream embodies an explanation of saponification, the decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid, and emulsification, or the formation of an emulsion. Preparing the cold cream has proved a helpful functional means of teaching this aspect of organic chemistry to home economics students at Hampton Institute.

* * *

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the pastorate of the Rev. William H. Perry will be celebrated by First Ebenezer Baptist Church, April 26-30, when a large number of churches of the city and their pastors will take part on the program.

The anniversary sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Perry, pastor of Pilgrim Church, and will be the feature of the program for 3 p.m. Sunday, April 30.

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First Ebenezer Baptist Church is at 420 Graymont Avenue, and has been led to remarkable success under the organization and pastorate of the Rev. Perry.

Friends are invited to attend the program, beginning Wednesday night. 4-23-44

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ACCORDING TO ANNOUNCEMENT of War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, William M. Cooper, director of Summer and extension study at Hampton Institute, has been appointed to serve on the state farm security advisory committee of Virginia.

The committee is composed of nine representative citizens of Virginia, who help to adapt the broad national policies of FSA to local conditions and who asist in coordinating activities of that administration with those of other agencies in agriculture.

Prof. Cooper, who was made a member of the Virginia State Council on Social Hygiene not long ago, is also on the executive board of the Virginia interracial committee and an active member of the Virginia State Teachers Association and the Negro Organization Society.

* * *

Chancellor commanders, officers and members of Pythian Lodges throughout the district, and worthy counsellors and members of the Court of Calanthe, are reminded of the regular fourth Sunday afternoon meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County at 4 o'clock on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North 18th Street, Sir A. J. Robinson, president. 4-23-44

Important announcements bearing on the membership campaign, and the coming Grand Lodge session for June are expected from the grand chancellor and other officials.

What Negroes Are Doing

Age-Herald-Bham, Ala. 1-30-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Negroes are not only participating in the Fourth War Loan drive as purchasers of War Bonds, the Treasury Department announced last week, but they are also helping to sell bonds in larger numbers than ever before.

At present four full-time executives and a clerical staff in the national office of the War Finance Committee are assisting the drive on the national level, and 15 Negro leaders throughout the country are serving as dollar-a-year members of their war finance staffs.

The interracial section of the Defense Savings Staff, which later became the War Finance Committee, was set up in May, 1941, under the supervision of James L. Houghteling, assistant to the secretary of the treasury, and with Dean William Pickens, noted orator and publicist, as head of the unit. Mr. Pickens began work with one assistant in the main Treasury Building, but in a short while two clerks were added and one additional executive, Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, two field workers were added, Mrs. Nell Hunter, former staff member of the NYA, began work among Negro women, and John W. Whitten was assigned work among the fraternal and labor groups. After serving the treasury for 17 months, Mr. Thomas went to the National Red Cross on April 1, 1943. Williard W. Allen, insurance executive and fraternal leader of Baltimore, Md., was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Whitten resigned recently to become staff member of the Office of Price Administration.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS group have spoken before every Negro convention, religious and secular, held in the past two years, and in addition have addressed the workers of many large war plants as well as many fraternal groups.

The Negro division of the War Finance Committee for Birmingham and Jefferson County has passed the $270,000 mark in its drive to place an extra bond in the pockets of Negro citizens, and on its announced quota of $1,000,000 for the present drive. General Chairman A. G. Gaston states, however, there are still countless citizens who have not purchased bonds and others who have not reported their purchase. 1-30-44

The Negro division is calling every Negro citizen to buy all the bonds he can this week and to report all purchases to the Negro division headquarters in the Smith & Gaston Building or to a volunteer worker.

Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, will deliver a special message at 9 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 30, over radio station WSGN. Churches are encouraged to invest their funds in bonds for use in construction nad improvements after victory. Among the organizations that have invested in bonds are the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; the First Baptist Church of Fairfield; Birmingham Baptist College, Spiritualist Church of Homewood and the St. Peters Primitive Baptist Church of Bessemer.

Prof. W. B. Johnson, principal of Parker High School, reported that the school had sold a total of $2,975 in bonds and $4,439.05 in stamps. Among other divisions with favorable reports are the Homewood Volunteers under John Lewis; labor division, Hartford Knight, Ebb Cox and L. H. Britt; Southside, J. T. Griffin and A. D. White, and Fairfield under L. Cates and the Rev E. W. Williams. 1-30-44

The Smithfield division will meet Wednesday at 4 p.m. at Smithfield Court. Mrs. E. H. Murphy is chairman. Their quota is $75,000. Volunteers are invited to attend.

* * *

THE 34TH ANNIVERSARY of the Boy Scouts of America will be observed Feb. 8-14. Negro Scouts of Birmingham and Jefferson County, according to A. G. Gaston, district chairman of the Interracial Activities Division, will join in the observance with a number of programs to be held in churches, schools and other sponsoring institutions.

The event of the week will be a monster Boy Scout Show in which scouts from the entire council will portray what scouting means to them. This event will be held Friday, Feb. 11 at 7:30 p.m. in the Masonic Temple auditorium.

District Commissioner E. R. Johnson will be in charge of this program and will be assisted by Commissioners L. C. Hood, J. B. Whitehead, Charles Brown, Frederick Curtis and Sgt. Buster Martin.

The program promises to be one of the outstanding events of the year. L. K. Shivery is field scout executive for the Birmingham local Council of Boy Scouts of America.

* * *

THE NEED FOR APPROXIMATELY 80 Negro personnel for service in Red Cross overseas clubs as the result of movement of soldiers to different theaters of war was announced last week by Jesse O. Thomas, assistant to the administrator of general services of the American National Red Cross.

Staff assistants, club and program directors and specialists in the field of recreation are needed, Thomas said. Women interested in working with the armed services must have the following qualifications for Red Cross club posts: good health, college background and some experience in community organization or supervisory recreation or possession of skills in music, dramatics or physical education. 1-30-44

The age limit for staff assistant positions, which constitute the majority of those open, is 25 to 35 years, with 45 years being the maximum age for other jobs open to women.

Application should be made to Esther I. West, assistant director of employment, American Red Cross, 18th and E Streets, Northwest, Washington 13, D. C.

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"THE N. A. A. C. P. IN Action During 1944," will be the theme of the third in a series of N. A. A. C. P. hour programs, sponsored by the local branch at the Metropolitan C. M. E. Church, Ensley, at 11 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 30. The church is located at 1735 18th Street, Ensley.

On the program, Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy will discuss "Our Responsibility in the Fourth War Loan drive;" W. E. Shortridge, "The Membership Outlook," and Emory O. Jackson, "The Political Outlook." The Rev. S. J. Mashaw, pastor of Metropolitan Church, will be in charge of the worship services.

Miss Vivian F. Bell will serve as mistress of ceremonies. W. H. Hollins is president of the local N. A. A. C. P. branch.

* * *

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, Mrs. D. Ward Nichols, wife of Bishop Nichols, presiding bishop of the Alabama Conferences of the A. M. E. Church, will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Branch Y. W. C. A. at the St. John A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. Nichols is supervisor of the missionary department of the A. M. E. Church in Alabama. She holds a master's degree in religious education and has specialized in the young people's department of religious education. She is also author of a book, "Teaching the Youth of the Church."

Members of the annual meeting committee have planned a program for the occasion, and immediately following the program there will be "coffee hour" in the dining room of the church. Members of the committee are Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, chairman; Mrs. Carrie Ozan, co-chairman; Mrs. Lela Oliver, Mrs. Jesse Jones and Mrs. A. M. Brown.

* * *

BY ORDER OF JAMES E. ALLEN, Philadelphia, Pa., major general of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, Brigadier General G. S. Norman, of Alabama, is calling all knights who have had the fourth degree, and all ladies who have had the Calanthe drill corps degree, to assemble at the Elks Rest auditorium, Eighth Avenue and North 12th Street, at 3 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 30. According to the brigadier general, the purpose of this meeting is to reorganize the uniform rank department of Alabama and to make preparation for the Pythian anniversary and the Thanksgiving celebration to take place during the month of March.

* * *

THE GEORGE RUFFIN Council of the National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc., will hold open house Feb. 13 at 4 p.m. at council headquarters in the little Masonic Temple at 14th Street and Seventh Avenue, North, according to announcement made last week by Commander Molton Gray 1-30-44

The council will attempt to acquaint the public with its activities and at the same time bring other service men into the organization. Refreshments will be served to all who attend.

All ex-service men of World War I and those who have been honorably discharged during the present World War are invited to connect with the council.

Negro's trouble is the result of the leadership. 1-8-44

Also, his poignant statement on how to end Jim Crow in the Armed Forces is classical. He said in part that "if an Army officer can order a white paratrooper to leap from a plane behind enemy lines and to almost certain death, he can surely direct him to live in a barracks alongside other soldiers, including Negroes."

Pointed Points

Amsterdam News-New York, N.Y.

By S. W. Garlington

RETROSPECT OF 1943, started in this column last week, includes two additional highlights. They follow:

* * *

FLOP OF THE YEAR: Congressman William L. Dawson (from Chicago), the man from whom much was expected and little came. He remained relatively silent in one of the most reactionary Congresses in American history. He remained silent in a year of race riots. He remained silent in a period of disunity not unlike that which preceded the Civil War.

Mr. Garlington

* * *

JOURNALIST OF THE YEAR: Julius J. Adams, Amsterdam-News staff writer, whose brilliant series on the "Pros and Cons of Negro Leadership" aroused more public comment than any other single feature in Negro newspapers during '43. While practically everybody else was condemning other groups for the Negro's predicament, he boldly pointed out that much of the

48b-1944

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Birmingham, Ala.

1-16-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Officers of the Birmingham Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, elected for 1944, will be installed at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 16, at Macedonia Baptist Church. The Rev. Otis D. Jackson is pastor. S. L. Belle, local business man will deliver the installation speech.

Officers to be installed are W. H. Hollins, president; L. H. Britt and the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, vice presidents; Emory O. Jackson, secretary; Miss Ethel Brewer, assistant secretary; S. J. Bennett, treasurer, and J. J. Green, chairman of the executive committee. These officers were elected at a meeting of the association last December. 1-16-44

President Hollins indicated that in his acceptance speech he would touch on the plans for the Spring membership campaign, the program for the branch this year, and the progress made in the registration and vote drive.

Space will be given on the program to stimulate the Fourth War Loan campaign, and other interesting features.

The public is urged to attend the meeting.

* * *

THE NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH and the A. M. E. Ministers Alliance of Birmingham, announce a program to be held on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at the St. John A. M. E. Church, in celebration of the fifitieth ministerial anniversary of the Rev. J. B. Carter. The alliance, under the leadership of the Rev. J. S. Thompkins, president, and the Rev. R. W. Hilson, secretary, has sent invitations to the various organizations of the city and Jefferson County to be represented on the program and time will be given for remarks by these representatives. Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding bishop of the North Alabama Conference, as well as many leaders in the conference work, are cooperating to make the occasion an outstanding one.

The Rev. Carter has served many of the outstanding churches of the A. M. E. denomination and has given time and attention to worthwhile civic and educational movements in the city of Birmingham and throughout the state of Alabama.

* * *

"TRAINING THE NEGRO FOR THE PRODUCTION FRONT LINE" is the subject of a five-page color section which sets forth the story of the unique performance which has taken place on the banks of the Delaware River. The story, appearing in the December issue of "Machinery," organ of the Design, Construction, Operation of Metal-Working and Allied Equipment manufacturing groups, was written by the magazine's associate editor, Holbrook L. Horton, who visited the Sun Shipbuilding plant to evaluate the organization's program, with respect to its shipyard No. 4.

Holbrook set down what the editors referred to as a "concrete evidence of an outstanding accomplishment in the field of job training." Starting from scratch, with only a few white foremen and leaders in an over-all program, trained workers, now are manning an entirely new shipyard. "These workers," Horton states, "have been taken from unskilled Negro jobs and have been taught to build merchant ships from bow to stern and from keel to stack."

* * *

THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS SPECIAL ARTICLE include a young Negro, formerly a laborer, making the complete layout for an engineering gage board from blueprint and a workman forging a large davit to shape under a steam hammer with a Negro crew leader, rated a first-class forger. 1-16-44

* * *

CARVER INDUSTRIES, THE NATION'S FIRST ALL-NEGRO small parts plant, Fort Worth, Tex., is now doing sub-contract work for precision metal parts of the U. S. Navy. Excluding the director, the plant is manned entirely by woman power. The plant, named for the great scientist, George Washington Carver, is the brain child of Elmer Williams, member of the training and employment committee of the Negro Welfare Council, former NYA director for Negroes and founder of the Vocational Preparedness Association.

Williams began work on the idea last March when it became apparent that the skills of Negroes trained in East Lancaster War Training School, would not be utilized by many local war plants.

The plant is now under the direction of Joseph E. Baker, electrical engineer, formerly employed in the engineering department of Douglass Aircraft Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif. Baker took over after Williams was inducted into the Army a few weeks ago.

* * *

PRESIDENT NORMAN S. RANDALL, president of the Girls Service League, announces a meeting of the league to be held Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 7:30 p.m. at the residence of Mrs. Richard Neely, 512 North First Street, and requests full attendance of the members. 1-16-44

* * *

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE BIRMINGHAM-TUSKEGEE CLUB will be held Sunday, Jan. 16, at 4:30 p.m. at Smith and Gaston Building, 1530 Fifth Avenue, North. An important feature of the meeting will be the election of a president to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Bryant who has left Birmingham to accept work in the state of Florida. All members are urged to attend.

* * *

IN A LETTER TO WAR MANPOWER COMMISSIONER PAUL V. McNUTT last week, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the minority groups service of WMC, resigned his post effective Feb. 1. Simultaneously, Mayor Edward Kelly, of Chicago, announced that Dr. Weaver had been chosen director of the mayor's committee on race relations in Chicago.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Age Herald, B'ham, Ala.

3-19-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Birmingham is especially honored to have Alpha Eta Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, one of the most celebrated institutions of its kind in the nation. Mrs. L. S. Gaillard is president.

Announcement is made that at 8 p.m. Wednesday, April 19, "Business on Parade" will be presented at the Masonic Temple, 1630 Fourth Avenue, North. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, N. C., will deliver the annual message.

The Negro businesses of this community are sharing largely in the program and because of this the magazine or publication for this occasion will contain a number of features expressing the business activities of the city of Birmingham and the County of Jefferson. The sorority, in its effort, has a wide range of influence and has already received complimentary references and copy for the magazaine from as far west as California and as far east as New York.

According to the recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Biddings, there will be a "Parade of Business" with members of the younger group participating, representing the businesses. 3-19-44

One of the main features of this program will be a typewriting contest with participants representing the business colleges of the city, and this promises to be a very interesting feature. The prizes will be given to the winners of this contest in War Bonds and Stamps. Prizes are also provided for persons attending the celebration.

This movement is national in scope and expression, and "Business on Parade" is being presented by chapters of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority throughout the nation, and because of its wide range of service, it is entitled to the full support and encouragement of the Negroes of this community. Among members actively engaged in this effort are Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, president; Mrs. Mary Strong Stollenwerck, vice president; Mrs. Eugenia L. Biddings, recording secretary; Mrs. Alice P. Allen, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Allamae Kelley Johnson, treasurer; Mrs. Susie Ashe Hutchins, dean of pledges; Mrs. Maggie P. Harris, journalist; Mrs. Jessie S. Jones, Mrs. Thelma L. Rodgers and Mrs. Augusta Dace Zuber. Pledges participating are Mrs. Sara Blythe, Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Mrs. Montrosa Coleman, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson and Mrs. Ruth Jackson Odum.

* * *

PROFESSORS R. W. TAYLOR and C. M. Mitchell are acquainting Negro people with the purpose of the OPA, and according to our information, are making a very fine and effective job of it. The offices are located at 727 Negro Masonic Temple, and their telephone number is 4-7411, Extension 5, and they desire to be reached there for whatever information on the OPA may be needed by the Negro population. They believe churches can work effectively in promoting the work of the OPA, and the following appeal is made:

Since the church is the strongest organization among our people both in influence and membership and its program, the most effective in the life of our nation, the people look to it for spiritual inspiration and righteous teachings. Because of these facts we feel that the church can be of much assistance in helping the OPA educate the general public about matters which greatly affect the life of each individual. Therefore, we are asking the pastor of every church in Birmingham and Jefferson County to read and comment upon the facts listed below during his services Sunday, March 19, 1944. This request is made as a part of an intensive educational campaign to better acquaint the people in this area with the OPA program:

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP WIN THE WAR

1. Know and observe rationing rules.
2. Never buy rationed goods without giving up stamps and coupons.
3. Don't waste anything at the table or in the kitchen.
4. Raise as much food as you can and preserve any surplus.
5. Consult your grocer's lists of top legal prices for foods you buy.
6. Pay no more than ceiling prices.
7. Call the attention of your grocer to apparent overcharges.
8. Report price violations to your local price panel. 3-19-44

* * *

A BISHOP AND FOUR GENERAL OFFICERS of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church met in Hot Springs, Ark., last week, and perfected plans for Zion's Christian Mission. The purpose of the proposed mission is to revitalize and inspire the church life at Hot Springs National Park. Officers participating this conference were Bishop W. W. Matthews, of Washington, D. C., and Lexa, Ark.; Oscar W. Adams, secretary of the church extension department, Birmingham; Dr. Herbert B. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C., secretary of home missions and relief; Dr. W. S. Dacons, Little Rock, Ark., director of evangelism; Dr. James W. Eichelberger, of Chicago, Ill., secretary of Christian education. While there, Bishop W. W. Matthews, Dr. Herbert B. Shaw and Oscar W. Adams made plans to purchase from the Christian education department a large plot of land on which a modern church building will be erected. They also made repairs on the old church and the work was completed before the committee left the grounds. Bishop P. A. Wallace, of Brooklyn, N. Y., senior bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and chairman of the board of church extension, participated in the closing session of the conference.

* * *

PRESIDENT OF THE GIRLS SERVICE LEAGUE Norman Randal, has called a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. William J. Moore, 412 10th Court, North. All members are urged to be present. According to Mrs. J. H. Tankersley, the topic of discussion will be plans for the opening of the 1944 camp session.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED that the Rev. E. W. Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church, Fairfield, will deliver the opening address at the kickoff meeting of the annual membership drive of the Birmingham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 7:30 p.m. Friday, at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, South, of which the Rev. J. W. Goodgame is pastor.

* * *

SUNDAY, MARCH 26, at 3 p.m., Dr. John E. Buchanan, pastor of Southside Baptist Church, will deliver the sermon at the First Ebenezer Church, 420 Graymont Avenue. Fraternal greetings will be extended by Mrs. W. J. Weaver, president of the Missionary Society of Park View Baptist Church. Welcome address will be delivered by a member of the missionary society of Ebenezer Church. The choir will furnish music. The missionary societies of the Park View Church, the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, South, and the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church will be special guests. It is remembered that Dr. John H. Buchanan is pastor of the white Southside Baptist Church and the Park View Baptist Church participating in this exercise is also white. 3-19-44

ACCORDING TO ANNOUNCEMENT, the Birmingham-Tuskegee Club will meet at 4:30 p.m. Sunday at the Smith and Gaston Chapel. Plans are to be completed for representation at the annual alumni meeting to be held at the institute April 1 and for the Founders Day celebration April 2. Final preparations are also to be made for the annual Founders Day dinner which will be held here Tuesday, April 4. All members are urged to be present.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Birmingham, Ala.

2-20-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Negro people of Jefferson County are again called upon to rally for a worthwhile cause. It is the Red Cross effort and Jefferson County is being asked for $782,500. The campaign begins Feb. 29 and Prof. Halsey Drake, of Hooper City High School, has been named chairman of the Negro division.

Officials of the Red Cross know that Negro citizens have given generously of time and money in previous Red Cross efforts, and that they will continue this very important humanitarian service.

* * *

WE MUST STAND AT THIS TIME where we have always stood, in the interest of humanity, by giving all we can in money and influence.

That we need the Red Sross is beyond question and that we need it now more than ever is everywhere apparent. Seven hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars is a small sum for our city and county. None of us can afford to be left out of this effort. Children should begin to talk about the Red Cross; religious, fraternal, and, for that matter, all institutions should aid this mighty force. Every Negro man, woman and child should find a way to help in raising this sum. Here is a place where we must stand up and be counted. It is a call to aid and comfort humanity—all humanity.

Why not call Prof. Drake and tell him that you will join him in this effort. See any one of author-

ity and offer your services and share your means. All of us can do something. 2-20-44

* * *

MRS. SALLIE M. ANDERSON, former Birmingham teacher and interviewer for the National Opinion Research Center, under the University of Denver, has been appointed panel assistant to the price panel of Jefferson County War Price and Rationing Board. Her duties will be educational work on price ceilings and price control regulations among housewives and merchants. Mrs. Anderson has had wide contacts and experiences in working with women's groups in city, state and national organizations.

* * *

AMONG THE OUTSTANDING organizations in church work in Birmingham among Negro people is the First Ebenezer Baptist Church, whose pastor is the Rev. W. H. Perry. The Rev. Perry announces the third anniversary of this three-year-old church, beginning Feb. 23 and continuing through Feb. 27.

It will be remembered by this column's readers that Dr. Perry and his members have made a substantial contribution to race relationship here.

Wednesday night Dr. J. H. Martin, pastor of Zion Star Baptist Church, will deliver the message; Thursday night, Dr. D. A. Pettus, pastor of Twenty-Second Street Baptist Church, will speak, and Friday night, Dr. Otis J. Jackson, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church, will deliver the message.

Sunday at 11 a.m. Dr. Perry will deliver the message, and music will be furnished by the choirs of First Ebenezer, St. James and Bethel Baptist Churches. The trustees, deacon board and the pastor invite the public to attend all the services.

At 3 p.m. Sunday special anniversary program will be rendered. Mrs. Carrie Joiner Thomas will give the history of the church and a paper on the motto and slogan will be read by Mrs. Lurrie Hall.

* * *

A TEST OF ONE'S FAITH in a concern, person or cause is expressed definitely in the way he serves it. The Negro has come forward again, expressing his loyalty, his love and his interest in America. Last Wednesday night the Negro division of the Fourth War Loan drive at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church announced that they had sold $1,265,000 in War Bonds, and sales were still coming in. William Pickens, a member of the interracial section of the Treasury Department, delivered a convincing message on the contributions of the Negro to the nation. Dean Pickens is an honor graduate of Yale University and served for a number of years as one of the professors at Talladega College in Alabama and was also president of the State Teachers Association of Alabama. Among other things, Dean Pickens said: 2-20-44

"This is the Negro's war, more than any other in our history, and Americans with good sense will not run out now. They will buy as much of their country as they can."

The Tuskegee Army Air Base Band, directed by Capt. Frank L. Drye, opened the program with a group of martial tunes. Chairman A. G. Gaston presided and expressed the hope that Negroes would do a larger job than reports indicated they had already done. C. J. Greene, district manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, opened the bond buying Wednesday night with a $100,000 check, representing his company. The Booker T. Washington Burial Insurance Company and the Order of Knights of Pythias were other large bond buyers.

* * *

MOST OF THE DISTRICT chairmen reported their full quota. The Smithfield section reported 152 per cent. The labor division reported over 200 per cent, with the Negro employes of Sloss, T. C. I. and Black Diamond Mines purchasing a total of $86,976 for January. Parker High School's treasure hunt reported $8,450 with the Negro city schools reporting $38,720.15. The beauticians reported $26,000, and Negro churches reported $33,430.

Among the guests were T. M. Campbell, U. S. farm agent of Tuskegee; Harry Sims, Alabama organizational specialist for the war finance staff; A. L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League, and James E. Kelley, grand secretary of the I. B. P. O. E. of W.

* * *

ACCORDING TO ENGINEERING, science, and management war training coordinator, T. W. Jones, free war training classes in industrial electricity and radio are now in progress at the Parker High School. Classes are held from 6 to 9 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Men and women are eligible and are urged to prepare for a postwar career. 2-20-44

* * *

THE REV. G. H. P. ANDERSON, pastor of the St. Luke A. M. E. Zion Church at 12th Avenue and Cahaba Street, East Birmingham, announces that Dr. W. R. Lovell, of Charlotte, N. C., outstanding churchman and editor of The Star of Zion, the official organ of the Zion Church, will carry on a 10-day revival at his church beginning Sunday, Feb. 27.

* * *

AT A CELEBRATED MASS MEETING IN the City Hall, Memphis, Jan. 89, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., executive secretary of Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, announced that Mrs. Olivia Jones was a champion war mother of America. After four months searching, it was discovered, Bishop Wright said, that Mrs. Jones had more sons in the armed service than any other woman in America. She is an humble Negro woman living in West Tennessee. Ten thousand people entered the auditorium and witnessed the ceremonies where Mrs. Jones was crowned queen of all American war mothers. Seventeen of them are living, four whom are graduates of colleges and four are now in high school or college. Appearing with Mrs. Jones was her husband.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Age-Herold

B'ham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Members of the Negro division, war finance committee for Jefferson County, have set as a goal for the Fourth War Loan drive, $1,000,000 and express the confidence that the goal will be exceeded. The drive will open Jan. 18 with a campaign through the schools, churches, labor, social, civic and other organizations. Every Negro is asked to purchase an extra War Bond during the campaign. 1-9-44

Plans for the campaign were made at a meeting of the executive board held at the Smith and Gaston Funeral Home last Wednesday evening, when Prof. Harry Simms, associate state administrator, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, was the speaker and delivered a message from Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president and Alabama chairman of the Negro division, who complimented the past successes of the Negroes of Jefferson County, who during the past drive purchased more than $1,000,000 in War Bonds, and stated, "The need is no less great now than when this bond effort was first launched."

The Negro division of the committee for Jefferson County is directed by the following:

A. G. Gaston, chairman; C. J. Greene, Mrs. Ruth Jackson Odum and E. J. Oliver, vice chairmen; W. L. Brown, secretary; Attorney A. D. Shores, assistant secretary; Father J. Clyde Perry, treasurer. Other members are: Oscar W. Adams, S. J. Bennett, W. D. Hargrove, Hartford Knights, Ebb Cox, L. H. Britt, John H. Smith, W. B. Johnson, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, H. D. Coke, E. Paul Jones and the Rev. J. W. Goodgame.

Citizens in every section of the county, representing labor, schools, business, domestics and all others will be represented by committees, and will be called on to do their full share.

* * *

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of economics and sociology at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and author of the weekly syndicated column "Behind The Lines," is one of 12 distinguished Virginians named this year to a place on the seventh annual Virginia honor roll, sponsored by The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Dr. Hancock's citation is based upon his significant contribution to the field of better race relations, not only in Virginia but throughout the South. 1-9-44

* * *

Funeral services for Prof. Charles W. Carns, Jr., were held Saturday morning, Jan. 1, from the First Congregational Church, of which he was a member, with the pastor, the Rev. W. L. Cash, officiating.

Prof. Carns had been connected with the Birmingham city school system for 38 years, and more recently was principal of the Lewis School, having to resign because of ill health.

The funeral program consisted of the following: Processional; song by the choir; invocation, the Rev. W. L. Cash; Scripture; obituary by Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey; representative of the City Board of Education; solo, "I've Done My Work," Mrs. L. E. Jackson; funeral oration by the Rev. W. L. Cash, and recessional.

The Mary E. Strong Undertakers were in charge, with burial in Grace Hill Cemetery. Survivors are the widow, four children, six grandchildren and his father, who is 89 years old.

* * *

Sunday has been set as the date for the first performance of William Grant Still's newest composition, "In Memoriam: The Colored Soldiers Who Died for Democracy." This significant work will be heard at 3 p.m. on the New York Philharmonic Orchestra program over CBS. In it the distinguished Negro symphonist has set out to bring to America a musical tribute to the heroism of colored soldiers who are fighting under the flags of our Allies. The broadcast will be made from Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *

Paul Robeson, singer, actor, athlete and people's champion, gives a personal account of his plea for Negroes in the big leagues before the Winter meeting of the major league baseball convention last month. In the January issue of "Spotlight," a new magazine for youth. In his article Robeson states: 1-9-44

"There is every reason to believe that before the next season starts Negro players will be in the major leagues—earning the plaudits of the fans as have Negro athletes in other sports like Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Jesse Owens, Kenny Washington, Brud Holland and others. Negro athletes are among the most popular stars in our country. The example of Joe Louis is an inspiration to all Americans. Negro football players, track stars and basketbaoll players have shown that, given a chance, they are the equals of their white brothers."

* * *

The Birmingham Talladega Club will meet Sunday at 5 p.m. at Bradford's Funeral Home, announces Secretary John A. Wilhite. All members of the club are invited. It is hoped to make plans for the 1944 club program.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Elston Doss, senior medical social worker at Slossfield Health Center, has returned to her position after nine months study at the University of Chicago in the school of social administration. She was awarded the bachelor of arts degree and has the approval of the school to do the thesis for a master's degree. 1-9-44

The Birmingham Health Department obtained a fellowship for her training.

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Age Herald - B'ham Ala.

2-27-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Ministers, school principals, leaders of fraternal organizations and presidents of civic organizations are invited to give special attention to the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald for city and county Negro high schools of Jefferson County. The contest begins Feb. 29 and continues through March 3.

It is hard to think of a more suitable and worthy expression for young people. Contest dates are Feb. 29 at 8:20 p.m., at Hooper City High School; March 1 at 8:20 p.m., Dunbar High School, Bessemer, and the finals March 3 at 8:20 p.m., at Parker High School. From the contests at Hooper City High School and at Dunbar High School, four winners will compete in the county finals.

Scholarships will be awarded by Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, Talladega College, A. & M. College, Daniel Payne College, Alabama State Teachers College and Morehouse College. The contestant receiving the highest rating from the judges will have first choice of scholarship, the second highest, second choice, and so on. The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

* * *

THERE IS AN EFFORT ON THE part of Negro people throughout the country to aid in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The records on this youth crime are distressing and painful.

The City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will hold its regular meeting Sunday at 4 p.m. at the Congregational Church. The program will be a continuation of the theme for the year, "Means of Decreasing Juvenile Delinquency Through Club Activities." The problem will be discussed under the subjects: "Decreasing Juvenile Delinquency Through Art in the Home," by Mrs. D. V. Guice; "Art in the Schools," by Miss Effie McCaw; "Art in the Churches," by Mrs. M. L. M. Hooks. 2-27-44

A "fact-finding" committee under the authority of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs is composed of Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, chairman; Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson, secretary; Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, Mrs. Clara Wilson, Mrs. W. L. Cash, Miss Hattie Bryant and Mrs. D. V. Guice.

* * *

THE MASS MEETING HONORING Mrs. Olivia Jones, of West Tennessee, was held in Memphis on Jan. 23, and not on another date as expressed in this column last week.

* * *

OMICRON OMEGA CHAPTER of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Sunday will observe Founders Day at the First Congregational Church during the 11 a.m. services.

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED by Molton H. Gray, commander of the Ruffin Council of the National Council of Negro War Veterans, Inc., that B. H. Muldred, national commander, will be guest speaker at a special meeting of the George Ruffin Council of Negro War Veterans Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Little Masonic Temple, Seventh Avenue and 14th Street. Mr. Muldred is touring the South to build membership of the N. C. N. W. V. and in the setting up of new councils. The Ruffin Council will try to double its membership during the visit of the national commander, Gray said, and all members are urged to attend its regular semi-monthly meeting at 4 p.m. this Sunday at the Little Masonic Temple.

* * *

NEXT TUESDAY evening in the Smithfield Court auditorium, the kick-off meeting of the Negro Division's 1944 Red Cross War Fund drive will be held. P. D. Davis, chairman of the speakers bureau, and S. J. Bennett, will be the main speakers. Prof. Halsey Drake, chairman of the Negro division, will preside. 2-27-44

It will be remembered that the quota for this year is $782,500, the largest sum ever requested of Jefferson citizens for this great agency of mercy, and Negro citizens are urged to give generously of time and money, as they have in previous Red Cross efforts. Headquarters will open Tuesday morning at 411 North 17th Street.

* * *

NATIONAL Negro Newspaper Week will be observed Feb. 27 through March 4.

48b-1944

The New Spiritual Awakening

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 5-31-44

"They all end the same," said an intelligent Atlanta woman to a physician with whom she sat at one of the baccalaureate services recently. The alert listener had reference to the peroration of the speaker as he admonished the graduates to have faith in the "rich purposes of God" as their surest guarantee for opening all doors to them.

By implication, the woman listener had witnessed several baccalaureate sermons during the current season or else she spoke those words to apply to sermons in general. In either case, what she said struck us most reassuringly and gives indication that a change of heart is taking place in our spiritual leadership. We have a genuine hope that this latter interpretation is correct. For whether our spiritual leaders will admit it or not, there is today, especially in our churches, emphasis of the material values far out of proportion to the virtue upon the spiritual values.

The stark truth of this view is borne out by the large number of published communications from the churches, heralding the amount of money raised Sunday or in such and such a rally. One wonders when and where will the material emphasis end and where the spiritual solicitation will begin.

To say that materialism is too prevalent in worldly affairs is nothing new. That has always been true, more or less ,in all ages and with all nations. It is true today. It is the cause for the great conflagration which engulfs our present world. But that is not reason why the churches and our spiritual leaders should throw up their hands and resolve to follow, rather than lead, against such a tide. Indeed that is the great mission and challenge of the church and our spiritual leadership. "Never before in the history of the world," said Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, speaking at Wheat Street Baptist Church Sunday, "has the unthinking critic had a greater opportunity to poke fun at the church than today. Everywhere men are questioning the power of God in the world of affairs." 5-31-44

To assert that our spiritual leadership has failed would be incorrect. But it would be equally incorrect to say that it has made full use of the opportunities it has had for shaping a word more to the Christian ideal. Fundamentally, when all is said and done, even the worse men want to look to some influence and power better and higher than their own in the difficult dark places of life. That power should be supplied by and through our churches. No other agency can do this as can the church. It is to the church that we should and must look for our spiritual leadership. It can and should wield a potent influence in man's social and economic life of the uncivilized. But it is going to require a spiritual leadership less bent on a materialistic interpretation and more of the spiritual salvation of the world.

What Negroes Are Doing

News - B'ham, Ala. 6-18-44

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Alabama will open its 57th annual session in Birmingham Tuesday morning, June 27. All sessions will be held in the Pythian Temple. The Grand Order, Courts of Calanthe, the women's branch of the fraternity, will hold its session at the same time as the Grand Lodge, and the two organizations will bring to the Magic City Sir Knights and Calanthes from every section of Alabama.

Local committees have been busy in past weeks, planning for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors.

The public meeting will be held Tuesday, June 27, at 8 p.m. at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. In connection with the welcome program, a fitting memorial to the Pythian dead during the fraternal year will be presented under the direction of Dr. G. Howard Levant, grand prelate. The Metropolitan Church choir and Mrs. Novella Simms, soloist, will render musical numbers.

* * *

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE is in charge of Sir J. G. Alexander and a very efficient corps of workers, who have promised one of the best banquets ever given on Grand Lodge occasions. The program committee, under the chairmanship of Sir W. A. Stover, chancellor commander of Iron City No. 3, and associate members, Sir William Washington, Climax Lodge No. 7; Sir E. G. Moore, Eunice Lodge No. 180; Sir G. S. Norman, Myrtle Lodge No. 222; Sir Paul Ector, Napoleon Lodge No. 28, Bessemer; Sir S. B. Terry, Hueytown, chancellor of St. Luke Lodge No. 23. Sir Charlie Leggett, Queen Thomas Lodge No. 99, Pratt City, has planned an interesting program for the welcome exercises.

One of the features of the meeting will be the parade, directed by the brigadier general of the uniform rank, Sir G. S. Norman. Plans call for participation of the uniform rank companies, the Calanthe Drill Corps, the juveniles and members of the Knights of Pythias and Court of Calanthe, both local and from over the state. 6-18-44

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THE ST. JOHN A. M. E. CHURCH is looking forward to its women's day, Sunday, June 25. It extends a cordial invitation to members and friends to be present.

The women's day program is directed this year by Miss Alma B. Anderson, and will present many women, local and out-of-town, who are outstanding in their various fields.

At 11 a.m., June 25, Dr. Virginia M. Alexander, medical officer of the U. S. Public Health Service, Slossfield Center, will be guest speaker.

At 3:30 p.m., Mrs. John A. Hunter will be guest speaker, and platform guests will include Miss Leila Butler, Mrs. Vonceil Askew Osborne, Mrs. Helen Williams and Mrs. Ruby Jackson.

Feature for the evening services will be a forum, "Women In the Workshop of the Postwar World." Mrs. Annie M. Malone will be the featured speaker. Miss E. O. Wyatt will lead the forum, and two-minute speakers will include Mrs. B. J. Anderson, Mrs. Billy Harris and Mrs. Mary E. Strong Stollenwerck.

* * *

THE BIRMINGHAM NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE opened its countywide membership drive last Monday, with Robert L. Reed, young business man, directing the campaign.

The drive is one of the three features leading up to the entertainment of the National Negro Business League in Birmingham, Aug. 29-31. The other two events are Negro Trade Week, Aug. 20-27, and the organization of a Housewives League.

Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, local candy producer, is chairman of the trade week program, and Mrs. A. G. Gaston, director of a local business college, is active in the effort to organize the housewives' auxiliary.

A. G. Gaston is local president of the Negro Business League, and S. L. Belle is chairman of the general convention committee.

* * *

THE LOCAL BRANCH OF the NAACP has called a special meeting Thursday evening at the Smith & Gaston Chapel, when vote registration action will be completed.

At the monthly meeting of the executive committee, Chairman J. J. Green was designated director of NAACP units. 6-18-44

The committee elected Dr. E. W. Taggart, W. H. Hollins and Emory O. Jackson delegates to the National Association Wartime Conference, Chicago, July 12-16.

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENT HAS JUST BEEN MADE by ESMWT Coordinator T. W. Jones, Tuskegee Institute, that courses in engineering drawing will open at the Parker High School. Registration will begin on June 19 at Parker High.

All interested are invited to register and take the course which prepares trainees for a civil service position as junior engineering draftsmen.

As The Crow Flies

Amsterdam News

By W. E. B. DuBois

New York, N.Y.

SCOTTSBORO

The crime of Scottsboro winds slowly to its pitiful end. Thirteen years ago, nine Negro teen-age boys in Alabama, were accused by two white prostitutes with whom they were stealing a ride on a freight car, with rape. They were sentenced to death. All these long years decent people all over the world have striven to release these victims of Southern race prejudice. Several years ago four boys were released; this year three more were released. Two are still in jail, and a committee headed by the Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers and William Jay Schieffelin are still working for their releases and the rehabilitation of those blighted lives already freed. You should help. They need $2500. 2-19-44

DR. DUBOIS

NORTHERN NEGROES

Time was when the Northern Negro did not count because he numbered so few and he was considered only in the light of the overwhelming number of his race in the South.

Today when he counts three million in the North and 250,000 in the West, he must be considered even when contrasted with ten million in the South. Furthermore, he can and does vote in the North; has a higher percent of literasy and is better paid. This group is receiving more and more attention from students of sociology.

Recently a whole issue of the **Journal of Educational Sociology** was devoted to "The Negro in the North During Wartime." Profile studies of Chicago, New York, Detroit and Baltimore were given. Franklin Frazier summarizing the issue says: "On the whole, this special issue is an important contribution to the literature on the Negro. It is significant because it is a statement of the Negro problem by competent Negroes who, though living in the North, are acquainted with the larger aspects of the problem." The issue is edited by L. D. Reddick of the Schomburgh Collection and has a bibliography.

MYRDAL

Some years ago, Newton Baker, our World War I Secretary of War, was a member of the Board of the Carnegie Foundation. He declined to favor any projects connected with the Negro until a thorough-going and complete study of the American Negro was made. F. P. Keppel planned such a study and in order to get an unbiased survey, determined to invite a foreign scholar, from a nation without colored colonies. He chose Gunnar Myrdal of the University of Stockholm, Sweden. 2-19-44

Dr. Myrdal associated with him some twenty colored and white scholars. The war naturally delayed the effort, but after five years the finished work has appeared: two volumes of Dr. Myrdal's main report, and four supplementary volumes by Otto Klineberg, Charles Johnson, Melville Herskovits and Richard Sterner. The Myrdal report is the most complete vindication of the case of the American Negro before modern civilization, that any Negro could wish. I shall from time to time turn to its pages.

THIRD PARTY

Again the possibility of a Third Party is being canvassed. This time the labor unions are waking from their Rip Van Winkle sleep to sense their danger and organize politically. Led by the CIO, and followed reluctantly by the AFL and by left wing parties, organization is slowly going forward.

The theory of the Third Party is that when the two main parties cease to stand for different policies and only represent different groups of office holders and office-seekers, a party will arise and appeal to the electorate with a real program of reform and force a real political battle and a real decision. This happened in the slavery controversy, and has been desperately attempted since but failed.

Theodore Roosevelt yielded to the "liberal," but Negro-hating South and lost. LaFollette tried and nearly won, but the capitalists bought off his followers with threat and bribe. Today comes a third trial. The powerful AFL has hitherto found alliance with capital too profitable for them to defend labor. The Smith-Connally anti-labor bill has partially aroused them. The farmers have been bribed into thinking that Farm labor, tenant farmers and small owners have identical interests with the big farming industry, with its shameless pressure groups.

The most that small farmers and rank and file labor can accomplish, in a coalition for the next election, is to make it clear that the rotten-borough, reactionary South must be stripped of its stolen political power, based on disfranchisement, before democracy can function in this land. 2-19-44

IDA TARBELL

Theodore Roosevelt covered the "Muck-Rakers" of the new-born Twentieth Century with ignominy by a phrase. Thus many forget or never knew the vast service which a crusade of daring free-lance writers did this country in those days. Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens, David Graham Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, Charles Edward Russell and others, writing in **Everybody's, McClures,** the **Cosmopolitan** tore into monopoly, Big-Business and selfish interests, in a way that revealed the American plutocracy as never before. At the beginning of this era, Ida Tarbell's merciless excoriation of the methods of the Standard Oil monopoly in 1904, was a masterpiece. She did other good work later. But on the tomb of this great writer just dead should be inscribed simply: 'Standard Oil.'

WALTER LOVING 2-19-44

Where are Walter Loving and Edith, his attractive wife? Many will remember Loving. He formed and trained the celebrated Philippine Constabulary Band which was the sensation of the St. Louis World Fair. Retired as a major, Loving was induced to return by President Quezon and again take charge of the National Band about

1938. Then came war and so far as I know no word from him. I have written President Quezon, now resident in this country, and received this reply:

"Your letter of December 7 inquiring about Major Walter Loving has been forwarded here with the notation that the offices of the Philippine Government in Washington, D. C. have no information concerning his whereabouts or condition.

"We regret our inability to be of service to you at this time, but should we come in possession of the information you desire it will be gladly and promptly transmitted to you."

UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

Daily World

BY HARRY S. McALPIN

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT for Atlanta Daily World & N.N.P.A.

Family Feud Irks Carmody

Atlanta, Ga

5-31-44

There is a story in the launching of Liberty ships named for Negroes which hasn't been told. It came out during preparations for the launching of the S. S. Harriet Tubman.

Though Harriet Tubman left, primarily, only a name and a reputation as one of the "fightingest" women humanity has produced, her surviving relatives have been squabbling as though a million dollars in coin of the realm were at stake.

It all came about as a result of the unfortunate and near-fatal illness of an equally illustrious character, Mary McLeod Bethune—who says much of her inspiration came from the life works of Harriet Tubman. 5-31-44

Mrs. Bethune as president of the National Council of Negro Women, which organization suggested Harriet Tubman's name to grace the bow of a Liberty Ship, was scheduled to Christen the floating queen among carriers of arms, men and supplies to the battlefronts. Her illness led the NCNW to seek a substitute—preferably the nearest of kin to that engineer of the Underground Railroad. A niece located in Baltimore felt she was too feeble and too old to make the trip to Portland, Maine.

Then came the deluge.... Claims of being the only living relative—charges of imposters—feuds as to whether one grandniece reared as a daughter of Mrs. Tubman was any nearer kin or had any more right to christen the ship than a grandniece in whose home that illustrious woman died—all this and more descended upon the NCNW. 5-31-44

There's a lot of eye-brow raising over in the Department of Agriculture, and among race relations advisers generally in Washington.

Sam Greer special assistant to the administrator of Farm Security Administration, has gone into the Armed Forces. He was the unpopular, race relations officer of that agency.

A few days ago, all of Greer's office furniture was moved out of his late office and placed in storage.

Speculation is sweeping the Clouds with rumors that the job will not be filled because Hennigan, the logical man for it is not a Barnett-Patterson protege and not inclined to follow in Greer's "uncle-like" strides. Hennigan is now attached to the information division of FSA.

And now, the two chiefs advisory spots in the Department exclusive of the "free" advice from the special consultants to the Secretary are rusting from non-use. Roberts' illness may force him to remain away for 6 months to a year more, and Greer is gone at least for the duration. 5-31-44

One reformed race-relations adviser has raised the question, along with her eyebrows, whether the Department of Agriculture has declared a moratorium on racial problems of the Negro farmers and the colored employees of the Department. "If so they should share the secret of how to do it with us all," she said.

Afraid To Act Decently

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By IRA De A. REID

MANY A TIME I have heard it said that the South is the most courteous section of the United States. Almost all evidence belies the statement when one considers how boorishly whites and Negroes live together and apart in this section. The section may be the most courtly in its manners because of the way we say "yes sir" and "yes ma'am," but that is all. 5-21-44

It is unequalled in the unwillingness or inability of its people to act with fundamental human or civil decency one with another. In matters involvng the races too many of us, white and colored, are ashamed to act decently. By decently I mean, ashamed to conform to the standards of what is proper, fitting and seemly among civilized peoples.

DIFFICULT TO BE HONEST

This fact is one of the psychological curses of the South. We individually and collectively, are insecure within ourselves, know it, and act accordingly. We make such fools of ourselves by compromising on so many simple relationships, that it becomes painfully difficult to be honest and straightforward in the more complicated matters of politics, business and religion.

We cater to ignorance, vulgarity and inferiority at so many minor points that we find it difficult to rush forward for intelligence, civility and equality on the major ones. Thus, many Negroes are always saying "the white folks are right" when they know perfectly well that "the white folks" are wrong. Thus, many politicians are compelled to drag out a specious argument of "white supremacy" when they know full well that it is a stinking red herring. 5-21-44

There are many "good" white people who will talk to a Negro on the telephone with civility and culture but who will not speak to that same Negro on the street. They know it is rude and weak to suddenly turn their heads the other way, to cross the street in a hurry, to dart into the nearest store when they see you and within themselves they are sick and afraid while doing it. Yet they do "Jimmy-duck" the fact to face relationship in public in just that manner. The group of such people includes some white teachers in our private schools.

ASHAMED AND AFRAID

There are many Negroes of high standing in our communities who are spineless, cheap-acting individuals when around white persons, agreeing with them on any possible program or project, reacting with a nauseating servility, exhibiting all of the court-like "yes sirs," simply because they are ashamed and afraid to act as men and women in such situations. This question of race in the South has made cowards of us all; some of us fight, others of us run away from the fundamental urge to decency.

And so it comes to pass that Negroes become afraid to register, as voters, though it is the simple and decent thing to do in politics are afraid to vote, though it is their duty; afraid to press any cause based on simple justice because it is easier to beg for mercy; afraid to discuss or push any fundamental program in social reform, which has no immediate racial implications, because "the time isn't ripe."

SIMPLY AFRAID

It also comes to pass that the representatives of white men and women in the South become afraid to advocate repeal of the poll tax, because it is tied in with a so-called race issue, though they know the poll tax disfranchises more whites than Negroes. The white South becomes afraid to let Negroes vote, despite the fact that it does not do such a good job in exercising its own franchise. 5-21-44

The white South knows that Negroes, should be educated, but is afraid to advocate decent schools for everybody, regardless of race. The white South will defend to the death, it says, the law that says certain facilities should be separate "but equal." It will stand fast for the separateness, but in the main, is afraid and ashamed to advocate any equalization of these facilities.

All of us, no matter what our color, know that it is inhuman and indecent to compel Negroes to ride in the baggage car if they wish to travel. Why can't decent people speak out against it? All of us know that it is anti-democratic, unconstitutional and indecent to deny the franchise to one-third of the population. Why can't decent people speak out against a white primary? Against a poll tax? We are being ruled by the dead hand of the past and all it can do for us is harmful. One can be decent though white in the South. One must be decent, though colored in the South. 5-21-44

With apologies or suspicion we must be straightforward, honest and frank, unequivocal, clear, and secure in all our convictions and actions if we are going to avoid becoming a group of psychopathics. These foolish ghosts of race, white supremacy, discrimination, states rights, and the like are making human wiggleworms of us all. Decent people do not need to fear these ghosts. They can wrap them in their ashen sheets— if they are neither ashamed nor afraid.

Cleveland Daily's Negro Reporter Breaks Down Handicaps Of Color

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa.

2-26-44

When George A. Moore's expose of food conditions in Cleveland's Harlem hit the front pages of Scripps-Howard's Cleveland Press and started a consumer-education program that is getting national attention, it was no accident. Long a seeker for the best way to aid his people—and American democracy—dapper 29-year-old Reporter Moore sees the newspaper business as his answer.

One of the few Negroes reporting for U. S. metropolitan dailies Moore has worked as a dishwasher, press agent, school teacher. For three and a half years he studied pre-medicine at Ohio State university. Then Ethel Waters came to town. Moore thought it over, switched his major to drama. He took his degree at OSU, went on a scholarship to do graduate work at the University of Iowa. (He came out last year with a Master's degree and a deep hatred for the spiritual-singing, banjo-plunking, lap-dog Negro of stage and screen.)

Geo. A. Moore

But at 27, Moore found he still was confused vocationally.

EXPERIMENT BEGINS

Then, in the spring of 1941, the Press' dynamic Editor Louis B. Seltzer was asked why he had no Negro on his staff.

"Show me a qualified Negro and I'll put him on," Editor Seltzer replied. Shortly afterwards, George began his apprenticeship as a copy boy. Three months later he went to work in the military department—and found out one reason why Negroes and the press don't get along.

COMPLAINTS ILL-FOUNDED

Part of his job was to take from the mails pictures of Cleveland soldiers sent in for publication in a Press feature, "Heroes All." Negroes had complained that the Press never published pictures of Negro fighting men. In his new job, Moore found out why: The Press couldn't print Negroes' pictures because they didn't send them in. 2-26-44

"On of the things that needs to be done," says Moore, "is to get that chip off the shoulder—unless it really belongs there."

Soon Moore was sent to Central Station as police reporter, and, a year later, he came back to the office to handle general assignment work. His first job was to dig up the statistics which showed that Cleveland's Negro district was being used as a concentration-point for price-ceiling violators and short-weight artists and as a dumping-ground for rotten meats.

But Editor Seltzer and Managing Editor Norman Shaw do not believe in making Moore a Negro news specialist. Said Mr. Shaw, a graduate of democratic Oberlin college, "Moore handles all types of assignments. He gets the same treatment as anyone else."

In addition to his newspaper work, Moore leads a YMCA theatre group, is working on a history of the Negro in the Theatre. He sees himself as a man with two big jobs—helping to interpret the Negro to society and society to the Negro. 2-26-44

In appraisal of Moore's work, Editor Louis B. Seltzer says, "Moore is well-educated and capable. We are happy to have him on the staff. He has an excellent future in the newspaper business."

48b-1944

Negro Columnists

12-24-44

Journal & Guide, Va.

12-24-44

Norfolk, Va.

Spirit of North Pole Lures Southern Teacher

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

11-18-44

A Baltimore high school teacher who became a war correspondent last year and was assigned to the Aleutian Islands, will have a stock of unusual experiences to tell his classes this fall. The far North had always held a great fascination for Herbert M. Frisby, who heads the science department at Frederick Douglass High School, and it had always been his hope to travel there deep into the ice fields—perhaps to go as far as the North Pole.

His opportunity came when he was accredited as a correspondent for the *Afro-American* in 1943. His first assignment was on the construction of the Alcan Highway, a miracle of roadbuilding which stretches from Canada to Alaska, recently completed for military purposes, which employed the efforts of many Negro enlisted men.

From there he traveled on to Alaska where a number of Negro servicemen were stationed. At first, he was limited to observation and reportage of events concerning this group only; later upon his request he was given authority to travel in any part of Alaska.

11-18-44

"My reception in Alaska was very cordial," Frisby says. "I guess people were surprised to see a Negro in many places—they were always asking me why I came North, since so few of my people ever traveled there. I was the only Negro correspondent in the Aleutians."

He had many amusing experiences. One of them occurred when he landed by plane in one section of the country inhabited by Eskimos who had never seen a Negro before. The children, who are taught in English in their schools, swarmed around him asking, "What are you? You no white man." This idea caught on, and for the remainder of his stay there, he was known as "the no white man."

11-18-44

The commanding officers everywhere were generous in their praise of the work and conduct of Negro troops. Asked about complaints of discrimination against Negroes

11-18-44

HERBERT M. FRISBY

that had reached this country, Frisby had little to report on this score.

"The rumors may have arisen from the fact that in some of the towns, the women showed a preference for the company of the Negro soldiers, rather than the whites," he stated, indicating that this might have caused some social friction among the men.

A big event for him was receiving an assignment to cover the visit of Pres. Roosevelt to the Aleutians in August. While the President was there, he had a special dinner with a select group of 150 enlisted men, including 33 Negro soldiers and sailors. "There was absolutely no discrimination of any kind at that dinner," Frisby says.

11-18-44

Frisby plans to remain at school until the vacation period when he would like to be reassigned to the North. He hopes this time to be allowed to fly to the North Pole.

HERE TO YONDER

Chicago, Ill.

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

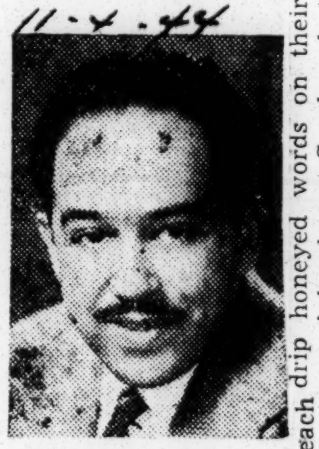
By LANGSTON HUGHES

Your Brother's Keeper

11-4-44

ALL YOU Negroes who talk loud and uncouth on the street, cuss and call folks out of their name from one corner to another, you are hurting and low-rating every other Negro in America, and every white person, too, because you are giving white people a bad impression of the race which they in turn use to generalize that all Negroes are profane and ill-mannered.

11-4-44



Langston Hughes

Thus whites bolster up their race prejudice which leads them into undemocratic highways, and which is bad for you, me, and them. I am your brother. (White folks are your brothers, too, though they may not own it.) So take thought and behave yourself . . . because you are your brother's keeper.

11-4-44

All you colored folks . . . and white folks, too . . . who use politics as a personal racket, who vote without principle for this professional politician or that, just because he gave you some little half-heeled job, or because he "protects" your own personal bootleg joint or numbers wheel, watch out! When you sell your vote you are selling your brother.

You are selling thousands of folks who don't have political pull, or political protection, and who might get mad when they find out what you have done to them. Vote as your social conscience tells you, not your pocket book . . . because you are your brother's keeper.

All you journalists who mis-report facts, and who write in your papers lies, and half-lies, and part-truths, and who lift sentences out of context to give a bad impression of people who are trying to do good, be careful, for you are misleading your brother. You are misleading your readers who are not in so advantageous a position as yourselves to know the truth or to investigate and find out what is what. A . . . **not** you good ministers who preach drip honeyed words on their parish-journalist should have respect for and teach and live the love of Christ oners' heads on Sunday, but do not words, and not misuse his profession to . . . but all of you, white or black, who care how they get along the rest of mislead and harm the people. The are more interested in form than content, in words than deeds, in the collection plate than the living gospel. White ministers who preach love and practice Jim Crow, and colored ministers who preach goodness and give out numbers. Or ministers of any color who

God! You are your brother's keeper. Now, looking at this race problem of ours in America . . . all you white people who swear by our Constitution and repeat our Oath of Allegiance and the fine words about Liberty and Freedom and Democracy, and don't mean very much of it when it comes to your treatment of me, your brother, colored, your fellow citizen segregated until I

Preachers, Too

11-4-44

THE SAME goes for all you preachers of the gospel who misuse religion

can't even drink a coca cola at the corner drug store, you who permit the Jim Crow cars to run, and the poll-tax to stand, and the Jim Crow army and navy to continue, stop and think a minute about what you are doing to fourteen million like me—colored—for you are your brother's keeper.

Other Nationalities 11-4-44

AND YOU JEWISH people beaten down by Hitler in Europe, and menaced by anti-semitism here . . . some of you, not all of you . . . who join with the enemies of democracy in segregating me, your brother, a Negro . . . in barring me out of your places of business and movie houses and theatres, and you who sign restrictive covenants along with Nordics to keep a neighborhood lily-white and keep me from having a house to move into, you Jewish people who are my brothers in persecution yet who yourselves soak up anti-Negro prejudices, stop, look and listen to the danger in the wind . . . for us all . . . for you are your brother's keeper. 11-4-44

And you Mexicans in the Southwest, brown as me, and Filipinos, too, who perhaps because you are not always herded into separate schools or sent to the balconies of theatres like us, you look down upon us and sometimes do not speak to us, sometimes try to Jim Crow us, too, or bar us out of your chili parlors and cafes . . . listen, you dark as me, and colored as me, and in danger like me, consider how you injure your white brother by upholding him in his stupid prejudices, and how you add one more straw to your colored brother's camel's back . . . because you are your brother's keeper, too. 11-4-44

What we do wrong to each other hurts us all . . . you white, me black, you brown. Voter, politician, journalist, minister, or just plain ordinary man . . . what we do to each other wrong hurts us all . . . Negro, white, Jewish, Mexicans . . . for each is truly his brother's keeper.

WORLD TODAY

Courier - Pittsburgh, 10-21-44 Pa.

By George S. Schuyler

The bankruptcy of Negro leadership is demonstrated by the shameful spectacle of men and women of so-called education and character going around the country asking Negroes to vote back into power a party committed to a policy of white supremacy—a party which has kept Roosevelt its willing prisoner for nearly 40 years.

* * *

DR. HOOTON, Harvard's noted anthropologist, says the war blasts the myth of Nordic supremacy through Allied victories over the Nazis. It will take more than a foreign war to get Americans to give up that myth of white supremacy, however the Germans may change. 10-21-44

* * *

Southern Democratic leaders are saying that Roosevelt will sweep the South. Naturally. How could anybody else sweep it with the one-party dictatorship in power there?

* * *

NOW THE ITALIANS are squawking that the British want to take Italy's colonies away from her. Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, in commenting on the report, stated "Our public opinion is very sensitive to every fact and every word that give the impression that others are disposing of us entirely against our will and as conquerors who are arbiters of the fate of the conquered." They could dish it out to the poor black natives, but they can't take it.

* * *

Judge Hastie has properly protested against discriminatory practices of the United States Soldiers' Home Hospital where segregation obtains. After 12 years of "humanitarian" and "liberal" rule, President Roosevelt has not even been able to eliminate Nazi practices in Government departments and institutions.

* * *

WALTER WHITE breaks a 35-year-old tradition of the NAACP to ballyhoo for the re-election of Senator Bob Wagner. Why strengthen the Democratic party which killed the anti-lynching and poll tax bills? Wagner is probably all right, but he is a machine man, a Democrat, who is "regular," i.e, supports the party, which means the Solid South. If the NAACP is wise, it will stay strictly away from partisanship. 10-21-44

* * *

A wise NAACP move, however, is the decision to add a Secretary of Veterans' Affairs to its staff. It should have had a Secretary of Labor Affairs a long time ago. In the past its field secretaries have been simply coin collectors rather than executives responsible for definite fields of activity.

* * *

SOVIET RUSSIA is negotiating for some of the oil fields of Iran. This business of oil concessions has a familiar imperialistic sound. Russia has already divided Persia or Iran between herself and England. She has the North and England has the South. It begins to look like the "good old days" when Czarist Russia and Britain clashed over the same country.

* * *

Bishop Henry St. George Tucker of the Protestant Episcopal Church has protested against "isolated acts of desecration" of the enemy dead, such as butchering of Japanese corpses and sending parts back to the USA. Such shipping of skills, knee caps and shin bones has been quite frequent. It proves that we are just as savage as the people our missionaries go out to "civilize." 10-21-44

Harrington's War Sketches New Feature

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh

Another Courier "first" is introduced this week . . . the first in a series of battlefront sketches from the pen of Ollie Harrington, war correspondent and artist, now covering the Italian Theatre of Operations for this paper.

Harrington's first drawings, some of them from thumbnail sketches, show patrols of a 92nd Infantry Division battalion on daring missions. The artist accompanied the patrols into dangerous spots and made the true to life drawings while under fire.

RELIEVED ROUZEAU

Harrington relieved Edgar Rouzeau, former Courier war correspondent in the Italian theatre, and has cabled stirring stories of the heroic deeds of the 332nd Fighter group and the 92nd Infantry division.

He was an accomplished artist before picking up his typewriter and hopping overseas to "cover" activities of Negro units in the European theatre. 11-11-44

Harrington's contribution to the field of cartooning are "Bootsie," a comic strip which brought him bushels of fan mail, and an adventurous drawing, "Jive Gray," featuring a daredevil pilot.

Toward Freedom

THE continued progress of the Negro people toward freedom is among the values placed in jeopardy by by the anti-Teheran policy of the British government in Greece. The relationship is direct and fundamental.

When the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition was consolidated about a year ago at Terehan, there was laid the necessary foundation for the expansion of democracy throughout the the world, including the further extension of democratic rights for the Negro people.

In the very process of Anglo-Soviet-American military cooperation for the defeat of the Axis, it was inevitable that the Negro people would be drawn increasingly into the growing democratic coalition of national unity, and thereby into a more wholesome relationship with American society as a whole.

In the process of Anglo-Soviet-American political cooperation for the destruction of fascism and the building of enduring peace on the basis of democratic governments

By Doxey Wilkerson

which reflect the true interests of the masses of people, it was apparent that the forces of reaction throughout the world would be weakened; and that with the growing power of the democratic forces in America and abroad, the boundaries of Negro freedom would be further advanced.

In the process of Anglo-Soviet-American political and economic cooperation for the postwar expansion of international trade, it was clear there would be laid the absolutely necessary foundation for full employment in America after the war, and thus the only possible economic basis for sustaining and carrying forward the wartime gains which the Negro people have achieved.

Thus, the whole new perspective of enlarged freedom which this liberating war has raised for the Negro people and the world rests fundamentally upon the continued strengthening of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition for achievement of the goals set at Teheran. And it is precisely this coalition and these goals which are now being torpedoed by the unilateral British effort to suppress the new and emerging demo-

Greek Democracy And Negro Freedom

cratic forces in Italy, in Belgium—and more recently, through military action, in Greece.

Our government has openly declared its opposition to Churchill's policy, and none can doubt the unpublicized opposition of the Soviet Union. In other words, the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is facing a serious crisis—and with it the freedom aspiratons of Negroes and all other oppressed peoples.

BUT Churchill cannot win. The Greek patriots who drove the Nazi armies from most of their country before the British arrived will not capitulate to this new aggression by their British "ally." Moreover, popular resentment in Britain itself, pressure from the Anglo-Soviet members of the coalition, the indignation and alarm of the entire United Nations, and the true and basic interests of Britain—all will conspire to force Churchill to retreat from his Greek policy of Teheran disruption.

This end will be hastened if the organized people of America will give expression to strong statements of support for the announced policy of our State Department. Let the Negro people participate fully in the sending of such statements—for their freedom, too, is in jeopardy.

Commission Launches African Study On Arrival In Gold Coast

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

11-11-44

By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
(For NNPA)

ACCRA, Gold Coast, British West Africa—(Via Wireless)—The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association Commission on a survey tour of West Africa, was thoroughly launched, by Sunday, into full scale operations in this vital assignment. We have attained surprising speed in these operations, so far. In the first four days after our arrival here, the members of the commission conferred with Governor General Burns and other colonial officials, went on a 15-hour, one hundred and fifty mile trek into the bush country for an audience with the head of a native state, and accomplished a number of other meetings and conferences in trying to ferret out the information we came to gather.

Among the other matters attended to in that short four day period were: a state funeral of a Cambridge-trained chief; conference with district commissioners, both African and European; toured schools and colleges; observed the operation of the so-called native administrations; visited a typical provincial council, composed of paramount chiefs of the country, where we saw the hinterland problems which face the council; met European-trained African physicians; and participated in a press conference with Accra editors.

WITNESSED TRIAL

We observed justice being dispensed in tribunals over which Oxford and Cambridge trained judges presided. These judges were wigged and wore red robes. The prosecutors and solicitors, who were also African, were wigged and wore black robes. They were assisted by bailiffs, policemen, and interpreters. We were invited to attend the court by the Accra chief justice.

The governor general received the commission for one hour on Wednesday. After this conference we were conducted thru the official residence by U. S. Consul Thomas A. Hickok. We saw the huge castle fortress built in 1690 by the Danes on a cliff which faces the ocean. The fortress has walls 12 to 14 feet thick.

GOLD COAST ITINERARY

Mr. Hickok helped arrange our itinerary into the interior. The trip is scheduled to start on November 13 and will cover 1,200 miles. We expect to return here by November 23. We will touch the following towns: Kumasi, Tamale, Yendi, Takoradi, Sekondi, Elmina, Cape Coast, and then back to Accra.

The chief we visited on Friday was Azzu Mate Kole, 34, of Krobo State, which is 250 square miles in size and has a population of at least 100,000. We had an hour long audience. We inspected the Krobo Scotch Presbyterian School which boards about 150 students. We rode to the school with the chief in his 1940 Hudson limousine.

Afterwards we were feted with a royal dinner. Also present were Ka Busia, 31, an Oxfordian, one of the few African district commissioners with jurisdiction over five native states; and Ribeo Ayeh, assistant secretary, native affairs, which is the highest political post held on the Gold Coast by an African. Ayeh is a graduate of the University of London.

NATIVE FUNERAL

Following the visit to Chief Kole at Odumasi, we drove to Akropong where we witnessed funeral ceremonies participated in by 2,500 in the town square. The funeral was a final tribute to Honorable Nana Kwadade, a member of the Gold Coast legislative council for the Eastern Provincial Council. He died Oct. 28.

Before becoming a chief, he was a barrister and practiced from 1924 to 1929. He was one of the few African economists in this country. He succeeded his deposed uncle, Nana Ofori Kuma. He held a master's degree in law from Cambridge. The funeral was a striking mixture of pagan and Christian rites. The music and attire was both modern and tribal.

We later toured the Akropong Presbyterian boys college which has 184 teacher trainees.

At the African manned Krobo state treasury we were told that a year's tax revenues were estimated at $84,000 with expenses of approximately $80,000.

THREE DAILIES

There are three African-owned and operated dailies in Accra and one weekly. They were all represented at the press conference held Saturday. One of the editors is Henry B. Cole, of Liberia, who is Time and Life correspondent, and the author of a book on Liberia which is soon to be published.

The judge of the divisional court we visited Saturday was J. Henley Coussey. The commission sat on the bench as his guests. We have been invited to two luncheons and one dinner at the U. S. consulate here.

STEWART TALKS HIMSELF DRY

5-13-44

AFRO-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—You needn't write, phone, or call. It won't do any good. My lecture tour is finished. I have my boss's word for it. No more "homey" talks on my war experiences in England, North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Hooray!

Naturally, there's a reason. It seems that because I fooled St. Peter for sixteen months and got back home in one piece this time, I'm supposed to have a charmed life.

For said reason I will spend the next few weeks (or months) getting ready to go back and tempt fate again. I am to stage a repeat performance, they tell me at the office.

And so, because I shall be so busy making my will and paying my income tax for the little while I'll be in the USA, there won't be time for any more personal appearances. And again I say hooray. I'm tired.

Fun While It Lasted

It was fun while it lasted. Especially in the past two weeks when I was the featured attraction for the chapel hour in several schools—Lincoln, Cheyney, Bordentown, Howard University and Union.

But enough is enough. If people aren't tired of hearing me say the same things over and over again, darn it, I'm tired of saying them.

Most of what I said in my talks I had already said in my cables while I was overseas. Most of it was said again in the book I have just finished writing—the book that was completed in the seven weeks I was supposed to be on vacation and resting.

Now I'm dry, from talking and writing. There isn't a new thought in the old bean, so please don't try to get blood from my turnip.

Tour of Schools

However, my most recent tour was fruitful in one respect. It took me to several places I had never seen before, namely Cheyney, Union, Bordentown, Atlantic City, and Howard University's chapel building.

And the trip likewise gave me the chance to horse around with a lot of high society that a low-lifer like me would never contact under ordinary circumstances.

Just imagine, the boy from Louisiana, still wide-eyed and excited by the uppercrust, breaking bread and kicking the conversation around with college presidents and deans of graduate schools. Some class to me now, huh?

Crowd at Howard

In days to come, when I'm no longer a gay dog with the ladies and have retired to my slippers and scrapbooks, I shall bounce my favorite grandson on my knee and put my store teeth in my mouth long enough to boast as follows:

"And this, my boy, is your granddad helling around the country telling people about the war against Hitler. Here he is signing his name on slips of paper, books and handkerchiefs for the glamor gals at Howard University—a school he couldn't even get into when he was scrubbing floors to get literate.

"And you wouldn't believe it, sonny boy, but old granddaddy drew as big a crowd at Howard as Duke Ellington, who is a Washington boy.

Cheyney's 4 Men

"And here he is at Cheyney. Some stuff, that Cheyney. The day I spoke there the school had the grand total of four men students—not even enough for a basketball team.

"I still think those four males should have been given their diplomas for bravery under fire. Any time four men stay in the same school with a couple hundred young girls of college age, they must be brave.

"Grandpa faced the Germans, laddy, but he never could have stuck to his guns at Cheyney in the year of '44."

"And what about Lincoln, grandpop?"

Lincoln Too Far Away

"Lincoln? Well, that's a place forty miles from everywhere else in the State of Pennsylvania. When you grow up you don't want anybody to sell you down the river to that place.

"You're too much like grandpa, and grandpa still doesn't believe a man should go to school where they don't have girls.

"Girls are—well, girls are—never mind, sonny, you'll find out what they are soon enough. But it would take you longer if you attended Lincoln. And you'd have to do it the hard way.

"Mind you, now, Lincoln is a fine institution. Some wonderful characters have graduated from there. But it's so far from everywhere. You can't go to the corner-store for cigarettes or a pint of ice cream or call up a girl and meet her at a bar in ten minutes.

"You have to make your dates weeks ahead at Lincoln, and pray that you don't miss the last bus back to school, after you've had your date."

Bordentown Has Girls

"Bordentown had girls, didn't it, gramp?"

"Yep. See the cuties around me in that big picture? A little bit young and shy at the time I was there, but you see they are still high school children. They'll know all the answers by the time they get to Howard or Morgan.

"But the thing that struck me about this Bordentown was the intelligent faces. From Principal Valentine on down to the man who met me in Trenton in a station wagon, everybody seemed alive and alert.

"It's a beautiful place, too, one of the best looking and best laid out small schools I ever saw. I could have stayed at Bordentown a long time if I hadn't been rushed to catch a train for Atlantic City."

Atlantic City

"Atlantic City? Tell me all about Atlantic City, grandpop. I've heard . . . ."

"I know what you heard, my boy, and it is true. The last train out at night leaves at ten o'clock. After that you're stuck, except for the midnight bus.

"I just made the bus after my talk for the NAACP membership campaign. Incidentally, I sort of expected the NAACP might give me a life membership for this talk and some others I made, but they never came across . . . .

"But I started out to tell you about Atlantic City. It really must be a nice place, if you like salt water taffy and sea food.

"Nice people there, too. They invite you to their homes and wine and dine you—then lure you into a poker game and try to take your train fare away from you. But your old grandpa was too smart. He kept his train fare in the other pocket."

Uncle Was Wrong

"Now, tell me truly, gramp, didn't you like being a small-town edition of a celebrity? I mean, didn't it tickle your vanity like hell—'scuse me, I mean, very much, to have all these big shots make a fuss over you, not to mention the letters from frantic old maids?"

"Truthfully, son, it did. But for one reason only. Years before I went overseas, I had an uncle who told me I would starve to death trying to make a living with a typewriter.

"He further stated that if I managed to eat from writing, I'd still not amount to a good damn.

"Well, it did this old heart of mine good to see him pose for a picture while listening to me talk over the radio. You know the uncle I mean. The one who made a lot of money, but wasn't so happy after he got it.

Fame Is Fickle

"But other than that, the letters and people I met didn't bother me, and I'll tell you why. One day in New York a man stopped me and said he wanted to shake my hand.

"His face looked familiar, but I finally had to ask him his name. When I heard his name I realized how fleeting is fame—and how fickle.

"This man's name used to be on every lip, his picture in almost every paper, white and colored. Now you don't hear about him much. His name is Countee Cullen."

Today's Guest Column

Greece and the Issue Of Colonial Policy

by Alphaeus Hunton

THE tragic and dangerous events which have lately occurred in Italy, Belgium and Greece—and Churchill's intervention policy which has given rise to them—have direct bearing on the colonial question. The man who said that he did not intend to "preside over the liquidation of the British Empire" would logically strive to retain or place in power in countries which lie along England's imperial life-line —Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece — governments with which the British Empire has been in the habit of doing business.

Maintenance of the British Empire involves the maintenance of other empires. Hence, except with regard to Italy's former colonies, and in the joint Allied statement at the Cairo conference regarding Japan's empire, the British government during the war has carefully refrained from the slightest hint of any change in the pre-war status of the colonial world.

While conceding the desirability of regional collaboration in colonial matters on a purely consultative and advisory basis, the Colonial Office in London has thus far been very cool toward proposals of some form of international administrative responsibility for all colonial territories directed toward guaranteeing self-government. In maintaining the position of "holding our own," the British government has given the cue to other European colonial powers, including Italy, to do likewise.

Among those powers, France is the only one which has up to now given real evidence of realizing that colonial peoples, too, have a stake in this war of liberation. The Dutch government-in-exile has made pronouncements of a new colonial policy, but it has yet to show that it means what it says. In contrast with the governments-in-exile which reposed safely in London, the leaders of French resistance, in order to survive and carry on the war, began applying a new progressive policy in French African territories even before the formal statement of that policy was issued at the Brazzaville conference in February of this year.

* * *

THE important point to note here is that it was the resistance forces, the democratic strength of France, which accomplished this change in the concept of the French empire, and which has brought about France's remarkably quick recovery as a ranking European power—notwithstanding Gen. Smut's gloomy prophecy of a year ago. These same democratic forces of resistance must now be permitted to come to the front in other European countries. That is the essential prerequisite for real postwar stability and security for Europe and the world—far more important than any momentary illusions of "law and order."

Our State Department has taken that stand. So also has the Soviet Union. And dark as the picture of British policy at the moment is, it must be remembered that the vote of confidence given Churchill last week by no means represented the British public's approval of that policy. Even the conservative London Times, after the confidence vote, continued to attack Churchill's position.

* * *

EVERYONE realizes that there are strong imperialist forces still active in Britain (and in the United States also). What is **not** generally understood is that these reactionary forces in England are able to gain some support in Parliament because of the belief that only by holding on to the empire and the special trade advantages thus afforded (fallacious though such thinking may be), can Britain compete with America in postwar trade. Only through frank discussion and settlement of this issue can we avoid further crises and set-backs.

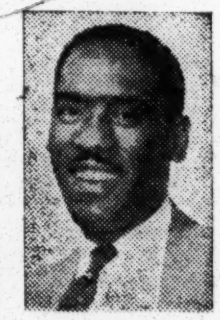
The wisdom of President Roosevelt in urging the speediest possible realization of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals—not waiting for the end of the war—is today more evident than ever. The Teheran declaration still remains the guide-post of all democratic peoples. The Allies must continue to function together as as coalition with fullest consultation and agreement not simply on the strategy of the war and the specific problems of liberated countries but on the larger questions of the peace. Only as the larger questions—and that of colonies is one of them—are solved, will the day-to-day issues cease to loom repeatedly as grave crises.

Cocoa Monopoly Gets Big Wartime Profits

By ROI OTTLEY
Staff Correspondent

EYE WITNESS

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Government White Paper, released by the British Colonial Office here recently, revealed the fabulous wartime profits derived exploiting native cocoa producers in West Africa and the hard-bitten interests which must be dealt with in any international postwar planning.



Ottley

The report—which should be of acute concern to Americans, the world's largest consumers of cocoa — showed that from 1939 to 1943 the British Government had made a net profit of more £300,000 from the produce of some 800,000 family farms.

This vast net profit came from the Gold Coast and Nigeria, which together produce the world's greatest output of cocoa. British manufacturers got the lion's share, though the U. S. A. is the largest consumer, according to the report.

Monopoly

Cocoa is produced on small cocoa farms, worked by African households. The marketing is done by British merchants. These merchants operate through a "cocoa pool," which is a combine of the chocolate manufacturers, including big monopolies like Unilevers. By eliminating competition, they have forced the African native to accept fixed prices. Each year's crop is divided among the members of the pool. What is left is sold to American chocolate manufacturers and other foreign buyers.

This squeeze play caused a revolt of the African natives in 1937. The farmers refused to sell their crops; some even burned them. They also declared a boycott of British manufactured goods, principally Lancashire cottons.

The British Government countered by sending a Royal Commission which recommended the right of the African farmers to form a producers' cooperative, which would market the cocoa without interference from the pool.

Shelved

This recommendation was shelved when Britain entered the war. Instead, a Cocoa Marketing Board was set up as part of the British Food Ministry. It was given the authority to buy and sell the African crops at fixed prices. John Cadbury, head of one of the biggest chocolate manufacturing companies, was appointed chairman.

Representatives from each member of the pool were installed to man the newly-created board. They immediately established prices which were even lower than the Africans had received in the past. Needless to say, their companies were given priority.

This pattern is to remain following the war. The British Government is most firm that wartime "controls" continue after the war. Moreover, Col. Oliver Stanley, British Minister of Colonies, explains that since these tremendous profits recently revealed, cannot possibly be distributed among the farmers, the Colonial Office intends to recognize the preser. Cocoa Marketing Board and use the accumulated profits to finance a new scheme. This scheme will involve the use of research experts and high-salaried government employes to administer the Cocoa Board in connection with plans for expanding the industry.

48b-1944

Negro Columnists

Guide Editor Writes Of Sierre Leone; Finds People Are Hospitable

Norfolk-Journal & Guide

By P. B. YOUNG JR.
Editor, Journal and Guide
(Touring West Africa) Copyright. Reproduction Forbidden

Va.
12-30-44

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, B. W. A.—(By Air Mail)—It was supposed to be the dry season in Sierra Leone when we arrived on November 29 by air from Accra, Gold Coast. It was not raining on arrival, but it was not dry: it was beastly hot AND humid. And on the morning of our second day here it rained and the rain, especially since we had left our raincoats in Accra, seemed unsportingly moist.

One thing which must be credited to the British (traditionally and perhaps unfairly called "muddlers-through") is that they are markedly efficient and crisp when they go into action on any urgent matter. Why this struck us as notably true will become clearer as we detail our first twenty-hours in Sierra Leone and the few hours preceding our arrival

MR. YOUNG

We had indicated our readiness to embark on the second major hop to the gracious U. S. Consul at Accra, Thomas A. Hickok, on Monday during luncheon with him at the Consulate. He contacted the American air officer-in-charge at an airport.

"Your trip will be arranged to Sierra Leone on a British plane. If you go Wednesday it will be a special flight; if on Thursday, it will be on a presently scheduled flight," Mr. Hickok advised us.

Just before dusk Tuesday came a note. "You will be at the air terminal at 7 a. m. in the morning. All arrangements are made."

Six hours after embarking at Accra we were in Freetown and we stopped once enroute. Leaving Accra, we were "processed" by African immigration officials working side by side with European officials.

Met At Airport

On arrival at Freetown we were met at the airport by John Dixon, the deputy director of public relations for the colony, the second on our West Africa itinerary. Our baggage was stowed in the comfortable station wagon placed at our disposal and we set off for Freetown, some 18-20 miles away, through high hills from which we got a breathtaking view of the greatest natural harbor between Capetown, at the extreme south of Africa, and Casablanca at the extreme northwest of Africa, and its tremendous development as a naval and military center.

We went to our temporary quarters in the Brittania Hotel on Westmoreland street and had a quick freshening up and were whisked off to the mansion of the governor, Sir Hubert Stevenson, which was an olden-days fort commanding the harbor from high promontory.

Official work of our arrival had reached Freetown only two hours before we landed, because of the rapidity with which we were supplied air transportation. Word had been sent from Accra several days previously, that we would be coming, by Gold Coast's Secretary for Native Affairs Mangin, with the exact date of our arrival to be forwarded later.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Governor Speaks

A band concert was in progress on the spacious Government House lawn, featuring the Sierra Leone African Regiment Band, attired in striking red and gold jackets and fezzes. The band was to depart shortly to entertain other African troops who are making so fine a record in the China and Burma areas.

At the close of the reception concert, Gov. Stevenson made a touching bon voyage speech.

"The best of luck," he said, "to the members of the band during their forthcoming tour of duty in India and Burma. We are proud of the Sierra Leone Regiment Band, and that it was chosen for this useful mission. Their choice reflects credit on it and on its attainments under its leader Capt. McEwen.

"We shall miss the band for the months it will be away, but we are prepared to make this 'sacrifice' for the benefit it will bring to the men who so richly deserve the amusement and entertainment the band will afford to them.

Bon Voyage

"To the band, I say: Remember that Sierra Leone soldiers have won a fine name in India. So give as good a performance as you can and do nothing to tarnish the good name of your comrades in arms.

"On behalf of us all, a safe and pleasant voyage and success on your tour! Extend my good wishes to the soldiers in India and Burma. Good luck to you all."

Whereupon the band, standing, played "God Save The King," with everyone attending on his or her feet.

On our arrival at the reception we were taken straight-away to the governor, who greeted us pleasantly and accompanied us to our table. Sitting, we all chatted with him for several minutes, and then we began accepting introductions to the distinguished gathering of Europeans and Africans, men and women, on hand.

These included Melville Marks, editor of the Freetown Weekly News, the oldest newspaper in West Africa. It was founded 63 years ago.

John F. Boston, dean of the local bar and editor of The Guardian, a daily.

Dr. George C. E. Reffell, Otto I. E. During, J. C. O. Crowther, the Rev. Dr. I. E. C. Steady (Wilberforce and Yale-educated), R. B. Marke, Air Vice-Marshal Graham (who helped plan the aerial operations for the June invasion of France), Roy MacGregor, of the British Consul, who invited us to address the forum group, Christian K. Neilson, the U. S. consular agent at Freetown, and who later visited us at our hotel, and a dozen or so others.

Council Setup

Of the above named, Dr. Reffell, Mr. During, Mr. Crowther, Rev. Dr. Steady, and Mr. Marke are African members of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, along with three paramount chiefs nominated by the government.

The first three named are elected members, while the other two and the chiefs are government-nominated.

There is an official majority of eleven in the Legislative Council, including the governor. Of the ten unofficial members (not in government), eight are Africans and two are Europeans representing banking and commerce.

In all, there are 13 Europeans to eight Africans (three of whom are elected by the voting population).

Mr. During has just resigned to stand for another term at the next election, "my last time in Legco," he ruefully added, "if I am elected."

Dr. Reffell is the second member in seniority. Mr. Crowther is the rural member, although he lives in Freetown.

Mr. During, I was told, offered a motion in a recent session of Legco, which was seconded by an African colleague, to institute the unofficial majority "which would give the indigenous Africans a more real voice in government."

The governor advised the proponents of the measure of the opposition of his official legislative majority. In Gold Coast such a step is being put into effect about next April 1.

African Press

Norfolk-Journal & Guide

The press in Sierra Leone, and that means Freetown for publishing, consists of two weeklies and two dailies, as follows:

The Weekly News, 63 years old; editor Melville Marke; the African Standard (weekly), 7 years old; editor, Thomas Decker; the Daily Guardian, 35 years old; editor, John F. Boston, a veteran 74 years of age; and the Daily Mail, 35 years old; editor T. J. Thompson.

The Standard is a 12 page publication, of tabloid format but smaller than the U. S. tabloid size. It is the official organ of the West African Youth League and its motto is "Forward!"

The league's organizing secretary is Wallace Johnson, who has just returned here "from exile," according to the African Standard's current edition. Johnson has renewed his labor-organizing efforts, according to press announcements.

The Guardian is a four page tabloid daily, and the Weekly News a 10 to 12 page tabloid.

Another paper, the Daily Mail, is standard-size, but has only two pages (both sides of one sheet). Shortage of newsprint, the low level of literacy, and the lack of resources no doubt account for their relatively small circulations and small physical sizes.

But they are outspoken on the subjects of wages, education, standards of living, larger opportunities, and more self-government.

Reading back, I rather surprised myself at the material gathered in an afternoon, part of one evening, and in one morning in Sierra Leone. But on tours like this one has to be eternally curious, keep his ears and eyes open, soak up information like a sponge, have the endurance of a Marathon runner, the adaptability of a world-traveler, and a reserve, of some kind, that spurs him on to his tasks when he would rather lie down than almost anything in the world.

I Like PEOPLE

And now just a word more about the British efficiency mentioned earlier.

First of all, my two companions, James B. Cashin and Vincent T. Tubbs, were more distressed than I was about the hotel accommodations, to make a long story much shorter. Ergo, the public relations chief, A. B. Matthews, and his assistants, Allan Fraser, and Mr. Dickson went into action. At noon today they assured us that we'd be quartered better by night, although, as in any crowded war center, accommodations are as scarce as hen's teeth.

One doesn't expect to find the same comforts of home away from home. Our quarters in Gold Coast, as we moved about, were usually government rest houses and quite comfortable, even with electric fans now and then.

Besides, I am incurably democratic, and I like PEOPLE. You know them—not by looking on—but by living with and among them.

War Correspondent Departs For Italy

Memphis World
Tenn.
12-13-44

PARIS, France — Roi Ottley, War correspondent for PM and Liberty magazine, and author of the best seller "New World A-Coming," has left for London from whence he will depart for Italy, Russia and China in his present assignment, after having covered phases of the campaign in northern France.

Ottley is a native of New York City and a 1929 graduate of the University of Michigan. He is married to the former Miss Gladys Tarr. He came to England on June 30, and to France on July 6. In August he went back to England, and returned to the continent in September.

His current assignment will take him back to the U. S. by way of the Pacific, after covering the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations.

John Jordan Flies Over Battle Lines

12-30-44

Lt. Christian, Of Richmond Pilots Plane As Reporter Sees War Panorama

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

By JOHN "ROVER" JORDAN
Journal and Guide War Correspondent
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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Like a huge animated map, the battle sector sprawled below—an exciting, violent picture: a picture grim and deceptive.

Never before had I seen a picture so full of the promise for eventual victory. But, in the same picture were classic examples of the "heelish terrain" over which the fighting Fifth Army is toiling and bleeding.

Big guns behind our infantry line belched forth in violent gushes of flame and smoke. Heavy shells crashed into distant mountains and towns, veiling the foreground with dust, smoke and flying debris.

Fighter planes and fighter bombers roared by for another stab at the Germans in the west coastal sector, where the Gothic Line is anchored to the sea and where the 92nd Infantry Division are continually probing the Nazi "supermen."

I saw the exciting show from an unarmed observation plane which cruised audaciously over the enemy lines, and even into the German rear area. At the controls was 1st Lt. James S. Christian, of 1112 North 34th street, Richmond, Va., a liaison pilot of an attached artillery unit. It was like flying over a hell you knew was there, but couldn't see.

Daily Routine For Christian

Journal Guide

This thrilling cruise in the bouncy little "air flivver" was nothing new to Lt. Christian. It was almost daily routine for him. His job is to spot enemy targets and direct the fire of our big guns. The liaison fliers are "the eyes of the artillery."

Winging easily up from the airstrip and out along the beautiful beach line of the Italian Riviera, we saw the cleverly camouflaged concrete fortifications which had been erected along the shores by the Nazis, who evidently had expected a sea invasion from this area. We saw the cruel pattern of anti-personnel mines, and mines of wire entanglements.

Everywhere below us was evidence of the violence of modern warfare — thoroughly demolished buildings, blasted rail yards and great bomb craters where bridges used to span picturesque streams.

Saw Our Shells Fire And Explode

Journal Guide

Gliding smoothly up near our own lines, we saw blasts from our artillery batteries hurling their destruction. In a misty area a scant five miles away we saw those shells explode on German positions. We saw fires raging in and about the town of Massa.

We circled about the great granite peaks of the Appenine Mountains where Allied soldiers are fighting the rigors of nature and desperate Germans. From our seat in the overcast sky, we could see why the Germans, crouching deep into their prepared fortifications, could pour withering fire into our attacking columns. We could understand why the great Fifth Army victories in those snow-hooded mountains are written in the blood of fighting men as epic chapters in Democracy's history.

Lt. Christian pulled his purring little craft out to the sea line, where it would not be such an appealing target for Nazi anti-aircraft batteries, and we headed north, toward the naval base of La Spezia, which is held by the enemy.

Planes Run Into Curtain Of Flak

At this point, a formation of Allied fighter-bombers whizzed by in a streak for targets up around La Spezia. Reaching a point approximately two miles ahead of us the planes ran into a curtain of flak. My pulse quickened as they cut through this threatening challenge of flying shrapnel. It seemed certain that some of the planes were hit, but none were downed. We watched them fade away into little dots in the distant sky.

Carefully pulling out toward the sea, we avoided the flak area and finally the port of La Spezia loomed ahead of us, its buildings pushing out through the mist to form a picture that might fit into a fairyland dream.

The great port area was tucked away by a strip of land that hooked out as a protecting peninsula. We did not fly over the approaches to La Spezia, for we knew that would have been suicide. Our lightweight plane would have been ripped up like paper by the Nazi batteries below.

As we winged our way back, a battery of German artillery opened up, apparently directing their fire on a coastal town which we are holding. But the Nazis were poor shots. Six of their shells fell off shore, their explosions sending geysers of water high into the air.

Below Lay "No Man's Land"

12-30-44

Below us now lay that grim strip of earth known as "no man's land." On one side were the dug-in German infantry units. We could not see them, but we knew they were there. On the other side, our own infantrymen crouched in their foxholes and dugouts. We could not see them either.

From the air, the actual battle lines often appear quiet and peaceful—grimly so. It is that ghastly area where death is ever walking and men are constantly threatened with every weapon that the enemy has. It is here that men must fight to keep alive.

Journal + Guide

As I looked down on this exciting panorama—the Germans on one side and the Americans on the other—I saw clearly the promise of eventual victory. On the German side, the roads were bare and deserted. There was no traffic. Not a vehicle dared to move for they knew that "the eyes of the artillery" were squinting eagerly and that our fighters were scouting for targets.

From The Sky We See Victory

Behind the American lines the picture was exactly reversed. Vehicles of war brazenly crawled along every road in an endless parade. It was a bold challenge to Nazi artillery, a challenge that the enemy accepted but could do little about. At best, the Germans could only drop their shells into our area from map-firing pattern, for they had no observation. Their observation planes dared not fly near our lines by daylight.

From my ringside seat in the sky I saw the coming victory. The enemy is cornered and is now growling back like a desperate, wounded animal. We will keep on poking and slashing him. We will go on teasing and sticking him. Bleeding and exhausted he must eventually falter. Then we must deliver the death stroke.

48b-1944

Negro Newspapers

Famed Paper of Cleveland, Ohio Will Back Dewey

Globe + Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

Cleveland Plain-dealer, Long A Democratic Organ, is Against Roosevelt for Fourth Term

10-13-44

Cleveland, Ohio—For only the second time in 103 years of publication has the CLEVELAND PLAINDEALERS, renowned Democratic newspaper, endorsed a Republican candidate for the Presidency. The first time was in 1940, when it endorsed Wendell L. Willkie. On September 7 of this year, the PLAINDEALER, came out in support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee. Its sensational editorial was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT:
THOMAS E. DEWEY

Because it is no use to win the war and lose the America we love, the Plain-Dealer supports Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency.

Give us four years more of Roosevelt and we shall have a totalitarian socialist country.

Everything else must be subordinated to that rebuilding immediately the war has been won.

Unless a free and sound America is restored in the early future this Nation will not only lose the peace after a brilliant military victory but it will alsb be unable to accept its responsibilities for maintaining the peace of the world and for showing to less favorably situated nations and peoples the way to freedom, security and to the good life.

10-13-44

The United States of America was founded on the broad principles of freedom and the dignity of the individual. From George Washington to Woodrow Wilson this nation was major custodian of "the principles which have made men free."

Our forefathers fought and won the Revolution in behalf of those principles. Woodrow Wilson led us into World War I to reaffirm them. Franklin D. Roosevelt in turn committed us anew to those principles when late in the 1930's, a tyranny more cruel even than that of King George III or of Emperor Wilhelm II threatened again to destroy free institutions throughout the world and to subordinate individuals everywhere to the state.

Inevitably the exigencies of a global war have limited sharply the freedom of the individual. By the same token they have markedly altered the character of our political institutions and have imposed upon business and industry many of the totalitarian techniques we have solemnly pledged ourselves to destroy.

But unfortunately these statist trends are not entirely the result of wartime necessities. Some of hem are deep-seated in the philosophy of the New Deal.

10-13-44

For eight full years before Pearl Harbor the present administration had played fast and loose with some of our most sacred liberties. It had restrained here and restricted there and, under the guise of emergency, had sought, and is still seeking, to create and perpetuate a one-party state. As a result the nation today is confronted with a fateful decision.

Will it turn back to the faith of its fathers? Will it reverse the trends of the last dozen years or will it change permanently the course of American history and the traditions of more than a century and a half by continuing down the road to disintegration, to Statism and Dictatorship?

America must choose and it must choose on November 7. The choice it makes in that fateful election will not be primarily a choice between Democratic platform, adopted at Chicago with the full approval of the President, no doubt, makes not a single reference either to a public debt, which will approximate 250 billions when the next President of the United States is inaugurated, or the maintenance of the stability of the nation's currency.

On the other hand, plans and projects for the reconstruction period emanated from sources close to the ployment and to maintain money payments at permanently inflated levels by an extensive program of public works in the face of the failure of the boon-doggling projects of the 1930's. Nowhere in the Government's planning is there at this time any suggestion of the need of reversing policies designed to spend and spend and elect and elect.

10-13-44

Instead it remains a tenet of the present Administration that spending is of the essence of a sound economy and that the major function of Government is to provide everyone with abundant buying power whatever the value of the product created or of the service rendered.

Nor will a search of the Democratic platform, or of President Roosevelt's papers and speeches, give any hope to those who are persuaded that far-reaching revision of the Federal tax and revenue system is an indispensable condition of postwar recovery within the framework of the free enterprise system.

At no time in 12 years have President Roosevelt and his Treasury advisers regarded the Federal tax structure primarily as a measure for producing revenues and insuring a balance between income and outgo. Instead it has been largely a device for penalizing successful enterprise, for redistributing wealth and for promoting social and economic revolution.

Complementing the tax system and operating along with it to create economic instability and to impede the processes of production and investment have been a budget out of balance year in and year out and a constant threat of inflation.

It is the Plain-Dealer's firm conviction that the nation's only hope for reversal of the policies discussed in the paragraphs above lies in a change of administration at Washington. They are all part and parcel of the system and organization of which President Roosevelt has been head for a dozen years.

10-13-44

Their ramifications extend far and wide to groups and interests whose immediate financial advantage will be served by the President's re-election and through it their continuation for four more years.

There is imperative need in our opinion for a fresh approach to the major problems confronting the nation today. There is even more need for a redefinition of our national purpose and a sacred recommitment to the principles upon which the nation was founded.

The issue is not of changing horses in the middle of the stream, it is rather of drifting with the tides of disintegration to certain disaster or by dint of clear vision and earnest effort working our way to the safe port of a greater America than our forefathers envisioned.

From President Roosevelt and those associated with him in the Government currently, and those likely to be entrusted with places of responsibility in his administration if he is re-elected, there can be little hope either of a fresh approach to our national problems or for a passionate intention to restore the dignity and re-establish the freedom of the individual. By the force of the events of the last 12 years if not by design, the present administration is fashioning a social and an economic system that is as foreign to the America of Washington and Lincoln as it is to the Democrats of Jackson and Cleveland and Wilson.

10-13-44

In pointing to the weaknesses of the present government and in calling to attention the grave dangers inherent in the policies of the New Deal, we have said little about Governor Dewey and the course he would likely pursue in the event of his election and inauguration.

But Americans who have observed his public career, from rackets to prosecutor to Governor of the nations greatest state, and Americans who listened to his sincere and forthright address of acceptance, must feel convinced as we do that Thomas E. Dewey is devoted to the principles upon which this nation was founded and that he has a will to start the nation anew on the road of its sacred purpose.

10-13-44

Without such a will and devotion, and without a clearer comprehension of our national destiny than the present administration has ever displayed, we shall almost inevitably lose the peace and our generation will again be recreant to the trust that is America.

Thus for the second time in its history, the Plain-Dealer extends its full support to a Republican candidate for the Presidency and solemnly urges all whose political thinking may be affected by its judgment to vote for Thomas E. Dewey.

ROGERS SAYS:

Increased Vision Will Add Power to The Negro Press

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa
July 1, 1944

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THE Negro press received considerable notice in its recent convention in New York City. Accounts of its proceedings appeared daily in the white press; the delegates were banqueted at one of the city's finest hotels with some of the Nation's leading white newspapermen present, and Governor Dewey received the delegates at a cocktail party and talked individually with each one. One does not have to be old to remember when none of these would have happened.

Mr. Rogers

The simple truth is that down to the last war the Negro press was almost nothing. Most of the editors had little or no education — I know two who could barely read and write — while most of the news was clippings from the white press, and who visited or entertained who. A Negro newspaper was the scorn of the more enlightened Negroes, not without some justification, because there was "nothing" in it. One read, instead, The Crisis and The Messenger, monthly magazines, which were the leading spokesmen for Negroes before, during, and for some time after the first world war.

NEGRO PRESS HAS LONG WAY TO GO

How vastly different are things today. A dozen or more Negro newspapers have their own presses; the paper is no longer run for the sole enrichment or the glorification of its editor, but the writers are paid, some getting good salaries; and a few papers have two or more correspondents on the fighting fronts. In short, while the Negro press cannot be called a power, it is strong enough to be feared and to be bitterly attacked by its enemies and the near friends of the Negro. As for the pro-lynchers, the poll-taxers, and the jim-crowers, it is positively hated by them. It is today the foremost champion of the rights of Negro citizens. With the South in the saddle, one shudders to think what would have happened to the Negro soldier and civilian worker but for the Negro press.

STILL the Negro press has a long way to go. Its circulation in all the United States does not equal that of New York's largest white daily and is just a little more than half of this paper's Sunday circulation. Thus one big task of the Negro editors is how to reach the vast masses of Negroes; how to make them Negro newspaper-conscious.

ADVERTISING

Of course, attacks by Westbrook Pegler, Warren Brown and others have done much in this respect, but for the benefit of not only the Negroes, but the whites, these attacks should have been followed up by ads presenting the side of the Negro press in the papers in which the hostile articles appeared. Since Negroes do much more reading of white papers than they do Negro ones — they read the white ones seven days a week—the big Negro papers should club together and advertise in the white press and magazines. Furthermore, a large number of white readers will probably be gained in this way. This, in turn, will make the Negro press not only the champion of Negroes, but of the under-privileged whites. The Negro press, today, is, on the whole, the only free and independent press in the United States.

AND that brings me to the matter of advertising, which is almost the life-blood of every newspaper that is not subsidized. Most of the ads appearing in the Negro press are legitimate, but some of them, especially those of luck-charms, love-powders, and the restoring of lost manhood, are a disgrace and a fraud and serve but to undo much of the good the paper does. But at the same time I think of the big white dailies, which carry only respectable ads, but which are so controlled by their advertisers that they are afraid to say "soul of their own." Whatever they say must be safe, the result being that most of their news and articles are arid and boring since they must not offend a prospective customer of this or that big advertiser. Compare, for instance, PM, which carries no ads with that of any other of the New York dailies.

GOOD DAYS AHEAD

Since ads are so important for the continuance of a newspaper, it is to be hoped that our Negro businessmen, lodges, and organizations will advertise more in the Negro press and thus permit the editors to cut out objectionable ads — at least give them no excuse to carry them.

NEGROES are reading astonishingly more than ever before. White people, too, are interested in the race question more than at any time since the Civil War; thus, with increased vision and activity on the part of our Negro editors, the circulation of the Negro press can be carried to undreamed of heights and become the great power for the solution of the race problem.

48c-1944

Roger Babson 'Sorry' For Column on Negro

Call — Kansas City Mo.
4-28-44

NEW YORK. — Roger Babson, famous statistician and newspaper columnist, has written the N.A.A.C.P. "I am sorry that I wrote the column," in answer to hundreds of protests on his syndicated newspaper column characterizing Negroes as lazy, wasteful, extravagant, etc.

The column appeared in dozens of newspapers all over the country and was bitterly resented by colored people. The N.A.A.C.P. sent an all-inclusive letter of protest to Mr. Babson.

THIS MORNING

Atl. Herald

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES
Birmingham, Ala.

". . . The torch!
Be yours to hold it high . . ."

* * *

For the president and publisher of The Atlanta Constitution I have a weak heart. His name recalls so many other names—his father's, my father's, Henry Grady's, Frank Stanton's, my uncle Bill Arp's. And he has made it in his time a name for great faithfulness to what surrounds it and goes before, for hard work and hard hitting in his finely inherited profession, and for such animation as is exposed here today. It means much to me to have my column written this morning— 10-3-44

* * *

BY CLARK HOWELL

The South hasn't got a two-party political system; the South hasn't got a one-party political system. A one-party political system has got the South! The South is sent up the river each four years to spawn its Democratic electoral votes—and die, as that other poor fish, the female salmon —for four long years, unhonored unsung and unappreciated by the party leaders; neglected and ignored by the Republicans.

* * *

If the Democratic party in the nation is heterogeneous in make-up, let's consider its component parts in the South itself. All the tongues of Babel couldn't have comprised such a potpourri of persons, factions and beliefs as the Democratic party of our South! It is routine in the editorial offices of Southern newspapers to have visitors in the same day—all in the interests of the Democratic party, mind you—ranging from the starry - eyed, world - reforming radical of the extreme left to the moss-backed reactionary who dislikes change of any kind only more than taxes. Running through this strange intermixture of Democrats are representatives of every element of manufacturer, farmer, retailer, banker, editor, teacher, labor leader and white collar worker. Jacob's coat of many colors would appear monotone and drab in contrast to the hopes, beliefs and aspirations of this multifarious group. 10-3-44

* * *

But, widely variant as are their views, come election day, and they are all Democrats. Our Northern brothers ask, "Why don't you vote Republican?" There may be many reasons. One will suffice. The average Southerner, son or grandson of a Confederate veteran, is not yet ready to forget. He may stay away from the polls, in his heart he may even hope for Republican victory, but he is not willing to commit the sacrilege of voting the Republican ticket.

* * *

And the Republican party has never made a serious effort to court the restive Democrats, or to establish itself in the South. Whether because of inertia, the wish to continue pocket-controlled delegates, an unwillingness to spend money on organization, a desire to continue the policy of colonization, fear of loss of the Negro vote in doubtful states, or some other reason, is beside the point. Aside from an occasional individual expression, the Republican party has never extended a gesture of friendship to the South, never wooed its vote. With the influx of Republicans from all sections of the country, with increasing dissatisfaction on the part of many who can't stomach the New Deal and the machinations of some of its chief supporters, with the Negro question resolved itself into the simple expedient of each party vying with the other as to which can offer most—it would seem the Republican party is missing an opportunity. 10-3-44

* * *

The Atlanta Constitution was ounded in the dark days of 1868 o lead the fight for the return of constitutional government in Georgia. From the need that called it into being came not only its inspiration, but its name. This newspaper was created to serve the people of Georgia and the South. During all that time it has remained Democratic. But during all that time it has never forgotten that the interests of its party were secondary to those of its country. For many years The Constitution has advocated the two-party system for the South, believing that the interests of our section and our nation would thereby be better served. We believe that more strongly today than ever before.

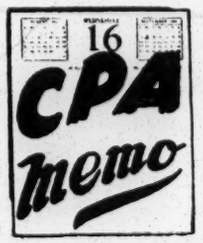
* * *

As for the immediate presidential election, it is our belief that the Democratic platform and candidates have more to offer the South and the nation than the Republican platform and candidates. We will support the ticket—even though we have differed with the party in many of the domestic issues of the past years. Nevertheless, we welcome the Republican party to present its views to our people. For those who hold the view that the Republican platform and candidates offer the best solutions to the problems now and presently confronting the South and the nation, we urge them to express themselves both publicly and at the polls.

The CPA's Job in the N. Y. 'Worker' Drive

By GIL LAWRENCE

THE New York State organization is undertaking to increase the circulation of The Worker by 10,000 in subs and bundle orders. This endeavor must be viewed as an integral part of the broader perspectives ahead and not as an inner CPA campaign, separate and apart from the successful conduct of the war, the solving of the many complicated problems of the postwar world, and the consolidation and strengthening of the democratic forces around the Roosevelt program and the 1945 mayorality and councilmanic elections in the city of New York.



To those who at times tend to underestimate the influence of The Worker because of its relative small circulation, I want to quote a thought expressed by Earl Browder on this matter:

"I confess that every day as I look over the metropolitan press of New York City, I feel a profound sinking of the heart and I ask how it is possible to win this war with such a press as this to mobilize the people for the war. When I take up the Daily Worker and The Worker, my hope revives again because I can see that small as the circulation of the Daily Worker is, it exercises a deeper moral influence upon the people of the city and this nation than all the capitalist press combined."

Space does not permit a full analysis of the role of The Worker in guaranteeing a peaceful and prosperous post-war world. Let me cite one point on how our press will be able to "exercise a deeper moral influence" in the postwar period.

PROTECTING NEGRO RIGHTS

One of the most serious tasks facing our country is to guarantee that the foothold which the Negro people have won in industrial employment during the course of the war will not be lost as the country reconverts to peacetime production. On this issue it will be necessary to conduct a resolute and skilful struggle, both in the labor movement and in the nation as a whole.

If in the months ahead we increase the circulation of The Worker among thousands of industrial workers and other citizens in New York, that would be a great contribution to the struggle for ideological clarity in relation to the conduct of the war, to postwar problems, as well as to the elections of 1945. The campaign for the reelection of Benjamin J. Davis, Peter V. Cacchione and other labor and pro-Roosevelt City Councilmen will be fought out on issues. The campaign for the election of these men and women can begin now by bringing The Worker to the electorate.

EVERYBODY'S JOB

Under such circumstances, this drive for 10,000 new readers of The Worker must no longer be the sole property of any special group of individuals but must become the responsibility of the political leadership of the Association as a whole. If we are to discharge this obligation successfully, three preconditions are required:

First: political appreciation of this project.

Should our approach in the clubs be, "Oh, God, another campaign!" then we shall witness the defeat of our objective. Personally, it was like a shot in the arm when I heard Earl Browder in a meeting in New York compare the building of The Worker to the manning of a machine gun in the defense of Stalingrad. We remember those hectic days of the Stalingrad battle. We know that the whole civilized world depended on the outcome of that battle. The manning of a machine gun on the soil of Stalingrad during those critical days represented the hopes and aspirations for which civilized humanity had fought for generations. When Earl Browder raises the building of The Worker to such political heights, I do not hesitate to say to the New York members of the CPA: If we display in this drive the same intensity, vigor and determination as we did in the recent elections, if we exhibit an equal political understanding of its meaning, if we show the same anxiety for the success of the undertaking as we did in the elections— then we shall prove capable of overcoming all obstacles and crown our work with success. 11-26-44

The second pre-condition for success is planning and organization. This demands the establishment of a sound club apparatus of capable people for permanent building of The Worker circulation.

ORGANIZING THE JOB

It is not enough for a club executive to know what it aims to achieve in this drive. It must know how and where. Once the goal is set, the club executive must be equipped with a list of contacts in the community who may be potential readers of The Worker. The executive should meet with members of the club employed in important industrial plants or active in labor and people's organizations, and discuss them their contacts, friends

stands increased by 300 a week.

PLENTY OF FORCES

Some may say: "It sounds good, but where are we going to get the forces to do it?" We have in New York over 100 CPA clubs. On the basis of 10,000 new subs and bundle orders, each club would be required to obtain on the average 100 new readers within six weeks. Does that sound fantastic? We should have people in our clubs whose major responsibility is the building of The Worker, but the building of The Worker is not the job of a few. As a matter of fact, the more active one is in a shop, union or community organization, the larger is his circle of friends, and yes—of followers. The problem is not that one doesn't have the time to get a sub from a fellow trade unionist or neighbor. The sad fact is that we don't think about talking to our shopmates about The Worker. We are not conscious enough about building the paper.

Finally, if we are to be successful in the building of the circulation of The Worker what is required is consistency—consistency in planning, consistency in checking, consistency in going after expiration, consistency in placing the building of The Worker on the agenda of every club meeting. We do not, I am sure, want a situation where during the period of getting 10,000 new readers for The Worker we have 4,000 old readers who fail to renew their subs. Nor do we want to forget about The Worker after the six-week drive. Building the circulation of The Worker after the six-week drive will guarantee steady progress and growth.

4 c-1944

Babson-ism

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

Roger W. Babson who was born in Massachusetts and educated there and in Florida, has recently been giving the American Negro some advice. Negroes need advice; especially do they need advice as to how to spend their hard earned have lost money and faith through following the advice of this sort is needed more by the American Negro than by other groups in this nation. But th is beside the point. The question is here, who is the man who is giving the advice? Babson has had a curious career; chiefly he may be described as a successful stock-gambler. There are few people of any prominence in the United States who have not at one time or another been deluged by his mass of reports on how to get rich. The most recent report from "Babson Park" lies on our desk now; we quote from it. 4-15-44

"You can make, we believe, a small fortune- — perhaps a large one, — if you pick the right low-priced stocks in the new mystery field of ELECTRONICS.

ELECTRONICS is the science back of the famous Radar, the pilotless plane, television and frequency modulation. It is the science back of the magic eye that opens doors, runs elevators, controls great textile machines, that sorts colors and grades apples. And the extent of the profitable uses for ELECTRONICS had just been scratched. We are headed into THE ELECTRONICS ERA.

In the 1943 Directory Issue of the new magazine ELECTRONICS, published by McGraw-Hill, there is a grand total of 1618 companies that hit the ELECTRONICS field in one way or another. We have looked up all 1618 companies.

Of these 1618 companies there are 164 that have stocks for sale.

Of these 164 "electronics-affected" stocks there are 111 now actually listed on a recognized U. S. stock exchange.

Of these 164 electronics stocks 53 are unlisted, but some of these 53 may be listed before long. 4-15-44

In return for a small favor I want you to do for me — a favor that will only take a minute — I will send you absolutely free the names and statistical stock price data on all 164 ELECTRONICS-AFFECTED stocks with our selection of the 5 that we believe can make you the greatest profit."

It would be difficult to estimate how many silly people have lost money and faith through following the advice o fthis extraordinary person, who beside his major activity of stock-gambling he is a religious rabble-rouser and a champion of prohibition. One can imagine him now retiring with his well-earned fortune in the lovely climate of Florida and, irritated by the fact that Negro servants are not as cheap as they used to be, he preaches them a sermon. It is not a bad sermon, but they need not take it too seriously on account of the source whence it comes.

Mr Roger Babson's Contribution

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va

MR. ROGER BABSON, statistician for the wealthy people, who lives in Boston and Babson Park, Florida, and who is a Republican of the old school, has made his contribution to racial tension in the form of an open letter, purportedly advising "colored people to save their cash." 4-15-44

Starting off with the assumption that with one exception—a boy who used to work for him—all colored people are made in the same mold, are of the same habits, mentality and character. Mr. Babson proceeds to write a lecture to the "several million colored people in the country," in the course of which he contradicts himself several times, and succeeds, in the end, in revealing that his real purpose in writing the diatribe was to take a whack at the Roosevelts.

Here is a sample of Mr. Babson's solicitude: "I am writing this in the south where I have worked with colored people for twenty years. I have fought for you and got you out of jail when the sheriff unjustly arrested you." 4-15-44

Just preceding that protestation of his interest, however, he had proclaimed that, "You claim that you are not treated right. I do not agree to this; but if it is true it is because so many of you are lazy and wasteful."

Then Mr. Roger Babson reveals the real purpose of his widely published silly mess. "Many of you say 'Aunt Eleanor will take care of me after the war.'" Then he tells the colored people that Mrs. Roosevelt is beginning to wonder if she "may not have made a mistake in praising you as she did."

Roger Babson is not a fool. He is intelligent, unctious and very wealthy. He knows that the Federal Bureau of Investigation made a very earnest effort to find out if there was any truth in the despicable charge that he uttered, but failed to find any trace of it except in the parlors and drawing rooms of southern and northern whites who hated Mr. Roosevelt, but because we were at war and it was not safe to tell lies openly concerning the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, made up lies on his wife.

4-15-44

He knows that a group of southern sociologists under the leadership of Dr. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina, ran down this myriad of rumors, tracing their origin to white people who hated the Roosevelts. Dr. Odum wrote a book on the rumors entitled "Race and Rumors of Race," which Mr. Babson should read, if he has not already done so. He knows that there is no foundation to his "Aunt Eleanor" insult, but he uttered it for political purposes. It is his contribution to the current campaign.

Many a colored person has prayed: "Good Lord, deliver us from northern white folks who take up their residence in the south." They usually acquire a Negro-neurosis in their desire to become socially acceptable to their southern white neighbors. The average white southerner cusses the colored folks merely to satisfy his ego. The northerner who becomes a southerner poisons the stream of goodwill—such as there is—every time he opens his mouth.

4-15-44

There are plenty of colored people who are lazy and wasteful, but there are also plenty of white people who are the same. Many colored people who now have good jobs are living too extravagantly, and some are paying more attention to extravagant living than they are paying to their jobs, but there are many white people who are doing the same. The universal complaints about absenteeism and slackening of production have not applied only to colored people. Human beings are pretty much the same when their training and environment are the same. Mr. Babson is aware of this.

Negroes emerged from slavery a few decades ago with nothing. According to United States census reports they now possess property valued at $3,000,000,000. They possess 800,000 homes and 1,000,000 farms. Negro illiteracy in 1880 was 70 per cent. It is now 10 per cent. He has increased his average life span in the last ten years from 49 to 55 years. More than 40,000 Negroes are in college, and during the past decade more graduated from college than in all the previous history of the race.

4-15-44

A good index of the Negro's qualities of thrift is the insurance companies owned and operated by members of the race. In 1942, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, these companies were carrying a total of $540,627,298 insurance on the lives of members of the race, a gain of $70,000,000 over 1941. A large majority of these insurance companies are in the south, but they are probably totally unknown to Mr. Babson. Dr. Frank P. Graham, southerner, says that the U. S. Negro has made the greatest progress in the shortest time of any race in history. We think that Dr. Graham is right, and that Mr. Babson has dyspepsia and a sour stomach which have affected his mind.

Babson Recants on Racial Slur

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
4-22-44

WASHINGTON

Roger Babson, in his reply to a letter written by J. W. Osborne of 1611 S Street, Northwest, last week, seemed to recant opinions previously expressed in the article advising colored workers to "Save Your Money" published several weeks ago.

Among other things, Mr. Babson had said that the colored man refused to save or to work if he had money in his pockets, thereby convincing his friends of his unworthiness of good wages.

Regarding treatment of the colored man, he had said, "You are citizens as well as the white workers. You claim you are not treated right. I do not agree to this; but if it is true, it is because so many of you are lazy and wasteful." 4-22-44

Concedes Discrimination

Stating to Mr. Osborne that you and I agree on the fundamentals. Mr. Babson answered "Yes" to the query asking whether he realized that thousands of colored people were working in war plants despite discrimination and efforts to evade employment by closing down or slowing up production.

His answer to the question as to whether he realized that thousands of colored citizens were buying bonds at the rate of from 10 per cent to 75 per cent of their salaries was likewise in the affirmative. 4-22-44

Finally, he stated that he did not believe in lynching, denial of the right to vote, discrimination in employment or in the justice embodied in the releasing from jail after false arrest.

Roger Babson's Advice

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Last week in newspapers throughout the country, the eminent statistician and business expert, Roger Babson, relieved himself of what he termed "good advice" to Negroes. 4-1-44

He told them to stop wasting their war wages, to save against the inevitable rainy day when the war is over and they will be the first to be fired, to be more sober and industrious . . . and he was telling the Negroes right. We have been saying the same thing long before Roger Babson thought of it.

But the eminent statistician, without recourse to statistics, went further and made himself very vulnerable and offensive with invidious comparisons between colored and white workers, and thus passed in review all the old canards about Negroes.

Said Babson, "You claim you are not treated right. I do not agree to this; but if it is true, it is because so many of you are lazy and wasteful."

How any man can live in this country as long as Roger Babson and doubt that Negroes are treated wrong and assert that such treatment is due to laziness and wastefulness is a greater mystery than we can fathom.

In fact the laziness and wastefulness of which Babson complains is due, where it exists, largely to the fact that Negroes have NOT been treated right.

Babson then goes on to say that white workers by comparison "are not lazy nor do they throw away money," which will be news to a lot of white people.

The facts are that many poor people who have been deprived all their lives of the things advertisers taught them to want, are now spending war wages with unnecessary prodigality; but neither Roger Babson nor anyone else knows what percentage of the workers are doing so, nor the proportion, racially, of these wasters.

Millions of American workers are investing at least ten per cent of their earnings in war bonds, and much more in various kinds of hidden and visible taxes, all of which help to win the war. 4-1-44

Colored Americans are paying for the war along with white workers, and in view of the magnificent production job they have done, often, in the case of the Negroes, against tremendous barriers and handicaps imposed by the color caste system in industry, it certainly does not help their morale to sneer at their contributions.

Mr. Babson should stick to business forecasting and leave the discussion of the so-called Negro problem to those who know something about it.

'Hate' News

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Among the changes proposed to strengthen the FEPC is to prohibit the so-called "hate" ads. This would be highly desirable and I would like to make an additional suggestion.

Why not prohibit "hate" news stories? How many times have I seen items reading like this: "John Jones, 34, Negro, was arrested yesterday charged with," etc., etc. Have we ever seen a news story which said, "James Smith, 34, white, was arrested yesterday, charged with," etc?

From Hearst to the Times, this vicious newspaper practice of labeling a Negro accused of anything, by the color of his skin, takes place constantly and adds to the flames of race hatred.

Let "hate" ads go. Let "hate" news go with them. A. L. S.

48c-1944

Change the World

Home May Look the Same, Soldier, But Changes Have Taken Place

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

THE recent race riot begun in Philadelphia by Coughlinite and other Nazi influences, reminded one again that Philadelphia is the city of William Penn and the Quakers.

Penn led the Quaker sectarians here from England, where they were being flogged, persecuted and dragged at carttails before jeering mobs 8-14-44

The Quakers were branded and imprisoned like Jews or Levellers, yet William Penn, favorite at the British Court, joined these despised "Bolsheviks" and "Jews" and pleaded with the King for the grant of the vast American forest tract that later bore his name.

He is worthy of a place in the democratic pantheon beside Franklin, Jefferson or Lincoln. This gifted, handsome young aristocrat was a religious Communist and wrote many fine tracts against the evils he saw emerging even then from an unregulated industrialism.

* * *

WILLIAM PENN labored to avert in his forest colony any division of humanity into rich and poor, into exploiter and exploited. Though the world was not yet ready for his economics of brotherhood, or the experiment of socialized production, Penn preached it and tried to build a new and free American life upon such principles. His writings are eternally inspiring and well worth the modern Americans' reverent study.

by Mike Gold

On the race question particularly, Penn blazes like a pure star in our history.

He was uncompromising against all attempts to oppress the Negro, the Jew or even the American Indian.

In Penn's Woods no Indian was ever cheated or degraded as a lower race. Penn made solemn treaties with the Indian tribes and what is more, solemnly kept them. There were no Indian wars in colonial Pennsylvania, no massacres, hatreds, scalpings. The rich farmlands around Philadelphia were as safe as city streets. 8-14-44

Yes, racial harmony and equality was practiced in early Pennsylvania. The land was green, and fair, and fraternal under William Penn.

Herbert Hoover, a Quaker too, and one of modern America's chief exponents of the sacred right of the hog to all the food in sight, would have hated Penn's Woods and called it a CIO plot to subvert America.

* * *

YET some of the old democratic Penn spirit seems to live among modern Quakers, despite a predominant Hooverism. That was a mighty seed planted by Penn in the free Forest. Shoots of it still come up fresh and green from unsuspected old stumps, and break through the smug and wealthy soil of established Quakerism.

In Nashville, Tenn., several weeks ago, young black and white students of both sexes sat down to breakfast together in an old red-brick house near Fisk University.

They were members of a Quaker work camp, volunteers building a recreation field for local Negroes, and practicing interracial living at the same time—in the deepest South. 8-14-44

The Negro Vote In November

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

By HAROLD KELLOCK.

Editorial Research Reports

8-28-44 Washington.

POLITICAL strategists in both major parties are industriously competing for the Negro vote which many observers feel may prove a decisive factor in November elections. It is generally believed that more Negroes will vote in 1944 than have ever before participated in a national election. Should the Negro vote swing solidly behind one party's candidates while white voters split more or less evenly, the Negro minority could determine the results of a number of Congressional contests, and perhaps of the Presidential race in several northern states.

Both major political party conventions adopted planks in their platforms which were calculated to appeal to Negro voters. Hampered by the necessity of placating refractory Southern Democrats, the Democratic Party platform failed to name the Negro race specifically and merely urged protection by Congress of the Constitutional rights of "racial and religious minorities." The Republican platform "unreservedly" condemned racial prejudice, and pledged itself to the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, the investigation of racial discrimination among army and navy personnel, and went on record as favoring anti-lynching legislation and a Constitutional amendment to abolish state poll taxes. 8-28-44

CHAIRMAN BROWNELL of the Republican National Committee and Chairman Hannegan of the Democratic National Committee have each expressed confidence that the majority of Negroes will favor their respective parties; no common position has been taken by Negro leaders, however, which would justify either contention. The generous assurances contained in the Republican platform were accepted by Negroes with some reservations because of the growing tendency of Republican members of Congress to join with Southern Democrats on issues in which Negroes are interested. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has criticised the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the Senate for passage of a "states' rights" bill for post-war industrial reconversion which, it is believed, would still further depress living standards of 8,000,000 Negroes in the South. Similar criticism of the coalition was expressed after the failure of the Senate to limit debate on the bill to abolish the poll tax, May 15. Neither the President nor Governor Dewey gave the measure the militant support that the association desired. 8-28-44

THE rise in the number of Negroes expected to vote in the November elections is attributed principally to the migration of Negroes away from the South and into Northern and Western industrial cities where their exercise of the franchise is unrestricted. Other factors counted upon to increase the Negro vote are a gradual relaxation of voting restrictions in the South, the Supreme Court decision in April that primary elections were not subject to restriction on the basis of color, and the campaign being conducted by organized labor, particularly through the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, to get out the vote of individual workers. In the industrial North and North-Central states Negroes now comprise upwards of 6 per cent of the population. In the five border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, the percentage is much higher, ranging from 6.2 to 16.6 per cent.

The Negro vote may prove to be a considerably larger part of the total vote in industrial and border states than migration statistics indicate. Most of the Negro war migrants are males of voting age. In addition, statistical studies of the Negro vote in the North in 1940, made by Negro organizations, indicate that a larger proportion of Negroes voted than did white eligibles in the same economic class. 8-28-44

In certain urban Congressional districts in the North where Negroes have congregated the influence of the increased Negro vote will play a vital role. The first Congressional District of Illinois, a Negro section of Chicago, has had a Negro representative in Congress since 1928. This year a Negro is certain to be elected in the Twenty-second District of New York, in the Harlem area of New York City, where a young Negro clergyman has won both the Republican and the Democratic nominations for the House.

Writer For London Daily Defender — Chicago, Ill. Raps Jim Crow In America

4-1-44

By EDWARD TOLES
(Defender War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—(Special)—American Negro soldiers preparing to invade Europe amidst the worst air raid since the early Nazi blitz, received news of Senator Bilbo's latest comic antics for resettlement of Negroes in the "fatherland of West Africa" with disgust, chagrin, contempt and amusement.

Roland Collier, columnist writing in the Daily Mail, ranking London paper, dramatically presented the Negro's cause to the British in a three column story entitled "Should He Be Barred?" under a large pen and ink drawing of a Negro head.

"This is the story of twelve million Americans—one tenth of the population of the United States," he wrote. "Some of them are dying as marines in the Pacific. Some are crashing in aerial combat in the Mediterranean. Some are sweating in mines and factories and ship-yards. But most of them are living in ghettoes where crime, prostitution, disease, murder and despair are their daily companions. They are a nation within a nation.

"This week Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi declared war on his colored fellow-Americans. He told the state legislature at Jackson, Miss., that he intends to campaign for no less than the removal of all Negroes from the United States and their resettlement in their father-land of West Africa. Meanwhile he called upon the South to 'draw the color line tighter and tighter. Any white man or woman who crosses that line should be promptly and forever ostracized.' 4-1-44

"The Negro problem is reaching almost as great as that of their white fellow citizens. By now the discrimination is personal, local and beyond reach of the law. He cites the national capitol as a comparative paradise, but no Negro may enter cinema or hotel with powerful sway."

Continuing his expose of conditions, the British writer declares no amount of legislation can remove the real grievances of the Negro that fact because Dewey is the only northern state ever that fact may have gitive Negro to a He cites Dewey's chances comparative paradise, but no Negro resident. It is in may enter cinema or hotel with states that racial whites. 4-1-44 ression still holds

He points out that Negroes are penned in ghetto-like reserves more noisome, dilapidated and disease-ridden than the worst central European slums. The writer declares that families of 10 live in one room without the most primitive sanitary arrangements and where landlords collect rents armed with clubs. He quotes from Pearl Buck's pamphlet endorsed by Mrs. Roosevelt declaring "colored leaders no longer believe that the people in the United States will fight for democracy."

Here Is a Reply to Roger Babson

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

This Babson Column Is for Colored Folk

3-25-44

Economist Warns Workers to Quit Spending High Wartime Wages Foolishly and Urges Them to Save Against the Inevitable Post-War Unemployment Period

By ROGER W. BABSON

BABSON PARK, Fla.—I am writing to the several million of colored people in this country. Moreover, I do so as a friend—one who has contributed money and time to help them.

The way you are foolishly spending money today is a shame and a disgrace. Not only are most of you now wasting money, but you are almost convincing your friends that you are unworthy to have good wages. You are showing an utter disregard of any knowledge of finances or economics.

Present high wages cannot continue. Many of you will be out of employment after the war. Millions of war workers will be discharged and—although it will be unjust—you will be discharged first. Therefore, you should save up money now to help you in these hard days ahead. Most white workers are now doing this. 3-25-44

WHY SO LAZY?

Some of you foolishly refuse to work if you have a little cash in your pockets. This applies to great strong men and women as well as to your young people.

Too many of you seem to have no regard for the needs of the country in this crucial hour. You are citizens as well as the white workers. You claim you are not treated right. I do not agree to this; but if it is true, it is because so many of you are lazy and wasteful.

I am writing this in the South where I have worked with colored people for twenty winters. I have fought for you and got you out of jail when the sheriff unjustly arrested you. I know your good points and weak points; but I never before saw you in the lazy, wasteful and saucy moods that some of you put on today.

From letters which I get, I fear you are behaving worse in the North than you are here in the South.

Many of you say, "Aunt Eleanor will take care of me after the war." Perhaps Aunt Eleanor will not be the President's wife after the war! President Roosevelt may not be reelected.

Besides, even Mrs. Roosevelt is getting out of patience with you. She is beginning to wonder if she may not have made a mistake in praising you as she did. It is true that white workers strike when they shouldn't, but they are not lazy nor do they throw away money. 3-25-44

Does it ever occur to you what would happen to our country if all the people—white and colored—acted as so many of you colored people act? We would lose the war and we all, including you, would be slaves of the Germans or Japanese.

Your attitude simply does not make sense from any point of view. Therefore, as a friend, I beg of you all to get all the work you can get; work as faithfully as you can; and save, save, save!

A TRUE STORY

Let me prove that colored boys have just as good an opportunity to succeed as white boys. A few years ago Webber College at Babson Park, Fla., employed colored boys in the kitchen. Among them was one named James Paul Goss.

The dean noticed that whereas all the others went to the movies or shot craps in the evening, James practiced for hours learning typing. When the summer vacation came, he begged me to take him North and get him a job in an office. This I did. It was James's first opportunity. 3-25-44

James did so well that I brought him back to Florida in the fall. That winter he typed all my newspaper columns. In March, 1942, he was drafted.

One day an officer asked if anyone of the men could type. James held up his hand. Then he was given his second opportunity. He has not held a gun since that day. He gradually worked into administrative duties.

He became a corporal, a sergeant, a second, and then a first, lieutenant. He now is a captain with savings of $5,000 in bank and life insurance values. When one of his colored friends was asked why James got on so well he replied: "Well, you know, James does not drink or smoke; he works and saves and reads his Bible every day."

Who Is Babson?

Roger Babson, white, 67, is a New England banker and statesman whose financial reports are widely used by bankers and investors. He is a high Congregational churchman and in 1940 was a sandidate for President on the Prohibition ticket.

PEGLER GOES HOME AGAIN

Dour, dismal Westbrook Pegler, he of the heil and hate school of journalism, has come home. Born and bred in the sewer style of Chicago Tribune mudslinging, the crown prince of malice has wallowed wistfully for some years now in the mire that passes for Scripps-Howard liberalism. But it seems that the putrifying odor of the fascist filth Pegler peddles for a newsaper column has proved too much for even Roy Howard. The result has been a parting of the ways.

Pegler's contract will not be renewed this fall. 9-2-44

And sure enough the king of cesspool journalism, none other than William Randolph Hearst, has taken Pegler to his bosom. Beginning in fall it will be the Pegler-Hearst Axis.

Pegler has come home to the swill and slime where he belongs. His shrill shrieks against labor, the Negro, income taxes, the New Deal and progress in particular will be very much in place in the Hearst chain. He can bellow to his heart's content once again his venomous theme that race prejudice is the American way of life. He can spout treason by the bushel to the applause of the Lord of San Simeon.

But Lord Hearst, America's fascist publisher, cannot pass it off as liberalism as was the wont of Howard. It is reaction out of the dark ages, out of the dinosaur age that Hearst and Pegler represent.

Yes, Pegler should essay very nicely the role of Himmler to Lord Hearst's Hitler. 9-2-44

For Chicago there is one unfortunate feature of the switch from Howard to Hearst. The Windy City gave Pegler the kiss-off when the Chicago Daily News found him too much to stomach and dropped his column.

But unfortunately the stench of Peglerism will probably be back in Mr. Hearst's local afternoon sheet in coming months to vie with the comparatively pleasant Stockyards aroma.

48c-1944

Literary Lookout

You Can't Ignore Or Laugh Off Pegler

Daily Worker-New York N.Y.
2-10-44

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

ONE of the most amusing things I've read in a long while was a piece about Westbrook (Storm Trooper) Pegler which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post some time ago.

Not only was the author anxious to have his readers believe that Pegler was a human being; he even tried to make out that the hoodlum of the typewriter who began his career as an advocate of lynching was a kind of modern Flaubert, painfully—Oh, so painfully!—searching for the "mot juste," the exact word that would express his meaning as he belched forth his barroom obscenities against labor, against Negroes, against Jews, against Mrs. Roosevelt, against everything that is decent and progressive in our American life today.

In order to give a semblance of reality to this unbelievable picture, the author had recourse to Mrs. Pegler, who told how her husband spent grievous hours each day, sweating out his filthy and frequently all but unintelligible diatribes.

Can't you just see it, my friends? Can't you just see this journalistic guttersnipe laboring over his god-awful "prose"? It is, of course, utter—and vicious—nonsense. Outside of the Hearst press, possibly, which has always put a premium on illiteracy, there is not a newspaper column in America in which the English language is manhandled to the degree that it is by Pegler. One would really think he hated it as he does the Negro, the worker, the Jew, the democratic-minded citizen of These States, and was out to lynch it as he would like to lynch all of them.

The result, at all events, is certainly a linguistic pogrom, with grammar and syntax wailing like the atrocity victims that they are. Just read him once and try to parse one of his sentences that is more than two lines of type.

It would be funny if it wern't so serious—if it weren't so grave a symptom—this attempt to elevate a Nazi Joe McWilliams type into a kind of Walter Pater from the Scripps-Howard barracks of the American Sturm Abteilung. If I had not seen the thing happen in Europe, I might not be so alarmed about it as I am.

Let us not forget that under Hitler a professional pimp was made the national hero and a professional pornographer became his laureate-biographer. Let us not forget the degenerate Baldur von Shirach, the Rosenburgs, the Streichers, and the others of their ilk who took over the cultural life of the German people. 2-10-44

If fascism ever were to come to America, and we vow it shall not, the Peglers would be the representatives of our own American "culture"—the Peglers, the "intellectual" fascists like Lawrence Dennis, and all the little knuckling-under, tenth-raters of the writing trade.

For that is the way fascism works out in the literary realm: it does away at one swoop with all the recent, self-respecting, and competent writers, and gives all the tenth and n—th raters like Pegler, who are eaten up with an inferiority complex, their long awaited chance.

For this reason, I do not believe that those of us who are passionately concerned with the fate of literature can afford to ignore, to laugh off, a phenomenon like Pegler. When the gutter shows signs of invading the province of culture, then culture-lovers must get out their brooms and bend over the sewer.

Even those faithful reactionaries who read him have shown signs of becoming fed up with their favorite's unutterable dullness, and, as he himself has confessed, have protested his interminable harping on one string. But the thing goes a good deal deeper than this.

I accordingly do not see why writers especially, and their readers as well, should not see fit to do something about it, along with labor, minority groups, and the vast body of decent Americans who cannot but be horrified by these Lidices in print.

I remember how, back in the Germany of the early 1930's, the intellectuals used to laugh at the Horst Wessels and their kind. But it was the Horst Wessels that had the last laugh.

What can we do? you ask. One thing you—we—can do is to organize protests directed to every newspaper in the country that publishes this treasonous offal. Join hands with labor in the fight to eliminate this particular disease-spreading plague-spot of our American press. 2-10-44

Yes, we'd better be doing something about this gutter Flaubert while there still is time to scotch him.

THIS MORNING

Age Herald.
3-24-44

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES
Birmingham, Ala.

With his stand for letting the South handle its own race problem and his stout faith that the South will do so with ever more of justice and generosity, President James E. Shepard, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, has still further enhanced his stature as a national, rather than merely a race, leader. And if, for his brave and honest speech to this effect, he finds himself abused now by Northern radicals who can never know the Southern situation as he knows it, that should tell his friends among both races in the South to stand by him all the more. When I think of the mountainous accomplishments for the Negro which Dr. Shepard has to his credit in North Carolina I marvel that even those agitators above the Potomac have the face to pass judgment on one who is winning by faith, realism and hard work what they can never win with all their noisy party line.

Prejudice Is Hit Again By Maxwell

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.
2-27-44

NEW YORK CITY (Calvin's News Service)—Elsa Maxwell, lotted columnist of the New York Post and society woman, raps race prejudice again in her February 18th column. This time Miss Maxwell is "boiling mad" because of American policy toward darker peoples abroad. Says Miss Maxwell, "We are fast becoming the most hated nation in the world ...for in our ivory towers of arrogance we tyrannize and distort the lives of dark-skinned peoples wherever we find them." 2-27-44

Miss Maxwell received an item from her friend, Robert Marks, that in Jamaica, "a dark man is helpless. The American Army ruleding the Canal Zone and the Army is Jim Crow. The American Jim Crow divides the Latins into two sections, blacks and Spicks—the latter from 'no spika da English.' And how these people despise "swaggering, hard-drinking illite-rate Americans who come down to put culture on a conveyor belt.

"My only conclusion," winds up Miss Maxwell, "is that the variety of Americanism we are manufacturing today is very vicious ersatz."

Age Herald-Birmingham, Ala.

At the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College (for Negroes) in Tallahassee last week I found them mourning the loss of their great president, John Robert Edward Lee. Americans of all colors, classes and places have cause also to mourn. Dr. Lee was a great American. Great because, as a Negro leader in the Southern states, he sought the advancement of his people always in terms of qualifying through education, and always, too, with clear understanding that whites and blacks simply must get along together in the South. Like North Carolina's great James E. Shepard, he associated ambition for more rights for his race with zeal for more excellence in those claiming rights and determination both practical and Christian that the way of advancement must not be the way of race hate. He was an example to Southern Negroes and whites alike, and an answer in true achievement to agitators North and South.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE RECORD:

Constitution-Atlanta, Ga. Graves Not On The News at Time of 1906 Race Riotts

(Editor's Note: The following article, by Editor John Temple Graves in the Birmingham Age-Herald, is reprinted herewith to give added circulation to a denial of charges which have besmirched the reputation of a famous Atlanta newspaperman.) 3-30-44

There is no rhyme for this column today. **A lie has gone into history. It is about my father, and how am I going to get it out?** It has traveled so long and far that even though I rant into documentary proof of its absolute falsity when I was in Macon a few days ago I am afraid it will go on. John Donald Wade put it into a sketch in the Dictionary of American Biography. Virginius Dabney picked it up there, handed it on in his "Liberalism in the South."

The facts are that my father was not connected with The Atlanta News in September, 1906, when the riot occurred. After the editor he had left con when I discussed the matter uary of that year with Charles J. Bayne, of The Marrel with its pub- con Telegraph. Mr. Bayne, one Daniel, and had of the south's most distinguished Seely in establish- newspapermen, had been associate er, The Atlanta to my father on the old News and first issue of The had gone over with him to The my father much Georgian in the same capacity itor and co-pro- after the quarrel with Daniels. d on April 25, When he told me he and my s before the riot. father had left The News months that paper in my before the riot I couldn't believe write this. There him. For years I had presumed e date, and it is they were still on The News at My father was the time and had defended my from The News father by saying he probably had matory stuff was nothing to do with the news polbitterly at odds icy but merely handled the editover certain edi- rials (as many editors do today). al matters. I said this in my recent book, and ot Major John told how a group of Negroes had

The lie is the statement that my father, as editor of The Atlanta News, was responsible for the Atlanta race riot of September, 1906. The News had played up highly inflammatory (and, som exaid, false) stories of criminal attacks on white women by Negroes, and a New York newspaper blamed my father on this score afterward. That is where John Donald Wade got his information for the Dictionary of American Biography. If only Wade had checked the facts!

THE FACTS

The facts are that my father *After the riot M*

come to put themselves under his protection during the riot because, they said, he was the best friend the Negro had in Atlanta. But when Mr. Bayne told me this I looked up the first issue of The Georgian, which I had had in my possession for years without ever noticing the exact date. And there it was—April 25, 1906. I shall remember that date forever.

NEVER KNEW

Fortunately my father never knew of the resurrection of this false charge. It was not until after his death that John Donald Wade's sketch appeared and the error went into history.

That the New York newspaper which inaugurated the lie should have made the mistake was natural, perhaps. My father had been editor of The News a number of years prior to his resignation nine months before the race riot and was nationally known in that capacity. The New York paper could have been honestly unaware of the fact that he had left The News. Whether denials were entered against the monstrous accusation, I do not know. Probably they were, but coming after the story was no longer front page news had no such publicity as the accusation. My father must have thought them sufficient, however, for I know he was not aware afterwards that the lie about him had had any general acceptance. It hadn't, and would never have had, I believe, if Dr. Wade had not picked it up so carelessly after my father's death and put it into the authoritative Dictionary of American Biography where Virginius Dabney found it and launched it on its infamous career.

If I give my entire column to this matter today my excuse is that it means a world to me, whether it does to anybody else or not. I want to spread the truth as far as I possibly can. I believe my friends will want to help. My father was as gallant and clean a man as ever lived. His wealth was his good name. It is a bitter thought that no matter how completely the facts vindicate him now, this old charge may never wholly disappear.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Age-Herald B'ham, Ala.

"Before the hills in order stood
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God
Through endless years the same."

6-3-44

Through years of progress and years of holding back. The same no matter what economic system obtains or ought to obtain, whether the New Deal is all wrong or so right there needs to be more of it forever. The same when you are protecting something established or demanding something denied—or qualifying for either. At the sixty-eighth annual graduation exercise of Stillman's Institute for Negroes in Tuscaloosa, Ala., the other morning, with Dean G. A. Weaver, Jr., presiding in President A. L. Jackson's absence, the religious note was uppermost as diplomas went to graduates in nursing, home economics, liberal arts, secretarial science, business administration and elementary education. It was uppermost, and it needed to be, there and everywhere, for our time of war and for peacetimes coming.

* * *

Without that note this hour would be unendurable. Without it the years to come will fail, democracy won't work, our great machines won't run, and neither the advancements achieved by our colored people nor those they seek will survive their own victories.

* * *

Many today, in one cause or another, are suspicious of religion. Some say it is a narcotic, that it puts us to sleep against wrongs that need righting, against advancements deserved and needed, against progress and the march of time. Others, noting how many ministers of God have turned from upholding to reforming, to a conception of their task as a crusade for this or that collectivism, denounce makers of discontent in religion's name. But a third thing which is really a first thing and which both sides have been forgetting—is religion as a force for excellent and ever more excellent human being.

* * *

Religion is most of all a matter of the individual and his relationship to the Lord God, it seems to me. And there was never an era when we needed more to get back—or forward—to that. Religion doesn't exist to uphold an established economic and social order or tear one down. It exists to create excellent human beings who, in that excellence, will choose to uphold or tear down. It exists to qualify us for what we have or what we seek, and to warm us through every fate.

* * *

When religion was used, as it was through the Middle Ages and long after, to preserve an economic and social system, that was a misuse. Most of us can see that now. When religion is used today, as some use it, to demand socialism in the name of the Lord, to decide that the established orders are wrong, to employ the authority of a church in favor of some social or economic change, that is equally wrong and we must see that, too. The great revival for which this nation is looking and which must come if our victory at arms is to be worth the dreadful price will never come if religion is given to either of these uses. It will come only if religion gives itself to making you and me and every other individual a better individual. 6-3-44

* * *

I could think of this at Stillman Institute Thursday morning. That race has advanced so far and is advancing still so fast that it can get ahead of itself, fail to survive its own success, unless it develops now a cult for better and ever better human being, for excellence and goodness among each member of the race even as advancement is enjoyed or new advances sought.

* * *

And I could think of it for all the rest of us, too, dear friends and fellow Americans. For us Southerners waving our dear flags, for all the states whose rights are being demanded, for free enterprisers, for organized labor, for educational forces, the farm bloc. You don't need an odor of sanctity about you or to be sprinkled with the dandruff of self-conscious piety to have a practical understanding of this situation now and to know that the God of endless years is needed this year as never before. And needed for our hearts and souls, not just our institutions.

* * *

For using the Latin expression "ab initio" the other day when I should have come down off my high horse and just said "from the beginning," I am romped on by a kind but firm reader. "Your column is entirely too well written to spoil it with such things," he vows. "That may be fine reading for you literary geniuses but to the common man like myself it is unintelligible. To paraphrase 'Dear Eleanor,' 'this may be good reading to you but not to me.'" All right, if people feel this way about all that fine Latin I learned in high school I'll have to swear off.

WE AIN'T READY DEPT.

People's Voice—New York, N.Y.

1-22-44

Nationally read columnist George S. Schuyler should be body sore from the jarring he must have gotten as he tumbled off his editorial horse last week—not once but twice in a single sitting. First he wistfully asks with naivete "Would you not think that sensible officials running a war for survival would banish jimcro, at least for the duration?" Maybe social progress can be rent d out for stated periods like a U-drive-it- taxi. Maybe the official should let Americans live free of jimcro every third Sunday of the "R" months. Then he says that communism and fascism are synonymous. He must take his cues from Pegler 'cause nobody conversant with contemporary history could possibly get that far off the beam by any logical reasoning. Maybe someone should show him how to use the dictionary. That's really cutting hogs in the grand manner. That brother is NOT ready. 1-22-44

READING'S READINGS

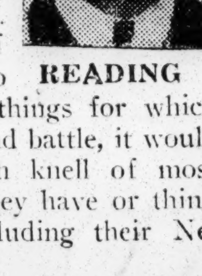
Philadelphia Tribune—Philadelphia, Pa.

By SAMUEL READING

2-12-44

PEGLER WAS HALF RIGHT

Several months ago, Westbrook Pegler, than whom there is no more provocative—or cussed columnist in America, took some nasty swings at Negro institutions and habits of life.



READING

He was particularly vitriolic in his criticisms of the Negro Press. He stated: "If Negroes were to secure all the things for which they clamour and battle, it would mean the death knell of most of the things they have or think they have—including their Negro press."

One hesitates to agree quickly with the fascist-minded Pegler. But even fools sometimes speak with unconscious wisdom. Here is one instance in which his argument would appear to hold some water. 2-12-44

Through some fly-by-night organization, a number of Negro barber shops have set up an arbitrary price control range for the "services" they render their patrons.

Once upon a time it was possible to get a fairly decent haircut for 15c or 25c and some sort of a shave for 10c or 15c at top Thanks to this organization, it now costs 65c for a haircut 35c for a shave. In the same little old greasy, insanitary shops where the same operation used to cost 25c to 50 at tops, you now pay $1.00 flat—and are likely to get a cloudy look if you fail to tip the tonsorialist. 2-12-44

That's the kind of thing Pegler had in mind when he attempted to louse up our whole scheme of living. On Broadway in New York City, right at Columbus Circle, one of the finest equipped barber shops flaunts a big sign reading "Perfect Haircut by Artists, 40c." Yet some little back street hole-in-the wall shop catering to "the Brothers," has the nerve to charge 65c, where the entire equipment of the shop (including the barber himself) would be appraised as worth less than one week's rent of this swanky Broadway shop. 2-12-44

Apparently there is nothing the OPA can do about this. But it would serve these black exploiters exactly right if most of their intended victims decided to let their hair grow indefinitely until all of them could pass for reasonable facsimiles of Solomon Islanders. 2-12-44

A soldier friend of mine writes me that each six Solomon Islanders have enough hair on their heads to stuff one of Mr. Simmons' largest and finest mattresses—if you could get the natives to part with the hair.

If it were not for segregation and discrimination, we would often be spared the annoyance of spending our good money for inferior goods or services. It looks often as if the dictum is, "Here, take this or go without." The only reason most barber shops feel called upon to charge 65c for a 25 minute operation, is because they don't have enough customers. If they keep on raising prices they'll have to charge $2 each—then they'll have NO CUSTOMERS. We'll all join the Solomon Islanders. That'll be hard on some of my bald and balding friends, but they'll get along somehow.

48c-1944

LABOR looks AHEAD

People's Voice - New York, N.Y.

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

2-5-44

WESTBROOK PEGLER NOTWITHSTANDING, progress is being made on the legislative front to put teeth into the fight against discrimination and for strengthening the unity of the people. We know that there are many slips, unfortunately, 'twixt the cup and the slips, with the result that a lot of good bills never get out of committee or, if they do, fail of passage. When public opinion makes itself sufficiently felt to win favorable action on a bill in committee, that's only part of the job. The real victory is won when that particular bill is enacted into law. And that goes for the Congress, the State Legislature and the City Council.

PEGLER MUST HAVE STOMACH ACHE

Last week the sub-committee of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads must have pained Pegler something awful by unanimously approving the Lynch Bill, H.R. 2328, which would ban hate literature from the mails. The sub-committees' action is a splendid advance in the fight against jimcroism, anti-Semitism and alien-baiting. It is long-overdue recognition of the imperative need to put teeth into legislation that would send subversive elements where they belong, and prevent them from further disrupting national unity with the weapon of race hatred.

The reason Pegler is opposed to such legislation that would clip the wings of the disrupters and race haters is obvious. He fears that such measures would raise the Negro people from the "inferior" position to which he relegated them, Hitler-fashion, in his misnamed "Fair Enough" column for King Features and the Scripps-Howard press.

The Negro people know only too well the Sixth Column poison that drips from Pegler's pen. His gratuitous slanders against the Negroes and the Jews are a distinct service to Hitler's henchmen in America.

WHITEWASHES HOODLUMISM

Look at Pegler's column of January 14, for example, in which he expresses opposition to anti-discrimination bills pending in Albany and Washington, like the Lynch Bill. He says they are "unwise" on the ground that they would "surely" raise questions of free speech and a free press. He then goes on to assert:

"To my mind there is more talk of anti-Semitism than anti-Semitic talk and the most disturbing propaganda as between white and Negro Americans is found in the Negro press, which may honestly believe that it is promoting inter-racial amity but goes much too far and succeeds in arousing hatred of the whites among the Negroes."

After getting those barbs off his chest, Pegler proceeds to whitewash the hoodlums and Christian Frontiers responsible for the wanton assaults upon the Jewish people of Boston and New York. He does this by nonchalantly stating those elements are "in the main friendly and tolerant." He neglects to say to whom they are friendly and tolerant, however. 2-5-44

TRADE UNIONS HAVE ANSWER

The only reason I have gone to such length about Pegler's sudden love of amity and brotherhood is to emphasize the importance of continued and intensified public support for necessary legislation like the Lynch Bill. As I said at the outset, getting a bill out of committee is only part of the job. Unless there is continued public pressure to mobilize the votes necessary for its passage the results will be nil We'll be back where we started from. The best example is the anti-poll tax bill, which was filibustered to death before and which is again threatened with a filibuster unless a cloture rule is voted, thus limiting debate.

Your trade union will be glad to furnish you with all essential information concerning propressive legislation and how to go about registering your support. The millions of Negro people and Jewish people—both of whom stand to benefit tremendously from anti-discrimination measures—must stand shoulder to shoulder and, with the militant backing of progressive labor, fight for the adoption of these bills.

That's the only kind of answer to the diatribes of the Peglers, Hearsts, and the rest of the Sixth Column press. The people must learn that they have got to keep punching in order to win. Just because they have landed a punishing blow on the enemy doesn't mean that they can sit back and give you as good and better than you gave him.

Militant Stand Urged By Writer

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO, (SNS)— Neither cringing nor carrying a chip on his shoulder, Albert Deutsch as a Negro would be an aggressive and active participant in all movements aimed at giving the Negro a just and equal status in American democracy.

The medical editor of PM who authors the Negro Digest feature, "If I were a Negro," appearing in the June issue, asserts that being colored, he would consider himself a human being first, an American second, and a Negro third. 6-4-44

"I would learn the available facts that prove that no race is innately "inferior" or "superior" to others; that the same red blood courses through the veins of all human beings regardless of race; and that there is no scientific proof that any race is better equipped mentally or physically than any other race," Deutsch declares.

The writer feels that exercising his constitutional right to vote is one of the important factors in achieving rights for the Negro. Not only would he line up with the progressive forces in America that fight for the Common man, joining labor unions and working with liberal whites who are fighting side by side with Negroes in the cause of real democracy, but Deutsch would take an enlightened view of the war situation.

6-4-44

"I would be all-out for United Nations victory in this war despite the many humiliations suffered by Negroes in the armed forces and in some war plants. I'd know that the Nazi-fascists everywhere would enslave me, and that my future and that of my race is bound up with the victory of the democratic forces.

"I would remember that the great soviet Union which fights on our side has completely abolished all forms of race inequality."

Good Morning

Free Press
Detroit, Mich.

By Malcolm W. Bingay

HERE AND OVER THERE

You don't feel in the mood to write a column for today.

Everything seems so pitifully small and inconsequential. You are torn with thoughts that are ineffable. A strange new sense of awe wells within you and you think of that time when you first glimpsed Niagara Falls or stood at the edge of the Grand Canyon. You remember that day on the vast wastes of the Atlantic Ocean when the waves rose mountain high and swept over your ship while the lightning flashed and the thunder crashed.

You feel so little and helpless and useless, like a frightened child in the dark.

The mood passes. You shake it off. You arouse yourself. There is, after all, a man's part to play.

You are a vital part, small and insignificant as you are, in the epic dream of the ages. You must carry on.

There are bonds to buy and blood plasma to be produced and work to do. You are a part of the team. Without you the fight cannot be won. Without you our fighting men must stand naked before the enemy. Without you we lose! 6-7-44

It ain't the individual, nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin' soul.

* * *

You are aroused from your sleep by the cries of newsboys. The Day has arrived! You hear the voices pouring over the radio from London, Rome, Stockholm. You are stunned by the magnitude of it all. It is beyond comprehension.

Then the painter who is working in your kitchen comes in to do his day's work. You have known him for many years. You knew his son as a gay and laughing child. He is mixing his paints, calmly, quietly to get on with his job.

"Well," he says, simply, "it's started. I haven't heard from the boy for some weeks now. He's over there—you know. I suppose he's in the midst of it."

And he goes on mixing his paints and making sure his brushes are just right.

* * *

On the street car you rub elbows with a very rich man. You know he lives farther north on the line. He is swinging on a strap as he glances hurriedly through an extra, then crushes it in his hands. He changes his mind hurriedly and does not throw it on the floor. He passes it on to a young girl sitting in front of him. An unusual gesture for him who seldom thinks of anybody but himself.

"Well," he says to all those around him as though talking to his intimates at his club, "It's on!"

"Yes," said the man swinging alongside of him, a gray, bent man in overalls, "It's on! My boy is over there. A lieutenant of aviation, I guess they call it. He wrote us last week that he's been over Berlin three times—"

"Your boy over there, too?" exclaimed the prosperous one. "So is my boy! He's in the infantry. They deleted most of his last letter. Mother got it some weeks ago. But he said he was well and happy—and waiting. God!"

Up speaks another man, rising from his seat to join in the conversation, a thin little wisp of a man who looks as though he might be a clerk. "My son," he says, "WAS over there. In Italy. He's back now though—at Percy Jones Hospital. His mother and I were out to see him last week. Coming along fine, too. But he will never have the use of his right leg again." 6-7-44

A middle aged Negro, neat in his shabbiness, turns from the other side of the aisle. Wistfully, as though fearful of intruding, he adds his bit. "My boy is somewhere in Scotland," he says, "that is, last we heard from him he was."

"Shake on it," says the rich man and reaches out a well manicured hand to grasp the gnarled fingers of the Negro passenger.

"Me, too," says the old clerk.

And they all shake hand as fellow passengers in more than a street car.

A woman weeps quietly and does not speak.

"My brother," says a tall youth, half man and half boy, "is in the Marines. He got malaria at Guadalcanal and he's somewhere out west in a hospital."

Nobody notices him he speaks so quietly. He repeats what he says a little louder and is rewarded with a slap on the back by the prosperous one. "And to think," he says irrelevantly, "that yesterday I was kicking, because I had no gas." 6-7-44

* * *

Off the street car and down through the main arteries of pedestrians, all scurrying to work, to get there on time. The day's tasks must be done. There are no smiles. Those not hurrying stand on the corners and speak quietly. And the burden of their remarks is always the same:

"Well, it's on!"

"Yes, it's on!"

You don't feel like writing a column on a day like this. The thoughts that surge within you remain inarticulate.

The Washington

Merry-Go-Round

Washington Post- Washington, D.C.

By Drew Pearson

CHICAGO—Something has suddenly dawned on anti-Roosevelt Southern Democrats. It was beginning to dawn on them before the Republicans left Capitol Hill for Chicago. And judging from anti-Roosevelt Democrats here, it has now hit them with the conclusive smack of a wet blanket.

What they have suddenly realized is that their Electoral College idea is likely to do to the South what all the Senate filibusterers over the poll tax never could do—namely, take away 13 per cent of the South's political power, unless the vote is given to the Negro. *6-30-44*

What most people don't realize—and anti-Roosevelt leaders are awakening to it—is that, in the Electoral College, the South is able to vote its Negro population even though the Negroes themselves don't vote.

In other words, the 12 Southern States now have 25.2 percent of the Nation's vote in the Electoral College. But, since Negroes don't vote, those same States have only 12 percent of the popular vote of the Nation. Thus, in the last election, the 12 Southern States cast 135 votes in the Electoral College, which was 25.2 per cent of the total. But in the popular vote, they cast only 5,642,000 out of 49,766,000, which was only 12 per cent of the total.

So by changing the age-old practice of the Electoral College following the popular vote, Southern anti-Roosevelt leaders are certain to start a move to abolish the Electoral College with the privilege voting position it gives the South.

South's Gain From Civil War

6-30-44

PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR, the Constitution recognized the fact that Negroes did not vote in the South by giving the Southern States a smaller proportional vote in the Electoral College. Since the Civil War, however, the South has got 100 per cent credit for its Negro population in the Electoral College, even though they don't vote.

This added political strength which the South has enjoyed ever since the Civil War would evaporate if the Electoral College were abolished. And politicos of both parties agree that its abolition is just as sure as tomorrow if electors refuse to obey the mandate of the people.

NOTE—How the South benefits from the Electoral College is illustrated by the following: In South Carolina, only 100,000 people vote, or one person out of 18. But it has eight votes in the Electoral College. Texas, with a popular vote of 1,041,000 in 1940, had 23 votes in the college. Meanwhile, California, voting three times as many people—or 3,269,000—had less electoral votes than Texas, or 22. And New York, with six times the popular vote of Texas, or 6,302,000, had only twice as many electoral votes, or 47. *6-30-44*

Dewey Stratagem

DEWEY'S FRIENDS aren't shouting it from the housetops, but he had a neat stratagem up his sleeve when he ran for Governor of New York, and he may use it again during his coming campaign for President.

It all hinged around smart, shrewd publicity expert Edward L. Bernays, who has handled public relations for some of the biggest firms in New York. The Bernays agency made a thorough study and canvass of New York State, preparing a card-index file of every Republican leader who controlled more than a teaspoonful of votes. What Bernays did was to take old Republican lists and check them over, bringing them up to date, analyzing the importance of each leader.

Each card contained not only first names, but nicknames, pet hobbies, political and financial histories, and every other fact which a candidate needed to know. Thus, Dewey was able to tell, from a glance at a card, precisely whom he was talking to when he stumped the State. He was able to ask political leaders about their families, their business, etc., in typical Jim Farley manner.

Bernays also did an intensive research job on the political writings of about 500 key non-political civic leaders around the State, and dug up, from what they had said, passages parallel to Dewey's talks. Then letters were sent these leaders showing how Dewey's and their minds were running in the same direction. *6-30-44*

The Bernays survey is reputed to have cost Dewey's friends $50,000, but it was worth it.

NOTE—Word of the Bernays survey for Dewey leaked when Bernays approached the Democrats recently to suggest that he do a similar job for them . . . Best United States memories for names, dates and places are rated as follows: Jim Farley, Mrs. Henry Wallace, Erwin Holt, retired cotton manufacturer of Burlington, N. C., and Nat Howard, editor of the Cleveland News, formerly United States press censor.

Convention Chaff

OUTSTANDING PRESS CONFERENCE at Chicago was that of Connecticut's glamorous Congresswoman Clare Luce. She had all the answers. Asked a newsman: "What about the Democratic charge of swapping a horse in midstream for a Shetland pony?" . . . "I'd swap a horse for an elephant any time," shot back Mrs. Luce. "Especially in place of a donkey" . . . After talking about women in politics, Mrs. Luce went on to another subject. Piped up a newsman: "Let's get back to the women." Replied Clare: "The men always do."

Most fascinating hat at Chicago: That of Mrs. Bertha Baur, national committeewoman from Illinois. It featured six white elephants in feathers. Commented a lady reporter: "Doesn't she know that white elephants are a token of absolute uselessness?" . . . Paulina Longworth, daughter of Alice Roosevelt Longworth and the late Speaker, covered the convention for the New York Times . . . Mayor Ed Kelly, stanch Rooseveltian, invaded GOP stamping ground just once. He dropped in at the Stevens Hotel to arrange for some huge blown-up photographs of FDR to be used July 19 . . . Dewey headquarters had its own telephone switchboard. Apparently the Dewey boys, with considerable experience in the wire-tapping business, decided not to take chances. *6-30-44*

Mrs. Warren Austin, gracious wife of the Senator from Vermont, came to enjoy the convention, found herself answering the phone and making beds . . . Just before Chicago, 26 Negro organizations met in New York, decided they would not support Dewey—for the following reasons. Failure to support cloture during the Senate anti-poll tax debate; failure to support the Federal soldiers' ballot; his returning of Andrews to Mississippi to face what Negroes feared would be an unfair trial . . . To get quick service in Chicago hotels, GOP delegates had to use an Irish brogue and talk like Democrats.

The Texas Mistake

(By Ralph McGill in Atlanta Constitution)

Did you note in passing, gentle reader, that the Republican party organization at Chicago contemptuously placed all Southern delegations in the last row of seats?

I would like to discuss what seems to me to make sense. *Advertiser- Montgomery, Ala*

Political sense.

I note The Savannah Morning News and The Charleston Courier heartily applaud the Texas and Mississippi decisions to have their electors vote for whomever those politically-in-charge may name, provided the Democratic platform, or the party's nominee, does not suit them; the people's will to be ignored.

While I have no quarrel with their right to that opinion, however much I might deplore it. I do not believe it well-thought-out. I am sure it is a course which would be disastrous to the political future of the South and not beneficial, as they suggest.

It simply doesn't add up to anything good and assuredly it is not good politics.

There are certain simple and inescapable facts which reveal the Texas and Mississippi revolts to be political stupidity. Nothing else.

You doubt it? You thought it a noble, defiant gesture?

Well, let's take a look. *7-2-44*

If we scrap the electoral college system of electing a president we decrease enormously the political strength and influence of the South. That influence now is not small. Despite the abrogation of the two-thirds rule the South still has political prowess. It recently was able to bring about many amendments to the FEPC, just as an example. When intelligently and skillfully directed the South has a very considerable national and congressional political influence. Too often we do not use it intelligently. The recent Texas and Mississippi revolts are two excellent illustrations of unintelligent use of our political power.

The plain facts are these:

The South has a greater strength in the electoral college than it possibly could have if the votes were cast in direct elections.

In 1940 the 12 Southern States cast 135 electoral votes out of a total of 531 electoral votes cast by the 48 States.

That is a little more than 25 per cent of the total.

Now, let us suppose there was no electoral vote. What then?

Well, on a popular vote basis the same 12 Southern States cast 5,642,000 ballots out of a total of 44,548,000 in the 1940 election.

That is about 12 per cent of the total vote.

If we go to work and kill off the electoral college method of choosing the president, we thereby reduce Southern political power by about half—from 25 per cent to 12 per cent.

Let's illustrate the Texas situation by some more figures. *7-2-44*

Texas has a population (1940 census) of 6,400,000. Its popular vote cast in 1940 was 1,410,000, about one in every six inhabitants. Ohio had a 1940 population of 6,900,000 and 26 electoral votes. Ohio cast 3,320,000 votes, about one out of each three inhabitants.

One Texas vote had about three times as much power as did one Ohio vote insofar as the electoral vote was concerned.

It is very uncomfortable to be hoisted by one's own petard. I speak as one who knows.

I think the gentlemen who are applauding the "courage" of Texas and Mississippi and their "Southern fight," are about to be hoisted by petards of their own making.

It so happens both are violently against abolition of the poll tax.

The only way the South could hold what political power it has, in the event the electoral vote method is abandoned, would be to repeal the poll tax and throw open the ballot to one and all. This is no skin off my nose, but I wonder if the gentlemen have thought of it. Also, suppose other States, hostile to the South, use the same tactics? They can.

If the Savannah News and The Charleston Courier wish to be for Mr. Dewey why, that is just fine. Political differences are the warp and woof of our form of government. Heaven help us if the day should come when we have no differences.

But that isn't the point.

If any group wants to reform the party it must do so within the party.

Teddy Roosevelt tried getting out of the Republican party. He failed.

In our own State the late Tom Watson led the Populists out of the party. In 1924, and again in 1928, we saw our party commit political suicide over the Ku Klux Klan and the Al Smith issue. A lot of persons got out of the party in those two fights, especially the latter. *7-2-44*

They accomplished absolutely nothing.

The Roman general falling on his sword injures only his own stomach. And takes only his own life.

We have got to have our fights within the party.

Flea Bark

Sirs: *Time- Chicago Illinois*

In TIME (June 19) you quote me as saying, "The good darkies of the South should remember that, at the best, Eleanor [Roosevelt] will be boss of the U.S. a limited time, while the good white people of the South will be here forever. . . ." But you failed to finish the quotation from my editorial, "Good white people and good darkies have lived harmoniously together for hundreds of years, and will continue to do so if they are let alone by Northern people who know not the problems of the South." *7-10-44*

Your omission of the last sentence seriously impairs the sense of what I said. I realize, of course, that my writing a protest to you is like a flea barking at an elephant. . . .

W. W. WHITAKER
Editor

John Temple Graves Comments

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

"That we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

* * * *4-1-44*

I have just seen Volume 1, No. 1, of a periodical called The Alabama Sun, published locally. I hope there will never be a No. 2. Devoted to agitating the white man against the Negro, it is as vicious as the periodicals agitating the Negro against the white man which this column has denounced without ceasing. Those of us who know that the South must be permitted to handle its own race question know equally well that it can never be handled in the way of this dangerously inflammatory publication. Having badly overplayed their hands, the radical Negro leadership in the North is beng repudated in favor of a more realistic approach and a better understanding of the Southern situation. The same is to be said of race radicals everywhere. While there is still a need of watchfulness against these extremists, especially as the race problem is aggravated with postwar conditions, the watch must be kept by men of light, not by such discredited elements as The Alabama Sun reflects.

* * * *4-1-44*

It is to be hoped that this adventure in journalistic independency will be repudiated without qualification by any and every candidate whom it espouses either openly or between its sor-

cy will be repudiated without election is important enough to warrant the hatefulness and dishonesty of appeals like this at a time when every circumstance calls for a sobriety and good sense that will reflect a true white supremacy.

48c-1944

Change the World

by Mike Gold

Daily Worker—New York, July

A VETERAN seaman I know recently served on a transport bringing back some thousands of Nazi prisoners from Italy and France. 7-21-44

Like most Americans, he was curious about these strange beasts whom an evil master had organized and turned loose on humanity.

My friend found these Nazi prisoners extremely arrogant. They still acted like supermen; they heiled each other all day and clicked their heels, and demonstrated all the phases of the rotten German mind.

My seaman friend took a violent dislike to one Nazi officer, a husky young brute with pale, vicious eyes and a bull neck.

These Nazis were being fed certain delicacies which the American crew never got. This had become a minor grievance of sorts.

One day the Nazi was eating one of those fancy dishes, seated in a deck chair, a guy on top of the American world. 7-21-44

My hard working seaman friend passed, sweaty and dirty in his dungarees, and the sight of all this dainty treatment of a Nazi killer became a little too nauseating.

He spit on the deck. He just spit and walked on. But the Nazi let out a scream of rage and called for the American officer in command and laid a formal charge against the seaman for contempt, cruelty, sedition, and fracture of international law—the whole book in fact.

And my seaman friend was severely reprimanded and even threatened with arrest if he even dared to sneer at a Nazi prisoner again, or spit in his sacred presence.

* * *

IN SOUTHERN camps, Nazi prisoners are often taken to town one night a week, allowed to shop, go to dances, movies and so forth.

But the American soldiers of Negro extraction are not allowed such privileges, but are confined to barracks like prisoners.

The chivalry of some of our MP officers has gone to such a dangerous limit that Nazi prisoners run Nazi courts in their camps and execute soldiers who dislike Hitler or show democratic tendencies.

There are almost 200,000 Nazis now in American camps. They still live in a weird and dangerous Nazi world of their own. When the war is over, the German people in Germany may have been purged of all Nazi ideas. But we may be sending them back an army of unconverted, militant Nazi missionaries.

7-21-44

IN THE prison camp, at Cameordia, Kan., last year an American private named Franz Kettner committed suicide, leaving a note to his family which said:

"I'm afraid these Nazis are going to kill me. Long live America."

In the same camp a Czech officer was tried by a Nazi "kangaroo court" and condemned to death. He was forced to hang himself, an official U.S. report stated, "for making remarks against Hitler."

The internal Gestapo in these camps censors the news of the prisoners, the radio, books, magazine reading. We allow this to go on, while from the battlefields come reports of the execution of American pilots who fall into Nazi hands. 7-21-44

Americans are still naive and reminiscent about the Nazi peril, even though we are at war with it. The horror and hatred of the Nazi shown by the French punishment of collaborationists with the Nazis offends minds as sheltered as the liberal editor of PM.

There still is danger that the Nazi criminals will whine and lie their way out of the trap we are closing in on them! Their last card will be to play upon the mercy of plump, sheltered Americans who dwell in steam-heated offices and fancy they run the war and the world!

* * *

THE Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which helps the numerous victims still hungry and suffering in Nazi and Franco prison camps, will run a picnic this Sunday to raise funds for the work. What worlds of cruelty and torture our anti-Nazis in Europe have known! We must never forget them!

Be Yourself

BY VICKES WAMBOLDT

8-4-44

The other day I listened to a program being put on by Negro singers. Most of the numbers were spirituals but occasionally the group sang something else.

The spirituals were rendered superbly. The other numbers were done in a way that would not inspire comment. Almost any group of singers could have done them as well. Some groups much better.

Ala. Herald—B'ham, Ala

Negro singers are beyond competition when they sing spirituals or Negro folk songs; but when they undertake white folks' songs they are not outstanding. I have never heard white singers, however talented, who could interpret spirituals and Negro folk songs as Negroes can. I can listen by the hour to Negroes singing the songs of their own race, but I am soon ready to stop listening when white vocalists undertake the same songs.

All of which brings me to the point that if a person wants to shine, let him do the thing he is best qualified to do. If a man is a natural-born mechanic let him be a mechanic if he would be happy and successful in his work. If a person loves farming and is gifted in that way, let him farm.

And if a person is succeeding in one direction he had better be careful about changing his vocation. The composer of "The Sidewalks of New York" was succeeding very well as the employe of a New York merchant, but as soon as he had written the foregoing song hit, he quit his job and undertook to make his living writing songs. He was never able to compose another hit song; he lived in disappointment and died in poverty. Had he not left his merchant employer he might have become quite prosperous and lived contentedly; he might even have owned the business. Successful comedians undertake tragedy and fail. Men who are doing excellently working under other men insist on branching out for themselves and fail. 8-4-44

The question that everyone should ask himself as he starts out in this world, and as he goes through it, is "Where do I belong? In what field could I work best—not only for my good but for the good of my fellows?" The let him strive to get into that field.

Must America Fatten The Nazi Rats?

The South's People Get Their Word In

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Today we take up again the strange anomaly of a people who know what they want and a hierarchy of professionals and agents of th and that which strives furiously to change the subject. This time the point lies in the revelations of Tuesday's elections in South Carolina and Arkansas.

One obvious comment on the South Carolina results is that they proved the citizens of the Palmetto State to be simply bored with Cotton Ed Smith after 36 years of his intemperate and rancorous diatribes. Another is that the rejection of the aged and anachronistic Bourbon in favor of Governor Olin Johnston, on a plainly stated issue of accepting the New Deal, its record and its purposes, would seem quite effectively to dispose of the "South Carolina rebellion" and its flirtation with the plot to sidetrack the fourth term in the electoral college, people or no people.

There probably will be a valedictory from Cotton Ed to make your hair curl before the curtain falls for him with the year's end; and it is safe to say that the Senate won't look the same after that, with his ante-bellum presence gone at long last from the chamber. Certainly it will not sound the same, a consummation that will be applauded by those to whom the tradition of dignity and moderation in the upper chamber is a cherished concept. 7-27-44

No other Senator, of the Republican or the Democratic side, has a record of opposition to President Roosevelt personally, to his administration and its program, so consistent as that of Cotton Ed Smith. To say that his references to the President were shocking is to put it mildly, for even the partisan opposition winced at some of them. There is such a thing as good taste, even in partisanship, though Senator Smith, apparently taking indulgence for license, long ago cast aside all inhibitions of propriety. He seemed pathologically affected at the 1936 Democratic convention, from which he stalked when a Negro preacher arose to lead the delegates in prayer, and from that time on his rabble-rousing on the point of keeping the colored man in his place and of preserving the sanctity of Southern womanhood, the two fundamentals of his ancient appeal, was barbed with fury for the party's leader. He announced in one of the most recent of his tantrums that he had fallen so low "in the cesspool" that the Republican party looked pretty good to him. His constituents, who had always voted 100 to 1 for the party of tradition, couldn't take that. 7-27-44

The man who defeated him may not add a great deal of distinction to the United States Senate, but thundering Olin Johnston is at least no mere coat-tail riding New Dealer. A one-time millhand in the Piedmont foothills, son of a tenant farmer, he has an honest feeling for the little fellow, and the social programs of the New Deal have been his meat. He conceded nothing to Cotton Ed as the champion of white supremacy, and put in some practical licks of his own for the idea, but apart from that he forced the issue on loyalty and progressive reforms, and you see what you see.

In Arkansas, the election eliminated Mrs. Hattie Caraway, the only woman in the Senate, a vague figure who held on mainly because of the affection which Arkansans had held for her husband, whom she succeeded. The results seem likely to establish in her place James W. Fulbright, whose record as a former university president, Rhodes scholar, author of the "lasting peace" resolution which made him celebrated in his first term as a member of the lower house, makes it plain that in his case the Senate will gain in distinction.

Arkansas, it will be recalled, is another Southern state in which the "rebellion" had flared and which the forces that machine-tooled the Texas-Mississippi-South Carolina political grenade, had hoped to swing into their fold. Its predominant vote for a youthful liberal, with the chance at this writing that it will favor him in the run-off election two weeks hence, is another bit of evidence that the revolt is not what its professional spokesmen have made it out to be. The people know where the true danger The people still like you know what, and lies. given the chance, will say so for themselves. The people have their own ideas of what they want as to the peace and as to constructive programs for the happier days to come with it. "White supremacy" and "free enterprise" are not the soporific words the boys think them to be.

Film Front

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 8-2-44

A New Approach to the Treatment Of Minorities in the Movies

By David Platt

I think we can all agree that one of the main tasks facing Hollywood in the coming period is the honest portrayal without prejudice, of religious, racial, national minority and other folk cultural groups. . . . In the past we have had the comic Jew, portrayed by the dialect comedians Smith and Dale, the pathetic Jew of George E. Stone, or the comic-pathetic Jew of Harry Green. In recent years Hollywood has discarded these chauvinistic portrayals and we have seen Jews depicted sympathetically, even heroically, like the rabbi in None Shall Escape, Job Skeffington in the Warner film, Greenie in The Purple Heart.

It is high time the movies showed that Negroes are not only great dancers and singers, but are active in every walk of life and lead in some fields. It is time to show that the Catholic Church is not the only church in America, broadening the art of the screen to include Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Jews, Swedenborgians, Freethinkers and atheists as well as Catholics, showing their relation to each other and to the people as a whole in the struggle for a better life.

It is time to challenge the movie cliche that the west has not changed since Mark Twain's day and that the American cowboy is a lone-wolf without family ties who spends 24 hours a day gunning for rustlers on a trick horse called Pinto or Old Paint.

It is time to outlaw the screen myth that the Irish are "quarrelsome beer drinkers" and that the Spanish speaking people are either doltish ranch-hands, horse thieves or foolish lovers and gigolos. It is time that the cheap, insulting caricature of Abie's Irish Rose and The Goldbergs gave way on the air and on the screen to dignified portrayals of the Jewish people. Columbia's None Shall Escape which had a heroic Rabbi honestly representing the Jewish peoples of the world was a good beginning.

FRESH APPROACH 8-2-44

There's a new approach to the Jew on the screen in the Warner Bros. movie Mr. Skeffington, writes Sgt. N. P. of Boston to Film Front. There's a lot of truth in what he says. I give you his letter in full. I think it throws light on the whole question of how minorities could be successfully handled in the movies:

"Something new and important has happened in the movies and I would like to discuss it with you. to movies where the protagonist, facing human problems involved in human situations, 'happens' to be a Negro? It is being done on the stage: witness Othello and Anna Lucasta. On the screen it would reach the millions with its implicit but powerful message of racial equality. And far from being ar artificial growth, it would mirror the giant advances made by the Negro people during the war.

"Pictures like Mr. Skeffington, I think, give us this hope. This advance on Hollywood's part is a vindication of the positive approach to the movies taken by thinking people. Papers like the Daily Worker and columnists like you, Dave, are leaders in this progressive attitude —so long life to both of you and best wishes." 8-2-44

(Anyone like to take the floor to enlarge on this provocative letter by Sgt. N. P.?)

AMERICAN TRADITION 8-2-44

"America's great tradition is that of the melting-pot. How seldom that has been seriously reflected in the movies, with their stereotyped and meaningless parade of screen protagonists named Smith, Jones, etc.

"Wouldn't it be good to see the leading characters of movie, be they aviators, farmers, executives or war workers named, say Krystinski or Baumer or Pascarelli or Schreiber? Americans all, reflecting in their names the diverse national strains that have made America complex and great.

"And now can't we look forward

Film Front

Daily Worker-N.Y., N.Y. N.Y., N.Y. 8-16-44

By David Platt

(David Platt is on vacation. During his absence Film Front will present guest columns from students and workers in film as well as letters from readers on "Movies I Would Like To See Produced in the Postwar Period." Following is a guest colum by Samuel Brody, one of the charter members of the Film and Photo League of years back. He is now in Hollywood—Editor).

I suppose the fact that some people have succeeded in cramming the Lord's Prayer on the head of a pin should embolden me to attempt an answer to Dave Platt's question in a mere five hundred words!

The problem embraces in its scope all the aspirations and hopes of a people in the throes of a struggle to destroy the foulest plague ever to menace mankind. In the course of this cosmic struggle we have created beautiful films that have sung the courage, devotion and self-sacrifice of our armed fighters. We have even created some true masterpieces that will live as long as our own heroic times (Tarawa, Memphis Belle, Attack!, Report From The Aleutians).

One incontestable fact stands out when we examine the film creations of America, England and the Soviet Union in these years of war: the creative documentaries tower with unchallenged majesty above anything else in the field. They are the films closest to the hearts and understanding of the people because they are OF THE PEOPLE in the most literal sense of the phrase. And so when I think of the movies and their immediate tomorrow I can't help but hope that much of the great store of American film-making talent will orientate its efforts in that direction.

NOT JUST FORM 8-16-44

It is not a mere matter of a new form. It is the very means whereby the great art of the motion picture can find its way to the heart and brain of our people and forever make impossible the accusation of "slick cosmopolitan productions" from "a strange tropical aquarium."

This may mean eventual decentralization of the industry, but will also signal the end of Hollywood's worst enemy both as a great business and a great art, namely, isolation from the rich and inspiring streams of American life. Such an orientation would infuse the enacted, fiction film itself with new life, new form, new meaning, for in Hollywood one can blunder just as much in recreating a housewife from Savannah, Ga., as one can in recreating "The Man From Down Under," MGM film recently blasted in Australia. 8-16-44

REDISCOVERING AMERICA

Here in Hollywood, there are a surprising number of producers who fancy that they have actually started postwar "reconversion"! That accounts for some of the stone-age items (what Platt calls "slap 'em down, drag 'em along" stuff) that have come up in the past few months. The reasoning is simple: the war is about over, so hold everything and turn on the faucet marked "Thrillers, Escape, Cheese-cake, etc."

Therefore, when you try to answer the question as to what films you would like to see Hollywood produce in the postwar period you find yourself confronted with a partly accomplished fact.

And so in the dank and musty shadow of events which I hope will never **really** come, I persist in my belief that the survival and progress of the American film depends on whether or not it will sing the "great songs yet unsung" of our country and people, to quote the Ballad. I want Hollywood to discover America, in the spirit of Whitman, Paine, Jefferson, Franklin and all our heroes past and present. I want Hollywood to discover the Negro, the Jew, the Indian. I want Hollywood to become a potent educator against race hatred and prejudice. I want Hollywood to discover our peacetime heroes as well as it has those in war. In brief I want a Hollywood worthy of the great new democratic era now opening before us and which we are at this very moment consecrating in "blood, sweat, and tears." 8-16-44

A big order? Yes, but the alternative is senility for a great American art.

SAMUEL BRODY,
Hollywood, Calif.

Pegler Supports Phila. Outrage

By GEORGE MORRIS

Westbrook Pegler yesterday developed his fascist line with a column defending the ringleaders of Philadelphia's race supremacy transport strike and holding that race bars are a right of "Americans."

This is the second column by Pegler in which he openly called for strikes in defiance of the government and in full conformity with Berlin interests.

On June 15, he called upon the "millions" to engage in a "sit-down" strike against

> The immediate issue was the upgrading of Negro workers. It is held to be undemocratic and un-American to discriminate on grounds of race or religion.
>
> But the same authorities who decry discrimination here threaten to discriminate against white Americans and, by making them utterly unemployable, reduce them to a status even more painful and humiliating than that of the Negroes.

Reproduced above is a section from Westbrook Pegler's column Fair Enough in yesterday's World-Telegram supporting the anti-Negro strike in Philadelphia.

the government" and to get "sore enough to tell McNutt and the unions and the USES (United States Employment Service) to go to hell." That was in relation to the job referral system inaugurated by the War Manpower Commission.

Yesterday he assured the promoters of the anti-Negro strike that "we have no law against strikes," only promises by union officials that there would be no wartime strikes.

THE "RIGHT" TO OPPRESS

In justifying the Philadelphia strike which it is estimated cost 4,000,000 man-hours of labor, Pegler writes:

"The immediate issue was the upgrading of Negro workers. It is held to be undemocratic and un-American to discriminate on grounds of race or religion.

"But the same authorities who decry discrimination here threaten to discriminate against white Americans and, making them utterly unemployable, reduce them to a status even more painful and humiliating than that of the Negroes."

"American citizens are reviled as though they were traitors to their sons and brothers in the war" writes Pegler, because they objected to permitting employment of Negroes in their trade.

Pegler hands out the straight Nazi line which holds that forbidding race discrimination or anti-Semitism is depriving the chosen "supermen" of a "right" to oppress others. He has often written that race-discrimination is as American as apple pie and counseled his readers against trying to change this "human nature." Pegler's frequent slimy slanders against the Negro people have called forth much protest from Negro papers.

The Daily Worker has often called attention to Pegler's sly slurs against Negroes and Jewish "immigrants."

FRONTS FOR GOP

Pegler's June 29 column carried a hint to the disruptive mobsters throughout the land that it is time to get strikes into motion, especially in key industries such as ball-bearing manufacture. **The Daily Worker then pointed out that chaos and disorganization of economy, such as have been partially achieved in Philadelphia, are part of the Republican election strategy. They plan to utilize such disorders as Hitler did in the Reichstag fire provocation. In Philadelphia can be seen how the hands-off Republican city administration, the Philadelphia Transportation Co., its company union stooges and Pegler combine to carry out such a program of chaos and sabotage of the war effort.**

The same Pegler who, in time of peace, ranted against legitimate strikes today calls for strikes—strikes against the government, strikes for race supremacy, strikes for Hitler.

His column yesterday attacked the Transport Workers' Union because its leaders condemn race discrimination and the strike. He denounced the Department of Justice for ordering an investigation to determine if enemy agents had a hand in the walkout. He denounced the President for a policy of equal employment rights.

TIME TO PROBE PEGLER

Why is the Department of Justice permitting this native fascist to reach millions of Americans with his advice to "strike against the government," tell its officials to "go to hell" and strike for race discrimination?

James H McMenahin and three other promoters of the Philadelphia strike were arrested. Why not Pegler, who is carrying their sabotage work on a far grander scale?

Why is freedom of press permitted to serve as a cover for Pegler's sabotage work?

Why is Roy Howard employing him and furnishing him with a platform to millions of readers?

Why doesn't Biddle order an investigation to determine if enemy agents are linked to Pegler or his employer as an outlet of pro-Nazi propaganda?

A GI JOE VIEW

Americans cannot possibly understand how we can wage an all-out war against the enemy and at the same time furnish him with the means of communicating his poison to our people.

Pvt. Edward R. Porter of Richmond, Va., writing from somewhere in the Pacific in the Army's "Midpacifican," put his finger on Pegler when he wrote:

"Westbrook Pegler is not a columnist, but a fifth columnist."

Inciters of Outrage Likes Pegler Best

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Favorite newspaper columnist of the James McMenamin clique, instigators of the "white supremacy" strike, is Westbrook Pegler, according to loyal Transport Union members.

"Leaders of this disgraceful demonstration quoted widely from Pegler's anti-union, anti-Negro columns while agitating white workers against Negroes," said Wallie Jones, streetcar operator and recording secretary of the Luzerne Barn section of the TWU.

Pegler Joins Hearst

People's Voice — New York N.Y.

The clamorings and protests of the little people have at last forced Westbrook Pegler, arch-reactionary and enemy of organized labor, into the last-ditch inner-fortress of home-grown fascists—the Hearst newspapers. In an announcement issued on Saturday by the World-Telegram, Pegler, WT columnist, whose writings and rantings were featured through the country by the Scripps-Howard syndicate, will be leaving the syndicate at the termination of his present contract—when he will write for Hearst.

The defeat of Pegler is another victory of the people, and can be classed with the downfall of Martin Dies, "Cotton" Ed Smith, and the Pierre Lavals.—[By Ruth Bergman].

Want Pegler Investigated

World — New York N.Y.

Culminating a week of active interest in the recent Philadelphia transit strike, the National Negro Congress, for the second time, communicated with Attorney General Biddle and urged his immediate and personal attention to an investigation of the part played in the strike by Westbrook Pegler, "who on Tuesday of the strike week, had alleged that the transit men had a right to strike because they were being made victims of discrimination."

"It is our conviction that Westbrook Pegler has passed the stage of being merely a public nuisance," said the letter which was signed by Thelma M. Dale, acting Secretary of the Congress, "that he has abused the privilege of a free press, and that there is no question but that he is linked in some manner with the persons ultimately responsible for provoking the Philadelphia strike."

According to recent press announcement, Mr. Pegler will by mutual agreement, will discontinue his writings for the Scripp-Howard chain. Negroes view Mr. Pegler not only an arch foe to their advancement, but to the Roosevelt administration and to democracy.

Weekly Speaking
Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.
BY ROBERT ROBINSON
4-22-44

Westbrook Pegler Again

Back from vacation with his prejudice refreshed, Westbrook Pegler shot his second blast at the Negro press last week. Taking advantage of a begruntled, short-sighted editorial in the Los Angeles Tribune he attempted to confirm that the Negro Press is low, venal and violent. Naturally, Mr. Pegler would because of his fascist insight the very existence of a Negro anything is nauseating to him. Just why I and thousands of others read Pegler can be explained by a human trait—we are all amused by indulging in a little gossip. Pegler's columns, something between gossip, scandal, and slander, features the bad about the mad and sometimes attempts to paint the good bad. Long ago he sold his birthright to greatness in journalism for a few thousands dollars, and irrespective of his briliancy he can never write anything of literary quality. But since his pen moves by the appeal of the dollar rather than by the appeal of the soul he can always increase the pottage in his bowl. He could get some really fat pottage if he should turn to writing gangster stories for the movies. 4-22-44

Anyone as narrow, biased and prejudiced as Pegler cannot be capable of candid criticism of anything, for only those with a broadness of mind have a right to criticise. That the Negro press along with all the phases of Negro life have plenty of room for improvement is no hidden fact. The enemies of the race like Pegler will always condemn our efforts—they condemn one the basis of conditions and remain silent about the cause of these conditions. The press is current sociology. If the conditions of the Negro people are violent then the Negro press will be violent. All the people in America should be working together to do away with such terms as "Negro Press" and "the White Press." The ideals of American democracy authorizes only one press — The American Press.

The Watchtower

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.
—By ROY WILKINS

Editor's Note: Mr. Wilkins, in his column, "Watchtower," is given wide lattitude to express his opinions freely, and in doing so, does not necessarily express the opinion of this newspaper.)

4-22-44

Enemies of the Negro Press

Bilious Westbrook Pegler, pausing for a day in his ravings against organized labor and the Roosevelt administration, unloosed his typewriter once more against the Negro press. It will be remembered that Pegler upon another occasion discovered the Negro press and poured out upon it that venom for which he is famous. The reaction was so instantaneous and so devastating in its logic that the sourpuss of the Scripps-Howard newspaper shut up and went his way. However, he returned to the wars April 8 and called to his aid the editor of the Los Angeles Tribune, a Negro tabloid which patterns its format after the Los Angeles Daily News. Pegler gleefully quotes the Tribune as declaring:

Mr. Wilkins

"By and large we share Westbrook Pegler's opinion of Negro newspapers. For the most part, the Negro press, to a journalist of any training, talent and respect for the profession, is nauseating. That is distinctly our reaction to the local crop, the national 'biggies,' and the smaller weeklies all over the country. And when it comes to sensationalism, to vulgarity, to shallowness, to cheapness, the Negro papers go the white press one better."

4-22-44

Now, I guess, the Negro press knows where it stands. It is down in the basement, while the editor of the Los Angeles Tribune and Westbrook Pegler are in the pure air on the 86th floor balcony. For, mind you, the Tribune editor made NO exceptions. Everyone else is venal and vulgar—the local Los Angeles weeklies, the big national Negro papers, and the "smaller weeklies all over the country," to quote his exact words. Everyone is out of step but Jim—I mean the Tribune. And Pegler.

All this would be funny if it were not so damned serious. One could laugh at one lone, unknown Negro weekly joining up with a man like Pegler if that were the end of it. The Tribune has a right to its own opinion of the Negroes press or of anything else. If it thinks it is perfect and all others are ignorant, corrupt, cheap, vulgar, filthy, etc., etc.—why, O. K. It is a poor man who will not toot his own horn, even if it be rusty and cracked. 4-22-44

But much more is involved than an agreement on quality between the Tribune and Pegler. Why in God's name is Pegler interested in discussing the Negro press? He has been hacking out tripe for newspapers these many years as a police court reporter, sports writer and lately hatchet man for Roy Howard, and yet it was not until 1943 that he suddenly discovered the Negro press. Why? Why, because the Negro press, for all its faults, is a thing of power and influence. It has come to power at a time when the people who read it can tip the scales on the kind of nation we will have for at least the next generation.

48c-1944

Pegler

WHAT TO DO ABOUT PEGLER

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

While we are disposing of our enemies, this is a good spot to talk about Westbrook Pegler, white, the newspaper columnist who attacks us because we colored newspapers want full citizenship NOW instead of in 1975, and are not disposed to settle for less. 4-29-44

The other day Mr. Pegler got the editor of a small California paper to agree with him. A number of letters have been received, among others a very able letter from Mrs. Esther Hall Webber of Wilmington, N.C., so that we venture here to set down two things that should be done about Pegler.

1. Don't waste time with people who have to be educated out of their racial prejudices. Ignore them; keep your temper. Remember that for every Pegler there is at least one decent white person who knows that intolerance and hate are not the way out and who is trying to help us abolish it.

2. Write the editor of your daily newspaper that carries the Pegler column and ask him to leave it out. If enough of us do, the editor will act. 4-29-44

Pegler started with the Chicago Daily News, which omits the intemperate Pegler column without great urging and explains, "We find our own columnists are much more popular."

Newsmen Convert Pegler

Informer — Houston, 9-30-44 Texas

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—In his daily column, written while traveling with the Dewey campaign tour, Westbrook Pegler, widely read columnist now writing for the Hearst Syndicate, did an about face on the Negro in journalism in the following words last week:

"We have two Negro reporters among us, Julius Adams of the Amsterdam News, a New York Weekly published up in Harlem, and Ralph Mathews, of the Afro-American, of Washington, D. C., which is really a chain of Negro papers operating in five cities.

"Mathews was out with Willkie part of the way, but I am told that this is the first time two Negro reporters have gone all the way with a candidate.

Nice Fellows

"These are two nice fellows and, although I haven't seen their copy, they talk in the manner of real professionals and, of course, you aren't conversing two minutes before you are on Topic A, meaning race relations, and there you stay.

"But the nature of these talks is the first encouragement that I have found in a long time to hope that we might get by without that gory brawl between White men and Negroes, which the Communists are constantly trying to promote for just after the war. 9-30-44

"These men realize that they have a power to take some of the heat off the issue and probably save lives, and still accomplish the result of opening up jobs for Negro workers, and it all seems reasonable and feasible when you just sit down and meet as men and colleagues in a business and begin to understand each other, instead of beating one another over the head with meat-ax editorials as total strangers on opposite sides of town.

New Experiences

"This sounds so much like something from my old friend, Mrs. R., that some editors are likely to think the Western Union got the copy balled up, but just the same this acquaintance and understanding is new experience to me and I recommend it."

Julius Adams, mentioned in Pegler's article, also mentioned Pegler in writing about sidelights of the trip with Dewey in the Amsterdam News. He said: 9-30-44

"I had a long talk with Westbrook Pegler Wednesday afternoon. The rangy beetle-browed columnist is much more pleasant than his critics would have the public believe. If a person can gain any knowledge of another in an hour's conversation, I'd say Pegler is not as mean as people might think. I am convinced he sincerely believes in the rightness of things for which he fights. One thing is certain, Westbrook Pegler knows the score in America."

Pegler

PEGLER'S NEW TECHNIQUE

Defender — Chicago, Ill. 4-29-44

Like an epileptic who suffers frequent seizures, Westbrook Pegler has again burst into one of his periodic attacks on the Negro Press.

This, of course, is to be expected, for Pegler's position in the American scheme of things is well known. For years his colossal racket, which incidently has been a big money-maker, has been being anti-labor, anti-Jewish and anti-Negro. In fact, in every issue in which the rights of the underdog clash with powerful vested interests, Pegler ingeniously devises an argument to show that it is not the big-time industrialist, nor the Jew-baiter, nor the fascist-minded anti-laborite who is the wolf-in-sheep's-clothing; but the poor underdog himself. 4-29-44

It is not the fact that Pegler has made the attack, which arouses our interest, but the technique he uses to make his argument seem logical. Assuming an air of pious personal concern over the welfare of the Negro masses, he quotes an editorial from a small-time Los Angeles weekly which is highly critical of all the Negro Press — but itself — as basis for his article.

It is on this point that our interest centers. We find that more and more, the anti-Negro element is citing sore-head Negroes to discredit the agencies which are fighting the hardest to improve conditions for our race.

Not until our enemies realize that these "puppets" have no influence with the Negro masses will they cease to try to use them. The sooner we make this point clear, the better. 4-29-44

48c-1944

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

Negro Press

April 10, 1944

About two years ago, yielding to the wild impulse of the man who threw an egg into an electric fan, I composed a restrained and dignified but daring criticism of the Negro press for the United States, finding it low, venal and violent and ethically no better than the journalism of Charles Coughlin, of Detroit, and I should have added, Marshall Field, of New York and Chicago. As I expected, the retaliation was vigorous, and the guiltiest of the Negro opportunists in the field of journalism, profiteers in their people's perplexity and exploiters of ambition and frustration among their brothers, naturally were the most violent. Their racket had been recognized and challenged. In the name of racial amity and co-operation they had been promoting race riots and, in contempt of their own professed respect for the intelligence and dignity of their brethren, they were taking dirty money from swindlers who advertised voodoo perfume, guaranteed to bewitch reticent females, lodestones to bring luck to clients of the numers racket and lucky charms to elp in filling inside straights and ı shooting 10 the hard way.

Recently, having received a ıild admonition from even so oist a friend as Eleanor Roose-elt to inspect their sights and ter their methods, the magnates the Negro press celebrated an casion designated National Ne-o Newspaper Week. I do not ıow what exercises went on but, r the record, I should like to ıote from an editorial in the Tribune of Los Angeles, a newspaper published by and for Negroes.

'Nauseating'

"This," said the Tribune, "by decree of the Negro Publishers' Association, is National Negro Newspaper Week and this paper has been encouraged to mark the event with editorial mention. Well, we will, but what we have to say about the Negro press won't be what the majority of the craft will like to hear. For by and large we share Westbrook Pegler's opinion of Negro newspapers. For the most part, the Negro press, to a journalist of any training, talent and respect for the profession, is nauseating. That is distinctly our reaction to the local crop, the national 'biggies' and the smaller weeklies all over the country, most of which we read often enough to know that they are not improving any. . . . We know that some of the papers have circulations vast in proportion to the Negro's population. . . . But the Negro newspapers are powerless while the white ones really possess that much vaunted power of the press. Negro newspapers are powerless because the men and women behind them and on them have no power. They lack the power of skill, of qualifications for their jobs, of knowledge without which zeal, of which they have plenty, is just a damned nuisance. After a while, the job gets too big for them, too demanding. And they suffer further handicaps which are ugly frustrations of ego and they become corrupt and crooked.

No Negro Editors

"Editors and publishers make newspapers. And the people who work on newspapers help make them, the columnists and reporters, the men and women who have what it takes to fit in their jobs. And you have no 'Negro editors' in the best sense of the word. You have only politicians and promoters with their eyes on power, with zeal to lead, to do something, without the tools for the doing.

"Which is why Negro newspapers fall back on imitation and, in their ignorance, the editors imitate the very worst elements of the white press. . . . And, when it comes to sensationalism, to vulgarity, to shallowness, to cheapness, the Negro newspapers go the white press one better. If the white Winchell is vulgar, the black Winchell is downright licentious. If the details of a rape case in the Hearst papers are lurid, they're downright elemental in a Negro paper. And if the white tabloids glorify cheapness, Negro newspapers go farther in glorifying vulgarity, even viciousness.

"By failing in their duty, which is to be really a beacon, the Negro press, more than any other single agency, has retarded the progress of the Negro. . . . What is the solution? It lies with small newspapers like the Tribune, conducted by trained journalists whose zeal is for the job at hand—not power, not prestige, but the production of 'models of journalism'; and that includes everything connected with the publication of a newspaper; service to the community, financial success and technical perfection."

Having been a reader of the Los Angeles Tribune for two years, and of other Negro publications even before, I feel qualified to indorse the contrast which it perceives between itself and the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, the Afro-American and other Negro publications of more renown.

Pegler

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

Fair Enough

January 15, 1944

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature to punish individuals who promote racial and religious hatred. A bill of similar intent is pending in congress.

Both are unwise and more likely to provoke, than to abate, such propaganda because attempt to enforce them would surely raise important questions of freedom of speech and of the press. Truth is a good defense and if a propagandist should present truths about individuals in a hateful way, artfully calculated to arouse hatred of a whole group, we would simply have to acquit him. Opinion also is privileged, so such efforts seem not only futile but dangerous to their own purpose.

Better Way

The better approach is that of Joseph M. Proskauer, who has proposed a pledge for all Americans to refrain from spreading rumors or slanders against any sect, and to condemn no whole element of the population for offensive conduct of individuals. Archbishop Spellman has indorsed Mr. Proskauer's effort as all real Christians should.

To my mind there is more talk of anti-Semitism than anti-Semitic talk and the most disturbing propaganda as between the white and Negro Americans is found in the Negro press, which may honestly believe that it is promoting inter-racial amity but goes much too far and succeeds in arousing hatred of the whites among the Negroes. The Communists, always on the prowl for issues which can be fanned into devouring fires, also have had a part in these hate-campaigns and no estimate of the provocations could eliminate Marshall Field and his New York journalistic whatizzit which gives an impression that in New York and Boston horrible persecutions are being inflicted on the Jews. The Christians of New York and Boston are doing nothing of the kind. They are, in the main, friendly and tolerant but Mr. Field presents his propaganda in such a way as to anger people who feel that they deserve credit for decent conduct. I think the whole effect of Mr. Field's material is to aggravate relations but done by his method, whatever his motive may be, it certainly could not be made the basis for prosecution under any law, however wisely drawn.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

January 7, 1944

ROUGH ON PEGLER

Editor Constitution: This is another note to further the process of shaking hands with the two lieutenants who have commented on Westbrook Pegler's vilifications, which sully the editorial pages of The Atlanta Constitution.

Why any newspaper, which is sincerely concerned with the number one task with which we are all confronted—winning the war—continues to print the filth of this reactionary degenerate, which passes for journalism, is beyond my comprehension.

Pegler is viciously anti-administration, anti-democracy, anti-United Nations, anti-Russian, anti-labor, anti-Semetic, anti-Negro and anti-any progressive thought or action of any kind. I believe that by these views he pays as great a lip-service to Fascism as anyone under the aegis of the Reich Ministry of Information. Furthermore, he deserves a fate no better than the war criminals who were tried in Kharkov a few weeks ago.

WILLIAM A. REUBEN,
2nd Lieutenant Infantry.

Fort Benning, Ga.

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Constitution- Atlanta Ga.

Large Party

2-17-44

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

World- Telegram - New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.

As an example of the dirty hypocrisy of the Liberal-Fascist movement in this country I cite for you the attitude of the radicals who damn the poll tax in those eight states of the southern tier which still maintain this ancient qualification.

The poll tax is a pure democratic institution. Democracy is anything that 51 per cent of the people decide to impose on the other 49 per cent. It may be confiscation of property. It may be slavery, which has existed in democracies. It may be the total extinction of the 49 per cent by agents of the 51 per cent by starvation or the firing squad.

Almost all of those who have conducted the political attack on the poll tax and have used the term "poll taxer" in savage derision of Congressman Rankin of Mississippi, among others, are poll taxers themselves and professing democrats.

The National Maritime Union, a protege of the Communist Party and the New Deal, uses the poll tax in its internal affairs. And Marshall Field, patient of a Continental dream-reader, who has been promoting an evil mixture of Fascism and Communism in his New Deal publications in New York and Chicago, is not only a poll taxer but a cumulative poll taxer. That is to say, Mr. Field has been known to invoke the cumulative form of the poll tax whereby the arrears pile up against the victim until he may be unable to buy himself out of his civic obliteration. Under democratic principles, the man who succumbs to the cumulative poll tax may transmit his debt to his children who thus may be condemned from birth to servitude and subhuman status. Mr. Field's activities thus far suggest to me that this is his intention.

I have before me the confidential minutes of a private meeting of the National Maritime Union. The president of the union, one who calls himself Joseph Curran, tells of an encounter with an old sailor who objects to the squandering of his dues and fees on a magnificent New York Kremlin for the greater glory of the Communist officers and the comfort of the nonseagoing salts who gather the money. The one who calls himself Joseph Curran demands the old sailor's union book and observes that he is 12 months behind in his dues. In other words, he has not paid his poll tax.

"I said: 'A member who wants to see the finest union halls in the United States, that man pays his dues,'" said the one who calls himself Joseph Curran. "'A man who wants a patrolman (union agent) to serve him, it takes money for that. It takes money to give you the best and if you don't pay your dues, you don't want it.'"

The state of Mississippi does not go that far. In Mississippi the man who does not pay his poll tax just doesn't vote. That is all. He is still entitled to police protection. He still gets the general benefit of the state and municipal government. He still may work at his lawful occupation. In parallel conditions, the National Maritime Union and most other unions under Roosevelt patronage would put him to death. He and his family would be thrown out of their home, reduced to nakedness and starved.

4-3-44

* * *

The case in point, to which Mr. Field was a party, was that of a newspaper reporter in New York who quit the Newspaper Guild which, like the Maritime Union, has been controlled by the Communists from the day it was organized. He did not know that the Guild had concealed within its constitution a negative proviso that a member was committed to membership and the obligations of membership for life. That mantrap was devised by a New Deal lawyer with the connivance of the late sanctified Heywood Broun. It was not discovered until the reporter in question, among others, tried to resign.

In time, Mr. Field, his dreams having been interpreted, started his New York cell of the Communist front and, in due course, this journalist was offered a job. He quit his own good job, accepted Mr. Field's offer and then was confronted with a formidable bill for accumulated dues, or poll taxes in the Guild, and assessments and penalties.

Mr. Field sustained the Newspaper Guild against the citizen. The citizen had to pay and his family had to make the appropriate sacrifices to pick up his accumulated poll tax.

That process was against the political principles of the State of New York in which the outrage occurred. New York has no poll tax, simple or compound, but Mr. Field, obedient to the influences which motivate him, acquiesced in the extreme degree.

4-3-44

On the pure democracy of this practice and of the dehumanization of the 49 per cent by the 51 per cent, even to the point of serfdom or slavery for the 49 per cent, I shall deliver some shapely thoughts tomorrow.

"If the movies had portrayed it as Washington," wrote Evelyn Peyton Gordon, in the Washington Daily News on Monday, "the mass of people would have screeched 'How overdone!'"

"The biggest hotel in town," the society correspondent wrote, "the biggest ballroom, the most elaborate buffet, the most modernistic lighting, the most subtle music. Well, it was quite a party. At first I thought it was going to be a celebration by the 'nation within a nation,' namely Texas. Because the host was Bascom Timmons, who is from Texas, and the guests included, among the 1,500, Speaker Sam Rayburn, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and Senator Tommy Connally.

Field's Party

"Then I took another look at the whip-end of the receiving line and I knew all the answers. There stood the handsome and much-discussed Mr. Marshall Field and his very pretty wife. Perhaps these two people were the most inconspicuous 'guests' at the reception. But, after all, it was Mr. Field's party. There was vast surmise as to how much the reception cost. Some said for a fact $10,000. Others were sure it was only $3,500."

Mr. Timmons is the distinguished Washington correspondent of Mr. Field's Chicago newspaper, the Sun, and the stated purpose of the drinking was to honor two other Field journalists, Mr. Charley Gridley, president of the Gridiron Club, and Mr. Sam O'Neal, president of the National Press.

"There was Scotch whisky for 1,500 guests and every other drink a dream could muster," Mrs. Gordon wrote for the information of a vast city whose inmates of late have been shuffling from store to store all over town in search of life-giving, nutritious drams and coming home with odd-shaped bottles of queer fluids made out of strange berries, roots, herbs and old shoes and desperately fumbling among their old papers for forgotten recipes for home-made jump-steady and the old telephone numbers of mysterious booties who, in the days of long ago, would whoa up at the door, in response to a call, with mason jars of Maryland corn, yet warm from the still. 2-17-44

Others Present

And others among those present, mentioned by the society specialist, were Donald Nelson, of the War Production Board; Admiral King and two learned justices of the supreme court, Stanley Reed and Robert Jackson, and their ladies.

In view of Mr. Field's own rather violent editorial policy on the subject of Jim Crowism and the mutual social exclusiveness of white and Negro elements of our population, which he disapproves with shrill vehemence in his New York publication, it might occur to some readers that surely some of those present were colored brethren. But Mr. Timmons isn't colored folks; nor any more is Jesse Jones nor Mr. Rayburn, nor the admiral nor anyone else listed by name. And other persons who did make merry with Mr. Field have said they didn't notice any colored guests at all. The only colored folks around Mr. Field's elaborate and stylish drinking Sunday night were the little girls who run the elevators and the help who make up the rooms and trundle out the bottles and the glasses.

Mr. Field is a clamorous advocate of that social and industrial arrangement known as the checkerboard plan which calls for a proportionate representation of the colored element in all things. He is more than slightly bitter at the traditional ways of his fellow-Americans and, through his new journalism, has often been known to kick up that which is commonly, if inelegantly, called a stink, at the expense of some startled individual, firm or institution caught in error by his Communist crusaders for compulsory peace and understanding. 2-17-44

For all that, however, his drinking was strictly lily-white, or Jim Crow, and inquiry reveals that he has not adopted the checkerboard system in the editorial and mechanical departments of his crusading publications.

And the cost of the drinking was somewhere between $3,500 and $10,000.

Buy war bonds!

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Constitution
Negro Press
Atlanta, Ga. 4-10-44

About two years ago, yielding to the wild impulse of the man who threw an egg into an electric fan, I composed a restrained and dignified but daring criticism of the Negro press for the United States, finding it low, venal and violent and ethically no better than the journalism of Charles Coughlin of Detroit, and I should have added, Marshall Field, of New York and Chicago. As I expected, the retaliation was vigorous, and the guiltiest of the Negro opportunists in the field of journalism, profiteers in their people's perplexity and exploiters of ambition and frustration among their brothers, naturally were the most violent. Their racket had been recognized and challenged. In the name of racial amity and co-operation they had been promoting race riots and, in contempt of their own professed respect for the intelligence and dignity of their brethren, they were taking dirty money from swindlers who advertised voodoo perfume, guaranteed to bewitch reticent females, lodestones to bring luck to clients of the numbers racket and lucky charms to help in filling inside straights and in shooting 10 the hard way.

Recently, having received a mild admonition from even so moist a friend as Eleanor Roosevelt to inspect their sights and alter their methods, the magnates of the Negro press celebrated an occasion designated National Negro Newspaper Week. I do not know what exercises went on but, for the record, I should like to quote from an editorial in the Tribune of Los Angeles, a newspaper published by and for Negroes.

'Nauseating'

"This," said the Tribune, "by decree of the Negro Publishers' Association, is National Negro Newspaper Week and this paper has been encouraged to mark the event with editorial mention. Well, we will, but what we have to say about the Negro press won't be what the majority of the craft will like to hear. For by and large we share Westbrook Pegler's opinion of Negro newspapers. For the most part, the Negro press, to a journalist of any training, talent and respect for the profession, is nauseating. That is distinctly our reaction to the local crop, the national 'biggies' and the smaller weeklies all over the country, most of which we read often enough to know that they are not improving any. . . . We know that some of the papers have circulations vast in proportion to the Negro's population. . . . But the Negro newspapers are powerless while the white ones really possess that much vaunted power of the press. Negro newspapers are powerless because the men and women behind them and on them have no power. They lack the power of skill, of qualifications for their jobs, of knowledge without which zeal, of which they have plenty, is just a damned nuisance. After a while, the job gets too big for them, too demanding. And they suffer further handicaps which are ugly frustrations of ego and they become corrupt and crooked. 4-10-44

No Negro Editors

"Editors and publishers make newspapers. And the people who work on newspapers help make them, the columnists and reporters, the men and women who have what it takes to fit in their jobs. And you have no 'Negro editors' in the best sense of the word. You have only politicians and promoters with their eyes on power, with zeal to lead, to do something, without the tools for the doing.

"Which is why Negro newspapers fall back on imitation and, in their ignorance, the editors imitate the very worst elements of the white press. . . . And, when it comes to sensationalism, to vulgarity, to shallowness, to cheapness, the Negro newspapers go the white press one better. If the white Winchell is vulgar, the black Winchell is downright licentious. If the details of a rape case in the Hearst papers are lurid, they're downright elemental in a Negro paper. And if the white tabloids glorify cheapness, Negro newspapers go farther in glorifying vulgarity, even viciousness. 4-8-44

"By failing in their duty, which is to be really a beacon, the Negro press, more than any other single agency, has retarded the progress of the Negro. . . . What is the solution? It lies with small newspapers like the Tribune, conducted by trained journalists whose zeal is for the job at hand—not power, not prestige, but the production of 'models of journalism'; and that includes everything connected with the publication of a newspaper; service to the community, financial success and technical perfection." 4-10-44

Having been a reader of the Los Angeles Tribune for two years, and of other Negro publications even before, I feel qualified to indorse the contrast which it perceives between itself and the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, the Afro-American and other Negro publications of more renown.

Fair Enough

World-Telegram-New York, N.Y.

About two years ago, yielding to the wild impulse of the man who threw an egg into an electric fan, I composed a restrained and dignified but daring criticism of the Negro press of the United States, finding it low, venal and violent and ethically no better than the journalism of Charles Coughlin, of Detroit, and, I should have added, Marshall Field of New York and Chicago. As I expected, the retaliation was vigorous, and the guiltiest of the Negro opportunists in the field of journalism, profiteers in their people's perplexity and exploiters of ambition and frustration among their brothers, naturally were the most violent. Their racket had been recognized and challenged. In the name of racial amity and co-operation they had been promoting race riots and, in contempt of their own professed respect for the intelligence and dignity of their brethren, they were taking dirty money from swindlers who advertised voodoo perfume, guaranteed to bewitch reticent females, lodestones to bring luck to clients of the numbers racket and lucky charms to help in filling inside straights and in shooting ten the hard way.

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Pegler

Post Birmingham Ala.

Union Dues, Fees Described As Form Of Poll Tax

4-4-44

By Westbrook Pegler

NEW YORK, April 4.—As an example of the dirty hypocrisy of the liberal-Fascist movement in this country I cite for you the attitude of the radicals who damn the poll tax in those eight states of the Southern tier which still maintain this ancient qualification.

Almost all of those who have conducted the political attack on the poll tax and have used the term "poll taxer" in savage derision of Congressman Rankin of Mississippi, among others, are poll taxers themselves and professing Democrats.

The National Maritime Union, a protege of the Communist Party and the New Deal, uses the poll tax in its internal affairs.

Field Called Poll Taxer

Marshall Field, patient of a continental dream-reader, who has been promoting an evil mixture of Fascism and Communism in his New Deal publications in New York and Chicago, is not only a poll taxer but a cumulative poll taxer.

That is to say, Mr. Field has been known to invoke the cumulative form of the poll tax whereby the arrears pile up against the victim until he may be unable to buy himself out of his civic obliteration. Under Democratic principles, the man who succumbs to the cumulative poll tax may transmit his debt to his children who thus may be condemned from birth to servitude and subhuman status. Mr. Field's activities thus far suggest to me that this is his intention.

* * *

Maritime Union Named

I have before me the confidential minutes of a private meeting of the National Maritime Union. 4-4-44

The president of the union, one who calls himself Joseph Curran, tells of an encounter with an old sailor who objects to the squandering of his dues and fees on a magnificent New York Kremlin for the greater glory of the Communist officers and the comfort of the non-seagoing salts who gather the money.

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"I said: 'A member who wants to see the finest halls in the United States, that man pays his dues,'" said the one who calls himself Joseph Curran. "A man who wants a patrolman (union agent) to serve him, it takes money for that.

* * *

Money Needed

"It takes money to give you the best and if you don't pay your dues, you don't want it."

The State of Mississippi does not go that far. In Mississippi the man who does not pay his poll tax just doesn't vote. That is all.

He is still entitled to police protection. He still gets the general benefit of the state and municipal governments. He still may work at his lawful occupation. In parallel conditions, the National Maritime Union and most other unions under Roosevelt patronage would put him to death. He and his family would be thrown out of their home, reduced to nakedness and starved.

The case in point, to which Mr. Field was a party, was that of a newspaper reporter in New York who quit the Newspaper Guild which, like the Maritime Union, has been controlled by the Communists from the day it was organized.

He did not know that the Guild had concealed within its constitution a negative proviso that a member was committed to membership and the obligations of membership for life.

Pegler

Post Birmingham Ala.

Democratic Party Makeup Proves Difficult To Understand

By Westbrook Pegler

DANBURY, Conn., May 23.—Americans who visited France a year or two before the war sometimes sought to broaden their minds by inquiring among resident friends, who were supposed to know, just what were the numerous French political parties and groups and what they stood for.

It was a baffling experience for there were conservative radicals, revolutionary monarchists, capitalistic socialists, and many other apparent paradoxes. Their attitudes and relationships were inexplicably mixed. But, those Americans and Britons who lived in Paris used to say, if you understood France you would realize that this was just French politics and rather tasty and enjoyable if you just shut your eyes.

You wouldn't try to identify and separate the taste of each ingredient in some delicious and mysterious triumph prepared by a great chef, would you? 5-23-44

* * *

Democratic Party Puzzle

I wonder, now, if any French refugee among us has tried to understand what our Democratic Party is, and how he is getting along with his study.

For the Democratic Party is the party of the Southern, white poll taxer. It is also the party of many Northern Negro politicians and of Vito Marcantonio, who demands absolute social and political equality in the Southern States and who adheres to the principles of the Communists.

It is, moreover, the party of Frank Hague, a powerful boss of dictatorial mien and method, who once ran New York Communists and other revolutionists out of Jersey City by force and denied them freedom of speech, and of Earl Browder and all the Communists who recently indorsed Hague as a wise and good man after calling him a Fascist and arguing their case convincingly.

* * *

Mussolini-Like Organization

Then, too, the stranger in our midst should understand, the Democratic Party is the party of Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky, who recently has accused Hillman of joining the Communist front and denounced him savagely.

These two, moreover, are among those whom the Southern Democrats would demote to some inferior social, political, and human status and Mr. Hillman, while thundering against Fascism, proposed that all the workers in the State of New York and, in principle, all the workers in the United States, be compelled to join unions and to contribute to the Democratic Party's funds which, oddly, happens to have been precisely what Benito Mussolini did to labor in Italy.

Distorted Ideas 5-20-44

It is the old state's rights party which, however, in the days of prohibition, fought for the principle that the National Government had a right to regulate the social habits of the states, but, since then, has held that the states are outmoded and merely nominal divisions and now holds both that the Federal Government may and may not interfere with the election customs of the states in the matter of the poll tax and elections.

All these and many other distorted and, in many cases, mutually detesting elements make up that interesting American political organization called the Democratic Party. All are unified in a strange way while hating one another with religious, racial, and sectional loathing that flows in their very blood and all so quaintly reminiscent of the politics of France.

THE HORIZON

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-19-44

By P. L. PRATTIS

IN one of our local dailies, I have, until now, found four of my favorite columnists segregated on one prominent page, one above the other in step ladder fashion. There is never a day that I do not turn to what I call their page to read what they have to say and to see how they are doing. At the top of the page, I find Ernie Pyle, the friendly little man who's always taking the heart of some big shot or small shot, holding it to his ear and shaking it like a man trying to find out how a watch ticks. Ernie, now down with a cold, is on his second assignment to the battle fronts and has done some of the most appreciated reporting of the every day aspects of the war zone and the soldiers there. Beneath Ernie is Westbrook Pegler, who succeeds every day in finding somebody or something to knock down with his typewriter. Under Pegler, I have found Raymond Clapper, an earnest, honest reporter who never gave up the search for truth until death came to him in a plane over the Marshalls. Clapper was on his third trip to the war zone. At the bottom of the page is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who also has found time to go where the fighting is hottest twice since the war started.

Mr. Prattis

MOST PUGNACIOUS

THREE of the above correspondents have risked their lives to go where our soldiers are, to report how they are doing, to concern themselves with their welfare and to let them know that the American people are with them. It is ironic indeed that the one of them who seems most pugnacious and daring is the only one who thus far has not had the opportunity to go sailing on a merchantship, or battleship, to fly to any of the battle fronts, or to walk and talk and sleep with our soldiers to whom death is more regular than rations. 2-19-44

Of course, the fact that Mr. Pegler has not enjoyed the risks or rigors of this war is not his fault and surely not to his liking. Undoubtedly, a bellicose spirit like his is outraged by the opportune fetters which so far have bound him to the home front and restricted his fighting to attacks on segments of the home front population. The chances are that someone above Mr. Pegler, after due thought and consideration, has decided that Mr. Pegler's special abilities are more necessary for applying salt to home front wounds than for war front reporting. And the chances are that whoever made this decision, painful though it has probably been to Mr. Pegler, was right, even though I don't agree. Maybe the arbiter of Mr. Pegler's daily destiny doesn't know what Mr. Pegler's public expects of him. As part of that public, I am protesting.

BEST OF ALL

IF anybody has issued any orders to keep Mr. Pegler from becoming accredited as a war correspondent and going to the war front, I protest that the decision is unfair and unjust to Mr. Pegler and a method of short-changing Mr. Pegler's public. I think that Mr. Pegler has just as much right to go to the Anzio beachhead as Ernie Pyle, to the Marshalls as Ray Clapper and to the South Pacific as Mrs. Roosevelt. I don't always agree with Pegler's crude comments on Mrs. Roosevelt, but I would be compelled to admit that as an effective writer, he could do a better job from the war front than she. And although I admired the honesty of Clapper, honest Ray never saw the day he could throw a typewriter as far or as hard as implacable Westbrook. Ernie is good, no doubt. But Ernie is the country doctor type. He has sympathy, not passion. It has never occurred to him that his pen is mightier than the sword, or that his pen is anything like a sword. But Pegler's pen, and he knows it, is a sword. In fact, it is more. It is a 240 millimeter howitzer. It is just possible that Pegler's pen could turn out to be the Allies' best weapon. 2-19-44

My simple contention is that the best possible war correspondent among my favorite four columnists has been given the run-around and the public has been cheated. I think Pegler should have the chance to get as close to Mussolini, Il Bum, Der Feuhrer and our other foes as Allied arms can take him.

SWEET MacLEISH

I have always thought it was bad strategy to throw a sweet little person like Archibald MacLeish into the ring with Joe Goebbels and that guy who used to do the propaganda stuff for Mussolini. Archie didn't have a chance. I'm sure that he is happy to have gotten away from the fray with part of his skin and to have recovered the peace of his office in the Congressional Library. Nor do I think that Elmer Davis packs the lethal punch for Hitler's black drop propagandists. The only man I know who is prepared to meet Hitler's poison pen artists and typewriter thugs with no holds barred is Westbrook. Westbrook could tell 'em all right. He could make them look like monkeys. But, in order to do so, Westbrook must get his facts and the real facts are thousands of miles from where Mr. Pegler has been in glare, this war. That is one of the most important reasons, outside his personal desire and the interests of those who grow apoplectic at the

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Constitution. Good Manners Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Humbled by years of frustration and political and personal humiliation at the hands of the Roosevelts, husband and wife, Harry Hopkins, Ickes, Hillman, Leon Henderson, the Hagues and Kellys and kindred altruistic toilers for the uplift of the common man, the Republicans gathered now in Chicago to nominate Tom Dewey present a strange appearance in the accustomed politics of the land.

They are entirely American, with attachment to neither Bundism nor Communism, nor more than a stately and respectful acquaintance with Winston Churchill and the royal refugees from Europe. And yet there is among them an apologetic attitude as though to say that, while they are truly American, they unfortunate-

Now Is the Time for All Good Men to Come to the Aid of Westbrook Pegler

This is just a little personal suggestion from one of his regular readers.

ly were born that way and ven-
ture to hope their peculiarity will
not be held against them. 6-27-44

This is the first national party convention at which total enthusiasm for the United States has created a sense of embarrassment in those so minded, and every word that Republicans utter is weighed first lest it be construed to mean that they would rate an Iowa farmer or a Chicago machinist or salesman above an Arab, or a Pole, a Sicilian or a Frenchman or a refugee from Germany or Spain.

In private conversation, and subject to repudiation should the subject be treacherously accused of the crime of Americanism, first degree, the Republican will confide a distaste for excessive eastern-seaboardism and then try to explain, inoffensively, what he means by that. Eastern seaboardism means the hoodlums who police the politics and rackets of a stewing and crime-harried Latin district in New York whose representative in congress, Vito Marcantonio, is La Guardia's protege and speaks the language of the Communists. 6-27-44

Anti-Communist

It means Sidney Hillman and the political action committee of the CIO, the political effort of the Communists in the fourth term campaign, which keeps in telephonic touch with the White House, and the Farm Security Administration which has superseded not only in the public consciousness, but in practical fact, the national committee of the Democratic party. Eastern seaboardism means personal and political slander against Americans who display the reckless unwisdom to declare and govern themselves strictly by the oath that every American soldier takes on joining the colors, subject to neither discount nor mental reservation. 6-27-44

The myth has been established in their minds as fact, that American labor, meaning all the millions of Americans who earn their living by work and pay taxes, is held in dumb submission by Hillman and other unioneers of both big houses, and that labor will punish at the polls any party which dares to promise that it will drive criminals and Communists out of the unions, and restrict their private taxing powers.

The Republicans are, in this way, an over-civilized aggregation come to nominate their man, but it must be said that they shrink from a whole-hearted fight only from the natural distaste of the well-behaved and law-abiding citizen for a brawl in the spit and drippings of a barroom floor. They all talk fight in confidence, reviewing the scandals of the air mail cancellation, the unblushing personal graft of the greedy bleeding hearts, high and low, and the union rackets. But they think, or hope, they can win by keeping acrimony and scandal out of a fight with a notorious opponent who wades in swinging a mud-bucket in one hand a slop-jar in the other. So far, they lack confidence that in a rough, low-down campaign they could handle themselves successfully. 6-27-44

To Talk Straight

Possibly when the two nominations are in and the contest warms up, the Republicans will commonize their language and talk straight to the common man to convince him that the phase "we planned it that way" goes for the decree that after July 1 no American man may take a job nor any employer give one, except through and by consent of the President's own job service or the union halls, and on the government's own terms.

Thus far, they are handcuffed and muzzled by their respect for the office of the President and fearful that straight Americanism will be exploited as a revival of the indecencies of the latter-day Ku Klux Klan, itself an evil emanation from the wholly Democratic south.

Thus the polite, patriotic and bewildered workers of Governor Bricker's candidacy fell back when threatened by an organized mob come to listen to Gerald Smith, the ersatz Huey Long. Smith was told that the room leading to his hall was Bricker's private property and no thoroughfare, but his crowd crashed through by force. Smith preaches America-Firstism, an assembled job composed of Coughlinism and other deleterious ingredients. The Bricker people, gentle, genteel and unprepared fell back as the mob, all wearing Bricker's badges crashed through, and Mrs. Robert Biehtler, the wife of a major general commanding a division in the south Pacific, telephoned for cops who presently arrived too late. Bricker disowned Smith and his meeting, but the situation called for a half-dozen reasonably athletic friends of an American candidate with a belly for a fight, and was met, instead, with good manners and worried looks.

WESTBROOK PEGLER Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

The Strike 8-9-44

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The newspaper coverage and discussion of the Philadelphia transportation strike have been so confused, so ignorant and dishonest that the public cannot possibly understand the fundamental issues. Legal rights of every worker in the country have been ignored as though they had been waived out of existence. And here, in dramatic and excited clamor, American citizens are reviled as though they were traitors to their sons and brothers in the war because they rebelled against the rule of an organization which is an auxiliary of President Roosevelt's political party. Now, if they refuse to submit, the leaders may go to jail and the rank and file rebels will be blackballed from all employment in flagrant violation of law and of their rights as Americans and as human beings. That unlawful ostracism would mean poverty, hunger, dispossession and social degradation for the men and their families.

The recognized union in this case is that of the transport workers. It is a New York cell of the Communist front and notorious for its brutal violence to every anti-Communist American member who dares to raise his voice, and for its dictatorial rule. It is a part of Sidney Hillman's Communist front of the CIO and it enjoys the favor of the Department of Justice. Francis Biddle, the attorney general, sneaked upreasons, they forbid. Discrimina a hidden stair in Chicago durington for their own reasons, they the recent Democratic conventionapprove.
to make political obeisance to Hill- As a political partner of the man, remarking, in the hearing ofunion, a partnership announced by a credible newspaper reporter, "IBiddle, himself, last year, the never thought I would do this forwhole Roosevelt administration is any man." 8-9-44 arrayed on the side of one of the

Biddle has ordered an "investi- parties against the other.
gation" and sent an assistant to This condition, foreseen long Philadelphia. The FBI, whichago, has developed subtly and is Biddle commands, has detectivesnow in full effect.
on the scene. There have been sneaking insinuations that enemy agents may have inspired the strike. And a dispatch to the New York Times leads off with the gratuitous, irrevelant and prejudicial observation that the strike provided Berlin and Tokyo with "a windfall of propaganda."

It is here predicted that the FBI will not prove that enemy agents were involved and that Biddle will uphold the Communist adherents of Sidney Hillman, the man he called on in Chicago.

Vote by Members

The first basic truth to be emphasized is that the workers here did not vote to accept this union as their bargaining agent. They were not even asked whether they would accept it as their political agent. For every 11 who voted to recognize Communists, nine voted their refusal. Nevertheless, the Communists became the bargaining agent for the large and almost equal dissenting minority. In addition, these Communists, according to their rule and their understanding with the Roosevelt administration, have presumed to represent them politically.

The New York Herald Tribune says that if the strikers persisted in flouting the law, the union they had chosen to represent them and the fundamental tenets of democracy, it was essential that coercion be applied.

But no law has been flouted by the strikers. We have no law against strikes, and the reason is that Roosevelt forbade passage of any such law. All we have had is a promise by the union bosses that there would be no war-industry strikes, given in return for a promise that no such law would be enacted. That promise has been violated 10,000 times and the whole bargain, therefore, is off. But the law does say the workers may bargain through agents of their own free choice, and that law was violated in the recognition of a Communist front, political organization, which they had specifically rejected.

Race Issue 8-9-44

The immediate issue was the upgrading of Negro workers. It is held to be undemocratic and un-American to discriminate on grounds of race or religion.

But the same authorities who decry discrimination here threaten to discriminate against white Americans and, by making them utterly unemployable, reduce them to a status even more painful and humiliating than that of the Negroes. Discrimination for certain reasons, they forbid. Discrimination for their own reasons, they approve.

As a political partner of the union, a partnership announced by a credible newspaper reporter, "IBiddle, himself, last year, the never thought I would do this forwhole Roosevelt administration is any man." 8-9-44 arrayed on the side of one of the parties against the other.

This condition, foreseen long ago, has developed subtly and is now in full effect.

Dailies Omit Pegler Column Tribune-Philadelphia Pa.

Lauding Negro 10-14-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—That at least one and possibly a score of Southern daily papers suppressed the column written two weeks ago by Westbrook Pegler in which he recommended sitting down and meeting "as men and colleagues in a business and begin to understand each other" when he was talking of his new acquaintance with two intelligent Negro reporters, has reached the NNPA.

According to this report, the Birmingham Post, a Scripps-Howard paper with a contract with Hearst to publish Pegler's columns omitted this one. All the Pegler "knocks", we are informed, are given the best position in the Post.

From other sections of the south, have come reports that the column was not seen.

Want Pegler Investigated

Daily Worker—Atlanta, Ga.

Culminating a week of active interest in the recent Philadelphia transit strike, the National Negro Congress for the second time, communicated with Attorney General Biddle and urged his immediate and personal attention to an investigation of the part played in the strike by Westbrook Pegler, "who on Tuesday of the strike week, had alleged that the transit men had a right to strike because they were being made victims of discrimination." 8-27-44

"It is our conviction that Westbrook Pegler has passed the stage of being merely a public nuisance," said the letter which was signed by Thelma M. Dale, acting Secretary of the Congress, "that he has abused the privilege of a free press, and that there is no question but that he is linked in some manner with the persons ultimately responsible for provoking the Philadelphia strike."

According to recent press announcement, Mr. Pegler by mutual agreement, will discontinue his writings for the Scripp-Howard chain. Negroes view Mr. Pegler not only an arch foe to their advancement, but to the Roosevelt administration and to democracy.

48c-1944

PEGLER "LEADS WITH HIS CHIN"

Guardian — Boston, Mass,

TRYING TO "SMEAR" COLORED PRESS

WESTBROOK SHOULD UPLIFT HIS OWN BEFORE CONDEMNING OTHER EDITORS

By THE ROVER

4-15-44

Westbrook Pegler, who like Hitler, challenges the rights of non-aryans to freedom of speech by attacking the press of certain minority groups, has come up with another silly-slam dated April 8, which a reader has given to me for comment. As usual, Pegler's article hits Colored newspapers of a militant nature. He charges we originated racial ills in the nation.

HYPOCRITE HOOEY

Pegler's charges, like so many others emenating from higher places, are so much hypocritical hooey. Endeavoring to laugh at the "voodoo" ads and other alleged underhand printings in sepia sheets for which he says, "dirty money" was being taken, Mr. Pegler quietly ignores the terrific trickery and money-mad mix-ups in the daily sheets, some of which may even carry his column plus horse-racing, the daily Number pool, the sale of worthless trinkets, the great emphasize of sex and murder crimes, especially those committed by non-aryans, the super features of lousy stories such as the Chaplin Trial, the soldier father of children born in England with a fine Catholic wife waiting in America, and other trash of similar nature. Yes, Mr. Pegler, the journalist with the "Fair Enough" (for whom?) complex, is speaking from a glass house with plenty of windows. From where he stands he is a lovely soft target leading with his chin. Mr. Pegler's own daily sheets are, in many instances, the low form of journalism which he professes to see in the Colored Press. And if Mr. Pegler would stop the colored, he might just as well stop his own.

4-15-44

QUOTE THE BAD

This writer has for years attempted to contribute constructive racial articles to the daily press with very little success. Yet the daily press (which Mr Pegler uses as his pulpit to denounce Colored), has come out boldly time and time again with inflammatory race-hating quotations from southern Congressmen relative to the anti-poll tax, anti-lynch law, and the Soldier Vote Bill, not to mention the recent Supreme Court decision on the Texas primary. The general public has been fed this propaganda as well as that against the colored press and there has been no adequate medium of reply except by race papers. The same but more subtle situation exists against the Jewish race. All this is a source of dail ypaper "profits" among some professed holy crusade (?) editors who don't give a hang about the races they hurt. When it comes to newspaper principle, Mr. Pegler can drop his investigation of the colored press and begin immediately on his own. And for every ill he finds in the colored press he will find several in his own. In other words, he just can't win. And if some colored editors "copy" the style of the dailies, and that style is bad, Mr. Pegler must still first correct the original and not the duplicate.

White Columnists

4-15-44

"PRINCIPLE BE HANGED"

Racial discriminations against colored people in this country would never have prevailed so long after 1865 if the daily paper editors had had gumption enough to keep pounding away at the clearly written rules of the Constitution. What then happened to the editors of certain papers? Where was all this newspaper principle that Mr. Pegler prates about in his assumed saintly slams against the colored press? Did certain editors take "dirt ymoney" to keep quiet to satisfy certain political and business interests? How many daily editors are following this policy to-day? Why dd most of the dailies keep quiet editorially when colored soldiers of the south were robbed of a federal ballot? Why did Mr. Pegler himself ignore this injustice? Why did certain editors "accept" the Detroit and Harlem riot propaganda that colored people were totally to blame? Why have certain daily editors persistently presented a one-sided story of social ills among the races and stubbornly, as in the "Strange Fruit" episode, turned their back on realities? Have daily editors refused "dirty money" Mr. Pegler? Does Mr. Pegler wish to insinuate that daily editors practice the golden rule of principle while colored do not? If he will look below the Mason-Dixon line he will find that when it comes to colored people, it is "principle be hanged"—and the colored man with it!

4-15-44

AMAZING STUPIDITY

Mr. Pegler's efforts at Sunday School reformation of the colored press when his own is in more need of cleansing is perhaps after all a national trend of the times. It is a huge joke. When it comes to exploiting, agitating, and bamboozling the people, the daily press is so far ahead of the Colored papers that it isn't even funny. Mr. Pegler's own writings, in some degree, conform with this practice in that he has never fairly presented the truth about the colored citizen. When men of Mr. Pegler's education fail to see the crowded exploited persecutions and discriminations against colored American citizens and blithely blame the colored press for the frictions that arise from them, he certainly loses prestige in the eyes of intelligent people. These frictions would and will continue to arise regardless of any press—white or colored, unless the causes are removed. Any man hiding his head in the sand to escape this reality is exhibiting amazing stupidity. Mr. Pegler should remember too that f the daily press would employ colored writers to present the colored viewpoint fairly we would not need to have separate papers for white and colored readers. Until that time comes, Mr. Pegler's sermons on superior Pegler principles don't mean a thing!

4-15-44